StarAgri

ANNUAL REPORT
2020-21

Sowing innovation Harvesting prosperity

1000+ Warehouses

2 Million Tons of Commodities under Management

INR 500 Billion of Agri-based Finance

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In this Annual Report, we have disclosed forward-looking information to enable one to fully appreciate our prospects and make informed decisions about engaging with our group. This report and other communique - written and oral - that we periodically make, contain forward-looking statements that set out anticipated results based on management plans and assumptions.

Markets and related-policies are evolving rapidly. We have tried, wherever possible, to identify such statements by using words such as ‘anticipate’, ‘expect’, ‘project’, ‘intend’, ‘plan’, ‘believe’ and words of similar substance.

In connection with any discussion of future performance, we cannot, of course, guarantee that these forward-looking statements will be realised. Although we believe we have been prudent in our assumptions, the achievement of results is subject to risks, uncertainties and potentially inaccurate assumptions.

Should known or unknown risks or uncertainties materialise, or should underlying assumptions prove inaccurate, actual results could vary materially from those anticipated, estimated or projected. Readers should bear this in mind.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

This report is for private and limited circulation only.

STAR AGRIWAREHOUSING & COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT 2020-21

CONTENTS

SOWING **INNOVATION**
HARVESTING **PROSPERITY**

StarAgri is on a mission to serve the 130+ million Indian farmers in a faster, simpler and systematic way. We have built an in-depth understanding of the market, alongside deep relationships with Indian farmers and market participants.

We offer modern and well-equipped storage, warehousing and credit financing services for an entire range of commodities. Through our state-of-the-art and scientifically-run platform, we manage all the pre-harvest and post-harvest needs of farmers.

'Sowing to square-off' is our business model.

Our unique and innovative model aims to bridge the gap between the farmer (grower) and processor of commodities. We have built a transparent ecosystem that ensures a fair and remunerative price discovery mechanism.

We constantly leverage our tech-enabled capabilities like real-time inventory monitoring, silo-based warehousing and an efficient procurement strategy. It helps us to further promote efficiency and effectiveness along the supply chain framework.

We are driving further penetration into rural India – villages and agri-clusters – to enhance the competitiveness of India's agri sector. We aim to create and deliver enhanced value to all the stakeholders across the agri value chain.

CURRENT GROUP STRUCTURE

INVESTCORP (erstwhile IDFC PE)

Promoters

TEMASEK

StarAgri
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Ltd (SACML)

agribazaar
Star Agribazaar Technology Pvt Ltd (agribazaar*)

Wholly-Owned

Ownership

agriwise
Agriwise Finserv Ltd (AFL)

farmers fortune
Farmers Fortune India Pvt Ltd (FFIPL)

NON-OPERATIONAL

Star AgriInfrastructure Pvt Ltd (SAIPL) (51%)

Star Agri Services Pte Ltd (SASPL),
Bikaner Agrimarketing Pvt Ltd (BAPL),
Star Agrilogistics Pvt Ltd (SALPL)

*(*agribazaar was successfully separated into an independent entity in FY21.)*

COMPANY SUBSIDIARIES AND **BUSINESS ACTIVITIES**

Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Ltd (SACML)

Warehousing, collateral management, quality testing, fumigation, etc.

Star Agribazaar Technology Pvt Ltd (agribazaar*)

Non inventory model of e-marketplace.

Agriwise Finserv Ltd (AFL)

Non-banking finance company, financial lending.

Farmers Fortune India Pvt Ltd (FFIPL)

Procurement, trade facilitation, sale of agri inputs.

Star AgriInfrastructure Pvt Ltd (SAIPL)

Warehousing in the state of Madhya Pradesh.

Star Agri Services Pte Ltd (SASPL)

Bikaner Agrimarketing Pvt Ltd (BAPL)

Star Agrilogistics Pvt Ltd (SALPL)

*(*agribazaar was successfully separated into an independent entity in FY21.)*

LAST-MILE PARTNERS FOR
PRE-AND POST-HARVEST VALUE CHAIN

About StarAgri Warehousing and Collateral Management Limited

We are one of India's most preferred and trusted integrated (e2e) agri-business service providers. We serve over 100,000 farmers and over 100 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs). We are a 16-year young pre- and post-harvest solutions company, with comprehensive backward and forward linkages and state-of-the-art warehouses. We have built advanced capabilities to ensure cost and agri-supply chain efficiencies.

We have come a long way and evolved from being India's leading warehousing service provider to becoming the market leader in providing technology-enabled integrated agri-services. We have lived the journey from being a brick-and-mortar operator to a full-stack agri-tech player.

We have a pan-India network of 1000+ scientifically-built and professionally-run warehouses. We have spread our presence across 15 states, with over 1.9 Million Tons of warehousing capacity.

A core vision and strategy of being "Farmer Centric" in our approach

Vision

To be the most trusted solutions provider in agri business by building the finest warehousing infrastructure across the country, and delivering value to all stakeholders – farmers, banks, processors and other service providers across the agri-processing value chain.

Value we provide

Transforming the agri commodity space with last-mile delivery capabilities and understanding of challenges faced by small, medium and large Indian farmers.

1. In-depth understanding with 250 man-years of agri experience and vibrant portfolio of offerings
2. A trusted, transparent and tech-enabled organisation
3. Deepened presence in advanced agri-markets – across 15 states and 150+ districts
4. Direct relationship with 100,000+ Farmers and 100+ Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)
5. A farmer-focused agri company with unrivalled farmer connect

Our business divisions

Wholly-owned Subsidiaries

- Star Agri Services Pte Ltd (SASPL)
- Bikaner Agrimarketing Pvt Ltd (BAPL)
- Star Agrilogistics Pvt Ltd (SALPL)

Other Group Companies/Subsidiaries

- Star AgriInfrastructure Pvt Ltd (SAIPL)

Independent group companies

agribazaar

www.agribazaar.com*

*(*agribazaar was successfully separated into an independent entity in FY21.)*

MORE THAN A DECADE OF **MAKING A POSITIVE DIFFERENCE**

2.0 Million Tons
Commodities under Management

1.8 Million Tons
Commodities under Field Warehouse Management

1.9 Million Tons
Warehousing Capacity

1.5 Million Tons
Assets under Management

16,000 Tons
Total Silo Capacity

2.0 Million Tons
of Various Agri-commodities Handled Pan-India

200,000 Tons
Institutional Stock Managed

11
Commodity Testing Laboratories

450+
Professional Warehouses

23
Pan-India Branch Offices

6.7 Million Tons
Agri Commodities Transacted Online and Delivered

Our diversified clientele

SERVING ACROSS THE **AGRI VALUE CHAIN**

FARM TO *MANDIS*
Services offered to Farmers,Traders and Banks

- Warehousing for storage
- Financing for goods stored
- Lab services for quality certification of goods
- Weighment services
- Transportation from farm to warehouse and warehouse to *mandis*
- Market intelligence services

MANDIS TO PROCESSING
Services offered to Traders, Exporters, Millers and Banks

- Warehousing for storage of produce procured
- Financing of goods stored
- Lab services for certification of procured goods
- Weighment services
- Transportation from *mandis* to warehouse and warehouse to mill
- Market intelligence services

PROCESSING TO RETAIL
Services offered to Traders, Exporters, Millers and Banks

- Warehousing for storage of processed food
- Financing of goods stored
- Transportation from mill to warehouse and from warehouse to specified destination
- Retail services offered for the processed goods

Our Pre-Harvest solutions

- Soil testing and geo-tagging
- Weather alerts, soil and crop advisory
- Input and crop nutrition supplies - seeds, fertilisers and agro-chemicals
- Financing and crop insurance

Our Post-Harvest solutions

- Collateral management
- Warehousing space for scientific storage
- Integrated e-market and supply chain platform
- Warehousing Receipts / Collateral Financing
- Procurement and Assaying

NAFED-FIFA Marketplace

1
Awarded contract for development of agri-inputs market-place for more than 600 FPOs

2
8 input companies onboarded, entered into advanced discussion with more than 20 others

3
60+ FPOs with base of 50,000 farmers onboarded, of which input sale licenses secured for 50+ FPOs

VALUE CREATION AT ALL LEVELS
EFFICIENCY AT EVERY STEP

Serving a Singular Platform for

Our key market differentiators

- A one-stop integrated agri-place for agri commodities. Among India's top pre-harvest and post-harvest solutions companies with state-of-the-art scientific storage, warehouses and modern silos
- A bridge between Indian farmers and buyers of agri commodities, and a strategic link in the global agri commodities supply chain
- Efficient and transparent support for agri-marketplace bringing farmers and buyers on the same platform
- Tie-up with banks (through Priority Sector Lending or PSL) to provide credit to farmers, with commodities in the warehouses as collateral
- Providing value-added services like fumigation, ventilation, CCTV monitoring and real-time tracing and tracking

From Sowing to Squaring-Off

Procurement

- Farmer procurement, private procurement, bulk procurement and supply
- Procured 50,000 Tons Soyabean, 15,000 Tons Chana, 15,000 Tons Mustard and 3,000 Tons Paddy

Quality testing

- agribazaar assured
- NABL-recognised labs certifying quality
- Recognised by Directorate of PPQ & S and accredited with latest ISPM-22
- Received certifications such as APEDA for organic testing and GAFTA for grain and seeds
- Analysing 20,000+ samples per year

Warehousing

- Pan-India network of 1000+ scientifically-built and professionally-run warehouses across 15 states with over 1.9+ Million Tons warehousing capacity
- Provided 400,000 Tons storage to corporate clients in FY20 pan India
- Successfully handled 2 Million Tons agri stock of various agri commodities pan India
- Labelling and marking done as per warehousing

Financing

- Innovative financial products that suit the requirements of agri value chain
- Facilitating Warehouse Receipt financing through all leading banks
- Current portfolio outstanding - INR 2.28 Billion; Cumulative Disbursed Cases - INR 14.53 Billion
- 26 branches; 30+ empanelled banks

Square-off

- Selling agri products through online platform
- Online payments integrated
- Transaction platforms with high level of security, transparency and trust
- 6.72 Million Tons agri commodities transacted online and delivered; having INR 306.01 Billion GMV; 138,347+ auctions completed

Logistics

- End-to-end logistics services encompassing the entire farm-to-fork value chain - from direct sourcing to timely delivery at distribution networks

DEEPENING OUR PRESENCE **ACROSS RURAL INDIA**

We have built a robust physical presence, which is quintessential for seamless and efficient delivery of services to our stakeholders in the agri value chain.

We have a pan-India network of agri-logistics facilities like state-of-the-art, scientifically-built and professionally-run agri-warehouses. During the year, we expanded our presence to 200 locations through 1000+ warehouses. We have warehouses across 15 states with 1.9 Million Tons capacity. We own 1 silo with a capacity of 16,000 Tons. Silos are vertical storage structures that store wheat, paddy and other crops.

Our growing presence

23 Branches

1000+ Warehouses

1 International Office

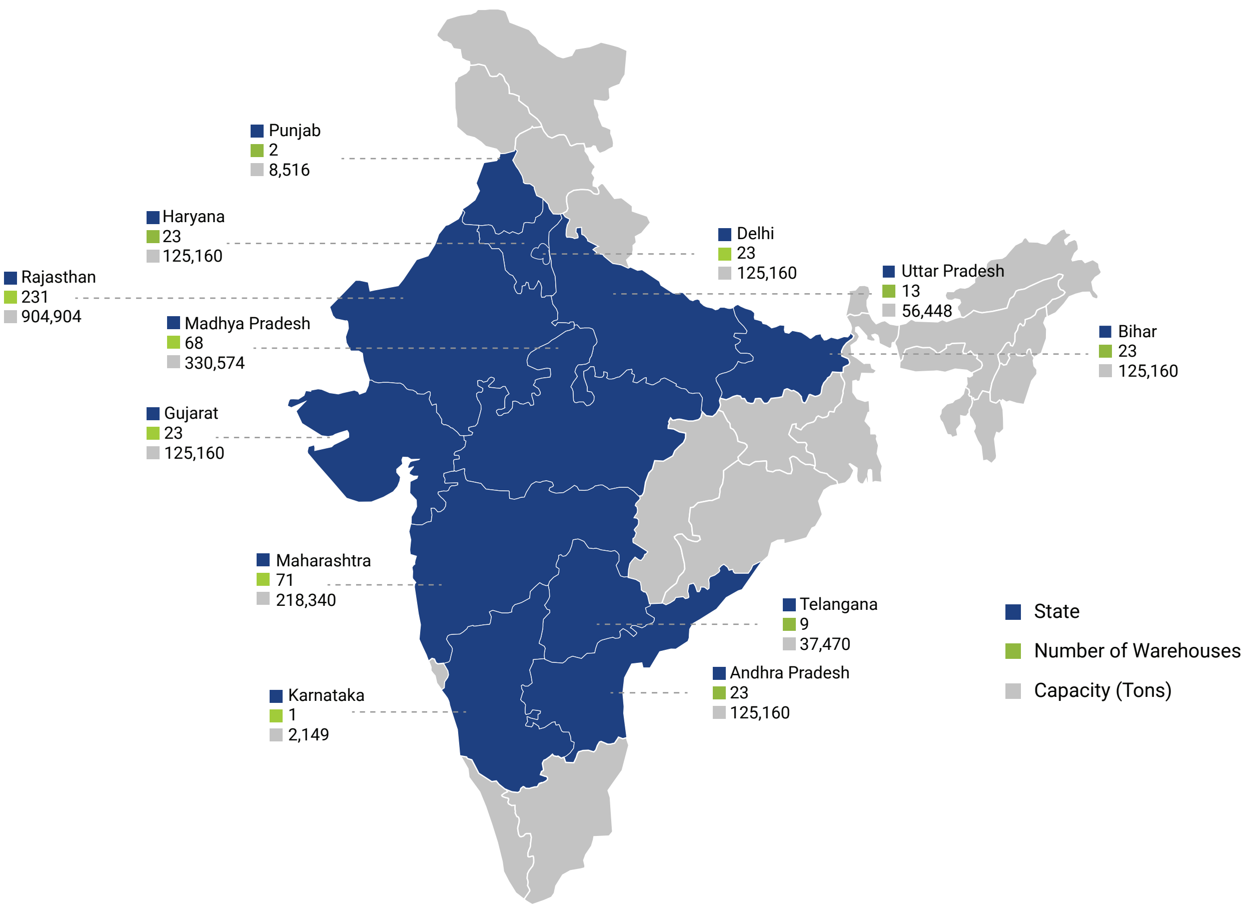
Our warehouse capabilities

18 Company-owned Warehouses

480 Leased Warehouses

609 Third-party Warehouses

State-wise warehousing capacity



MANAGING AN 'ASSET RIGHT' **BUSINESS MODEL**

We have pioneered the concept of having a strategic mix of Company-owned, Managed/Leased and Third-party Warehouses in our basket. We acquire existing agri-warehouses on long-term leases and revenue-sharing model. Through this strategy, we remain committed to investing in our agri-fulfilment network and better serving our customers across the country.

Managed warehouses - the right way to be

Our optimal asset mix approach enables us to expand warehousing space, better utilize funds by taking advantage of emerging market opportunities. It also increases our options for location, size and amenities of the warehouses.

We partner with single warehouse owners and owners of multiple warehouses through management contracts and long-term leases. A revenue sharing model ensures a 'win-win' outcome for all the parties. Under-utilisation and vacant warehouse space is detrimental to India's food security goals.

Our standardised processes and systems and branding ensure seamless customer experience across our warehouses. Today, we have built a strong presence across India with 1000+ warehouses and 1.9 Million Tons of storage capacity. Through these, we provide an entire suite of services, including storage and bagging.

Managed Warehouses – benefits accrued

Specialised storage and distribution


Standardised systems and processes


Boost to functional capacity


Bulk storage with modern and mechanised solutions

Leveraging the 'Managed Warehouse' model

Increased warehousing capacity to 2 Million Tons

Increased revenue contribution from Managed Warehouses

StarAgri's state-of-the-art agri-warehouse at Kota, Rajasthan

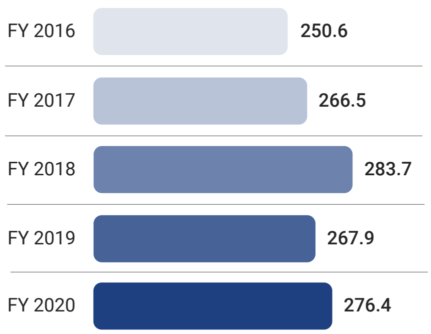
A ONE-STOP
AGRI SOLUTIONS PROVIDER

From seeds to market

We are one of Asia's leading integrated pre- and post-harvest management solutions company. We provide a modern and scientific platform for pre- and post-harvest management and end-to-end integrated solutions. With our services, we handhold farmers through their entire crop cycle – Pre-Harvest and Post-Harvest – across a broad range of agricultural commodities.

Home to 1.4 billion people, India has the world's second-largest population. Almost 1 in 6 persons in the world is an Indian. Demographic pressure enhances food demand. Therefore the need for various agricultural products increases significantly.

Gross value added by Agriculture and Allied Sectors (In USD Billion)



Source: India Brand Equity Foundation

Our end-to-end agri service suite

Pre-Harvest Services	Post-Harvest Services
Quality seeds	Collateral management, warehousing and storage
Agri-nutrients and improved farm practices	Procurement, warehouse finance and facilitation
Weather, rainfall and market information	Integrated e-Market and supply chain platform and financing
Personalised advisory	Value-added services such as quality testing and providing certification on weight and moisture, among other parameters
	Logistics and supply chain

Adding value at every stage of the agri valuechain

- Helping grow crops more efficiently
- Improving operational efficacy including traceability
- Expanding warehouse and logistics network
- Enabling farmers to derive remunerative prices for their harvests
- Reducing post-harvest wastage

AN EFFICIENT
WAREHOUSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

AgriGate, our warehousing management platform, provides an end-to-end service suite. We have created a robust infrastructure with our integrated solutions and growing network of warehouses.

Did You Know?

Lack of proper warehousing and storage infrastructure in the agriculture supply chain leads to huge inefficiencies and heavy losses.

Improvising warehousing infrastructure

The AgriGate WMS platform offers high degree of transparency in warehousing, accredited quality control checks and seamless collateral management services. Our processes involved in warehousing, collateral management and Warehouse Receipt financing are highly standardized and predictable. Farmers and Farmer Producer Organisations, banks and financial institutions, warehouse owners, agri-processors and commodity exchanges are the key stakeholders we serve. By providing state-of-the-art tech-enabled storage capacity, our aim is to further expand our ongoing efforts of building an integrated and modern pan-India warehousing network.

Key objectives of AgriGate

Meets increased demand for food production & reduces loss/wastage

Provides real-time data and information across our warehouses

Creates a fast-track system to advance food security and environmental sustainability

MESSAGE FROM THE **FOUNDERS**

Amit Khandelwal
Managing Director

Amit Mundawala
Executive Director

Amith Agarwal
Executive Director

Empowering India's agri-community with capital, commitment & compassion

Dear Shareholders,

As we pen this letter, the global health crisis continues to create a sense of uncertainty across society. The pandemic has profoundly influenced our most basic human needs and changed the environment from one of optimism to caution the world over.

First, we wish you and your family good health and safety. Our sincere condolences and remembrance to colleagues, friends and lives that we lost to COVID-19.

The COVID-19 impact

It was a challenging year for the economy. The outbreak of COVID-19 affected demand, confidence and sentiments, which was further accentuated by global macro headwinds. The overarching slowdown – first led by lockdowns and then general demand contraction – affected most industries and sectors.

At StarAgri, we navigated this tough environment by augmenting our strengths and leveraging new opportunities. Besides fortifying our current business, we also focused on making our organisation resilient so that we were prepared for both short-term and long-term challenges. As a responsible corporate citizen, we conducted our operations only after implementing all the relevant safety and health measures that ensured the well-being of our employees and stakeholders.

Impact on the agricultural sector

Being an essential service sector, agriculture was not as affected by the COVID-19 impact as compared to other sectors in India. As the only sector to clock positive growth of 3.4% at constant prices in 2020-21, agriculture was the beacon of hope for the Indian economy in during the first wave of COVID-19.

The achievements can be attributed to our government's prompt decision making and swift action by private players. The combination of these factors enabled input availability, provided last-mile logistics and marketing support to the farming community during these challenging times.

At StarAgri, we navigated this tough environment by augmenting our strengths and leveraging new opportunities.

However, the second wave of COVID-19 impacted the Rabi marketing season and the ensuing Kharif planting season. The primary reason was that the second wave hit the country's hinterland, where most of the agricultural activity takes place.

Agritech emerged as a saviour in these challenging times. Concerted efforts with relevant technology platforms not only resolved the problems created by the pandemic but also forged sustainable pathways for the future.

A one-stop solutions provider

Farmers have always been the backbone of our country. While the government has been striving to empower them through innovative and sustainable measures, India also needs improved agricultural productivity, scientific warehousing facilities and modern infrastructure to preserve the quality of agri products. Additionally, providing last-mile storage and commodity finance to small and marginal farmers is critical to increase their incomes.

At StarAgri, our services are tailored to these needs of the agricultural sector. Since our inception in 2006, we have developed enduring partnerships with India's farmers, FPOs and allied players. These relationships are based on deep-rooted trust, transparent conduct and tech-enabled customer journeys. We are committed to helping small and marginal Indian farmers achieve sustained production in a sustainable way. Our efforts have led us to become one of Asia's leading companies in providing integrated agri services powered by technology.

Today, the StarAgri Group has the competitive advantage of providing end-to-end services across the agri value chain. Our robust physical presence across the country is the key to our seamless and efficient delivery of services. In addition, our full-stack agritech platform offers modern services like e-*mandis* to agri traders at the click of a button. The experience we have gained over the years has helped us define a core vision and strategy that is 'farmer-centric' in its approach.

Our efforts have led us to become one of Asia's leading companies in providing integrated agri services powered by technology.

Report card for FY21 (April 2020 - March 2021)

We have recorded a healthy performance on both financial and operational fronts.

- During the year under review – FY21 – our Revenue from Operations grew by 15.7% at INR 1.47 Billion, compared to INR 1.27 Billion in the previous fiscal year of FY20.
- We witnessed strong revenue growth across our verticals. Operating Profit (before working capital changes) was INR 402.64 Million vis-à-vis INR 180.19 Million in the preceding year. our Net Profit was INR 153.42 Million, compared to INR 11.98 Million in FY20.
- Our expenditure in FY21 was stable at INR 1.40 Billion, compared to INR 1.37 Billion in the previous year. Earnings were INR 8.20 per share, on a nominal face value of INR 10 each.

Introducing technology-led reforms

Our goal is to bring about positive changes in India's agricultural sector through continuous innovation. Our array of services is designed to enable Indian farmers to meet their pre-harvest and post-harvest needs.

1. With a network of 1,00,000+ farmers and 1000+ warehouses across 15 states, 1.9 million+ tons of warehousing capacity and commodities worth INR 75 Billion stored across 200 collateral management locations, StarAgri Warehousing & Collateral Management aims to become a strategic link in the global agri commodities supply chain.
2. Agriwise, our NBFC subsidiary, has partnered with over 30 banks and financial institutions to help the agri community get affordable and fast access to capital. We aim to help agri-preneurs overcome challenges related to borrowings from the informal sector through our customised credit solutions and process-driven approach. Our efforts are helping them realize better value for their produce.
3. Since its inception in 2016, agribazaar*, India's largest tech-enabled agriculture marketplace, has earned a cumulative GMV of over INR 306.01 Billion.

Linking centres of production with consumption

We are committed to helping small and marginal farmers address the serious challenges facing the Indian agricultural sector. Some of the ways we do this are – reducing wastage, increasing per hectare yield and providing scientific and timely storage facilities for their produce, including Warehousing Receipt finance.

Our in-depth understanding of commodity management enables us to achieve these objectives.

By providing innovative solutions, access to formal credit and modern agri infrastructure, we remain devoted to helping Indian farmers overcome their obstacles.

Making agriculture smarter

Technology is changing the narrative of Indian agriculture. With the growth of digitization, technology has the potential to solve many problems – right from soil testing, nutrient application, water usage and weather forecasting to filling gaps in the supply chain. Technology can help us predict weather patterns more accurately, adopt more sustainable irrigation practices and reduce wastage, and with this, empower our farmer brethren with better yields and higher incomes.

At StarAgri, we continue to capitalise on the latest technologies of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML), thereby offering farmers benefits like higher crop yield and better price realization. We are providing new value to them by accelerating digital innovation, and in the process enabling them to improve their productivity and increase resource-use efficiency.

By providing innovative solutions, access to formal credit and modern agri infrastructure, we remain devoted to helping Indian farmers overcome their obstacles.

Unlocking greater value for stakeholders

At StarAgri, we have successfully incubated innovative businesses and eventually transformed them into market leaders. Through our subsidiaries – agribazaar* and Agriwise – we not only identified the need to set up and nurture new-age businesses but also grew them into market-leading companies.

We would like to emphasise that both these companies are separate businesses that complement each other in the agri value chain, and at the same time play an individual role in ensuring India's food and nutrition security.

Our strategy is to seed integrated businesses and then decouple the scaled-up ventures in a time-bound manner into individual entities. This helps us build an entire tech-powered agri ecosystem. With this approach, we are not only tapping into strong and growing rural consumption stories but also creating pure-play profitable standalone entities with with strong upside valuation potential in the future. Our approach towards each of our businesses has strengthened our market position and placed us ideally to take advantage of future growth opportunities.

Vote of thanks

We take this opportunity to thank all our stakeholders for their unrelenting support. We also thank our employees, banks and financial institutions and related others for their unwavering support during these trying times.

We believe in inclusive growth. We are working not only to grow our company but also for the prosperity of the Indian farming community. We aim to continue this approach with a keen focus on enriching the lives of small and marginal farmers and empowering the communities we operate within.

India is steadily poised to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic. At StarAgri, we continue to hope for a speedy resurgence in economic activity and return of normalcy.

Until then, stay safe and healthy.

With best regards,

Amit Khandelwal, Managing Director
Amit Mundawala, Executive Director
Amith Agarwal, Executive Director

*(*agribazaar was successfully separated into an independent entity in FY21.)*

LEADERSHIP
INSIGHTS

In conversation with

Amit Mundawala

Co-founder & Managing Director,
Star Agribazaar Technology Private Limited*

As Indian agriculture readies itself for its next digital disruption, StarAgri Group is fast emerging as one of Asia's leading integrated pre- and post-harvest management services companies, offering solutions in procurement, warehousing and collateral management of agri commodities.

In a tête-à-tête, Amit Mundawala, Co-founder & Managing Director describes how the Group's unrivalled farmer reach and in-depth understanding of the agribusiness and challenges faced by India's rural sector, has enabled agribazaar to become one of the most preferred agritech providers in India within a short span of five years.

What is agribazaar's role in the context of Indian agriculture?

agribazaar is India's largest private and only profitable online agri marketplace (e-*mandis*). It features an intelligent and intuitive system that delivers future-ready solutions to the Indian rural sector. Agribusiness in India is fragmented.

agribazaar, with its cutting-edge technology and tools, acts as a digital enabler for small and marginal farmers. With the co-capabilities of warehousing, collateral financing and value-added services, the agribazaar platform spans across geographies and enhances the efficiencies of the entire ecosystem.

With over 100,000 users, 33,000 listed auctions and over INR 306.01 Billion GMV on our platform, agribazaar is disrupting conventional agri-trading.

How do you plan to make agribazaar a strategic link in the global agri commodities value chain?

Our key goal is to address inefficiencies in the rural market with an integrated agri solutions strategy. It's a three-pronged strategy of connect, innovate and transform, which puts us at a vantage position to benefit from changing global trends.

We are enabling farmers to address challenges disproportionate to their size and resources by using smart technology and data. We also remain focused on transforming the agri value chain using technology and leveraging AI-driven insights and analytics to offer customised credit-on-a-click and crop advisory.

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What are Agribazaar's prime focus areas?

Our key focus is to apply world-class open-source technology stack and know-how to transform the agri value chain through meaningful yet practical and affordable digital interventions.

Another example of our efforts to revolutionise the Indian agriculture sector is Agripay, our award-winning payment platform. Through Agripay, we provide end-to-end secure transactions for both buyers and sellers. It offers several advantages to users like:

- Instant payment transfer upon delivery of goods
- Trusted by farmers and traders for transactions worth over USD 1 Billion
- Excellent payment security with encryption and authentication

In addition, we are also working towards building partnerships with governments, farmer collectives and corporate buyers to enable the widest possible access to our platform.

Can you describe some of agribazaar tech collaborations?

We are building agribazaar with a focus on long-term sustainable value creation. Towards this, we have forged several partnerships with the government. Our combined aim is to foster greater digitization in Indian agriculture.

- agribazaar's MoU with the Department of Agriculture, Government of India, to build and promote Digital Agricultural Platform (DAP), will enable and empower Indian farmers to approach farming in an integrated manner, with a single source enabling agritech platform.

- As a part of this collaboration, agribazaar will leverage its world-class technological capabilities to create standardized and verified data for Agristack, profile agricultural land, develop a generalized advisory platform, and enable access to an integrated farmer marketplace for the broader stakeholder ecosystem. It will also facilitate better access to financial services for farmers.

- The Union Ministry of Agriculture will provide sourcing assistance, resources, information, data sets and cooperation from local authorities/state governments/government institutions.

We have forged several partnerships with the government. Our combined aim is to foster greater digitalisation in Indian agriculture.

Likewise, agribazaar's recent MoU with Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), to provide e-auction and sales facilitation services for the agri commodities stored at the latter's warehouses across the country, is another example of our collaboration with the government.

agribazaar is also empanelled for integration with e-NAM (electronic National Agriculture Market) of Government of India as an end-to-end platform service provider. The first level of technical integration has been completed.

I believe that the above collaborations will be key to the sector's prosperity in the years to come.

*(*agribazaar was successfully separated into an independent entity in FY21.)*

BOARD OF **DIRECTORS**

Our leadership team comprises of an able mix of founder members and professionals who provide strategic direction to steer continued growth for StarAgri in a dynamic business environment.

Dr Bibhuti Bhusan Pattanaik

Non-Executive Independent Director and Chairman of the Board

Dr Bibhuti Bhushan Pattanaik is the Non-executive Independent Director and Chairman of the Board of Staragri. He is one of India's most respected and knowledgeable agri-professionals.

In his last role, Dr.Pattanaik held the position of Chairman of WDRA, the statutory authority under the Department of Food & Public Distribution, Government of India. During his illustrious career spanning over four decades, he has served as the chief executive of two large-sized Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) – the National Seeds Corporation and the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC). He has also held board level positions in both these organizations for over a decade. In addition, he has also served on the board of various public-sector enterprises, including the Food Corporation of India (FCI), Central Railside Warehouse Company (CRWC), National Multi-commodity Exchange of India (a company promoted by CWC), Fertilizer Association of India (FAI) and SCOPE.

Dr Pattanaik brings extensive experience in agri-businesses focusing on post-harvest and supply chain management. He specializes in policy formulation & implementation, training & human resource development, general administration and management, sales & marketing, logistics & supply chain management, corporate governance, risk management and corporate social responsibility.

Chandrashekhar Guruswamy Aiyar

Independent Director

Economist, Senior Editor and Policy Commentator, G. Chandrashekhar is a global agribusiness and commodities market specialist. He passionately analyzes and comments on agriculture, agribusiness and commodity markets (including energy and metals) as also international trade and developmental issues.

Apart from writing for India's most credible business daily (The Hindu Business Line) for well over two decades and appearing on business television and providing policy inputs for the government through personal interaction, he has been speaking regularly at national and international forums on a range of topics including Indian macro-economy, food and nutrition security, role of technology in agriculture, trade and investment opportunities, global and Indian commodities market outlook and so on.

Chandrashekhar has held and continues to hold several public positions. Currently, he is:

- Economic Advisor, IMC Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- International Consultant, U.N. International Trade Centre, Geneva
- Independent Member, SEBI Commodity Derivatives Advisory Committee
- Member, SEBI Research Advisory Committee
- Lead Trainer and Mentor for SEBI-NISM recognised training institutions
- Member, Expert Committee for Agribusiness and Rural Management, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University
- Member, Board of Governors, Allana Institute of Management Studies
- Visiting Faculty in a few leading B-Schools

He has been a valued Resource Person for USDA (FAS-USDA, New Delhi) for over three decades and is associated with several international institutions including World Bank, IFPRI, ICAC, Global Pulse Confederation, US Soybean Export Council and more. He was Consultant to the World Bank - Government of India joint project called National Agriculture Innovation Project (NAIP) during 2006-2008. He was nominated by the government as Independent Director on the Board of commodity exchanges. His columns in various publications and comments on television are keenly tracked.

In 2003, for the first time in the country, Chandrashekhar conceptualised and designed a training program for stakeholders to enter the commodity derivatives market for price risk management and investment. Over the years, he has conducted numerous training sessions.

Associated with cultural and social activities for decades, Chandra Shekhar is a stage artiste of over 40 years' standing and

Mangala Radhakrishna Prabhu

Independent Director

Mangala Radhakrishna Prabhu is an Independent Director at StarAgri. She is an experienced banking professional with 38 years of experience working at Union Bank of India across multiple roles spanning corporate credit, foreign exchange, HR and branch banking. She is instrumental in the formation of the business restructuring process of verticalization of the entire credit portfolio of the bank along with The Boston Consulting Group (BCG).

She has led a large corporate credit portfolio as General Manager in Union Bank of India in Mumbai for three years and brings extensive experience in the entire value chain of large value credit proposals.

Suresh Goyal

Executive Director

Suresh Goyal is the whole-time Executive Director - and one of the founder members of StarAgri. A veteran in the field of agriculture, Mr. Goyal is responsible for providing overall direction and leading the company to achieve transformational growth.

Known for his vast knowledge in the field of agriculture, Mr. Goyal has over three decades of experience in running agri businesses like agri-financing, agri-procurement, commodity trading and warehousing. In addition, he has been actively involved with the agriculture movement and farmer communities in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat.

An expert in the commodities sector, he has been associated with leading Indian and global corporates in advisory and consulting roles related to procurement, warehousing, and stocking of agri-commodities. He has also been associated with leading Indian banks for agriculture and rural lending initiatives.

Amit Khandelwal
Managing Director

Amit Khandelwal is the Managing Director - and one of the founder members of StarAgri. He is responsible for the business development activities at StarAgri and turning strategies into action with efficient business processes critical to achieving high performance.

He also handles the company's performance management and is spearheading StarAgri's accelerated growth to create a pan-India presence. He has been associated with the agriculture and commodity sectors for over a decade and has pioneered the development of custom products for contract farming, weather financing and seed financing.

Amit Mundawala
Executive Director

Amit Mundawala is a whole-time Executive Director – and one of the founder members of StarAgri. He oversees the Operations and Administration at StarAgri driving the operational and tactical execution.

He brings extensive experience in the rural lending, collateral, and financing sector. He has partnered with leading banks like ICICI Bank in their rural lending foray and created an ecosystem of robust lending mechanisms resulting in a zero-default track record.

Amith Agarwal
Executive Director

Amith Agarwal is the whole-time Executive Director – and one of the founder members of StarAgri. An entrepreneur with the right blend of managerial and business acumen, Mr. Agarwal plays a key role in realizing StarAgri's vision of integrated development of India's rural ecosystem.

He is responsible for managing corporate tie-ups, legal and financial matters and business development activities at StarAgri. Under his stewardship, StarAgri has evolved into a market-leading brand, building trusted long-term partnerships and creating value amongst various stakeholders. He drives the human resource and leadership development responsibility in the company with a key focus on building a professional organization.

He is a sought after management professional in the areas of Warehouse Receipt and collateral finance and is known for creating unique channel partnerships in the rural finance business. He has established numerous successful relationships with leading financial institutions for their rural lending and financing business. Known for his flair and drive in driving relationships and deploying innovative ideas, he is driving the creation of a global mindset within the company. His dual experience of dealing with rural India and corporates alike is helping in bridging the information divide and modernizing the rural sector.

Mr. Agarwal has attended a Management Development Program (MDP) at Harvard Business School and holds an MBA from Mumbai University. He is a regular speaker at industry platforms like CII, FICCI, SEA, etc. where he explores emerging priorities in the agribusiness sector. An innovative thinker and visionary, Mr. Agarwal's views are often published in leading Indian and international magazines.

MANAGEMENT
TEAM

Jayant Chatterjee

Chief Operating Officer and Business Head

Jayant Chatterjee brings more than 16 years of experience in the field of rural lending, and third-party products distribution in banks. He is also an expert in channel activation and management, and product Management.

Earlier in his career, Jayant has associated with ICICI Bank. He also headed the rural lending business at Axis Bank and directly managed a loan book of 15,000 crore plus.

Jayant has completed his Master's in Business Administration with specialisation in Finance.

Ramesh Babu Batchu

Head - Collateral Management Operations and Legal

Ramesh Babu Batchu is Head - Collateral Management Operations and Legal at StarAgri. He is a seasoned professional with over 20 years of management experience in Warehousing, Collateral Management, Marketing, Retailing and Supply chain departments.

He joined StarAgri in March 2016. In his earlier role with the company, he was head of Audit and Risk Department. Prior to that, he headed the business and operations for South India. At present, Ramesh is responsible for building operational efficiency, customer service, cost management and service quality in operations. He is also playing a crucial role in framing and implementation of the strategies in legal function.

Prior to Staragri, he has been associated with a host of companies in the field of Warehousing, Collateral Management and Agri input industry including renowned organizations such as NCML, DSCL and SPIC.

Ramesh has completed his post graduation in Agricultural Studies with specialization in Entomology.

Naresh Sharma

Head - Risk and Audit

Naresh Sharma is Head-Risk & Audit at StarAgri. Naresh is a management professional with over 15 years of experience in Operations, Business Development, Warehousing, Stock Audit and Compliance.

He joined StarAgri in 2009. In his earlier role with the company, he was Head-Business and Operation (Jaipur, Rajasthan). As the Head of Audit & Risk, Naresh plays a crucial role in ensuring compliance with various regulations across different functions. He also plays a significant role in strategizing the risk policy and implementation of the same for better risk management at field level.

Prior to StarAgri, he has been associated with NCML.

Naresh has completed his Masters in Business Management from the National Institute of Business Management in Chennai

Musheer Ahmad Farooqui

Head - Corporate Business, Corporate Operation and Fumigation Division

Musheer Ahmad Farooqui is Head- Corporate Business, Operations & Fumigation Division at StarAgri. He is a seasoned professional with 19 years of experience in the agriculture industry. During the initial seven years of his career, he specialised in agri-input and procurement and trading of agri-commodities. Over the last 12 years, he has reined his focus on agri-warehousing operations and business management.

Musheer joined Star Agri in October 2015.

Prior to StarAgri, he has been associated with a leading agri-focused organizations like Syngenta, Cargill, NBHC, Origo.

Musheer has completed his graduation in agriculture studies and law.

Rakesh Chajjer

Head – Warehousing

Rakesh Chajjer is with the company Head – Warehousing at StarAgri. He is a seasoned professional with over 17 years of experience in operations, business development, warehousing, logistics and exchange operations.

Rakesh joined StarAgri in 2010. In his earlier role with the company, he was Head - Business and Operations of Exchange Transactions.

Today, Rakesh is responsible for building operational efficiency, customer service and service quality in professional warehousing operations. He also plays a significant role in developing the professional warehousing vertical in StarAgri.

Prior to StarAgri, he was associated with NCML. Mr. Rakesh is a postgraduate in the field of Business Management.

Vishal Kumar Pathak

Head - Collateral Management and Commodity Finance Business

Vishal Kumar Pathak is Head - Collateral Management and Commodity Finance at StarAgri. He is a seasoned professional with over 24 years of experience in the agriculture sector. Of these, he spent the initial nine years in the agri input sales and marketing segment.

Over the last 15 years, Vishal has focused on warehousing, supply chain and collateral management and commodity finance.

He joined StarAgri in May 2015. In his earlier role with the company, he was Head - Business Operations (Punjab & Haryana, North India).

Prior to StarAgri, Vishal was associated with leading agri-warehousing, collateral mangement and agri-input companies such as NBHC & Chambal Fertilizers.

Vishal has completed his graduation in Agricultural Studies. He holds a post-graduation diploma in Business Management with specialization in Rural Marketing.

Vivek Singh

Head - Business Development Channel and Collection

Vivek Singh is Head - Business Development Channel & Collection at StarAgri. He has more than 20 years of experience in the diverse segments of pharma, banking and post-harvest managment.

Throughout his career, Vivek has handled different functions such as business management, marketing, risk management, collections, operations and new product development with equal ease. At present, he is the GEO head at StarAgri. In this capacity, he manages the operations of the Western region which comprise of the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat and half of Rajasthan.

His key deliverables include:

- Team handling and motivation to achieve the targets relating to revenue generation and gross margins
- Ensure co-ordination among different verticals and partners for risk-free business, timely collections and reporting
- Build and maintain healthy business relations with major clientele and maximizing customer satisfaction
- Initiating business development activities including planning and establishing go-to-market strategies in order to obtain and increase share in untapped target markets.

Vishnu Gupta

Senior Vice President

Vishnu Gupta is the Senior Vice President at StarAgri. In this capacity, he is in-charge of the Supply division and Business Operations at the company.

Vishnu has an extensive experience of more than 20 years in the agribusiness industry. A veteran at StarAgri, he has been with the company for over 14 years.

Vishnu has completed his post-graduation in business administration with specialisation in finance from Indian School of Business Management and Administration (ISBM), Jaipur.

Jaya Prakash Guraja

Head - AgriGate

Jaya Prakash Guraja is an agri graduate with a post-graduation in Agri Business Management from NIAM. In the last 18 years, he has held various leadership positions in top agri marketing companies of India such as Reliance Spot Exchange, NCML & Samunnati.

He has been associated with Staragri Group for more than 5 years and has worked in areas of commodity procurement, futures trading, warehousing, collateral management, online trading platforms and warehouse repository systems.

Anjali Khandelwal
Head - Testing and Inspection Services

Anjali Khandelwal has been associated with StarAgri since 2009 and heads the Lab division.She is a Quality Management professional with more than 13 years of experience in the Food and Agriculture industry. She is skilled in Negotiation, Business Planning, Operations Management, Retail and Rural Development.

Anjali has done her master's in microbiology and is an experienced Lab Manager with a demonstrated history of working in the warehousing industry. She is a certified Internal Auditor of ISO 17025:2017, ISO 9001:2015.

Pooja Bhamtikar
Admin Manager

Pooja Bhamtikar heads the administrative facilities at StarAgri. She comes with a varied experience of more than 15 years in Aviation & Hospitality, Banks, and agri industry.

Pooja holds a diploma in Human Resources from Welingkar Institute, Mumbai.

Vaishali Gupta
Company Secretary

Vaishali Gupta has been associated with StarAgri since October, 2014. She holds a master's degree in commerce and bachelor's degree in Law from the University of Rajasthan. She is an associate member of Institute of Company Secretaries of India. Vaishali has more than 7 years of experience in secretarial compliance.

Aditi Goyal
Financial Controller

Aditi Goyal has 4+ years of experience in statutory audit, tax audit, taxation, internal audit, MIS reporting, financial reporting, treasury. She is qualified Chartered Accountant. Prior to StarAgri, Aditi worked with Ernst & Young and Haribhakti & Co.

Namrata Naik
Human Resources

Namrata Naik is a part of the Human Resources team at StarAgri.

She has over eight years of experience in different HR-related functions. At StarAgri, Namrata is in-charge of employee-related activities including onboarding & exit, attendance management, payroll, HR-related statutory compliance, employee medical benefits, vendor management, MIS etc.

She is always keen on learning in an organization that respects innovation, honesty, hard work, sincerity, dedication and where she can utilize the talent to the optimum.

MANAGEMENT
TEAM

agribazaar

Anup Singh
Chief Product and Technology Officer

Anup Singh is the Chief Product & Technology Officer at agribazaar. He believes in powering business objectives with disruptive and state-of-the-art technology to fulfil user needs. Anup is leading agribazaar's differentiated and market-pioneering products like Agripay, Agribhumi, auction engine and marketplace. He is passionate about building technology solutions that drive revenue growth and enhance customer experience.

Anup's greatest asset is his 18 years of versatile experience in tech product development, which ranges from sectors like healthtech to electronic design automation. He has been a successful leader at notable companies like Meddo Health, Mentor Graphics and Adobe Systems.

Anup earned his Bachelor's degree in Computer Science & Engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India

Atul Chhura
Head - Institutional Business

Atul Chhura is the Institutional Business Head at agribazaar. An advocate of the UN's SDG vision to make agriculture more sustainable, Atul wants to reshape the Indian agriculture narrative by empowering small farmers with technology. He works closely with policy makers and businesses to equip farmers with resilient agricultural practices that strengthen food production systems.

Armed with over two decades of experience and deep insights, Atul has worked extensively to expand the reach of technology in Indian agriculture. He spent almost a decade working with StarAgri Warehousing & Collateral Management where he was Vice President of Research & Planning. Before that, he was with Feedback Business Consulting, a leading market research and advisory company, for a decade.

Atul has a BTech degree in Electrical & Electronics Engineering from Giani Zail Singh Campus College of Engineering & Technology, Punjab, India.

Amit Bansal
Head - Private Businesses

Amit Bansal heads the private business segment at agribazaar. He is a sought-after industry expert in the field of post-harvest management services.

During his career spanning over 16 years, Amit has worked on a variety of portfolios in leading agribusiness companies. Prior to joining agribazaar, he was a part of SStarAgri Warehousing & Collateral Management Ltd.

Ranjita Satam
Operations Manager

Ranjita Satam is the operation manager at agribazaar. She comes with an experience of more than 12 years in the banking and agri industry.

Prior to joining agribazaar, Ranjita has worked with ICICI bank, NCMSL, Sunidhi Commodities, and Muthoot Fincorp.

She is an MBA in Finance from Jamnalal Bajaj Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai.

Dhruv Sharma
FPO Linkages

Dhruv Sharma is a program development and management professional with a progressive experience of over 8 years. He works with agribazaar to strengthen the FPO linkages across the country with his expertise in developing and implementing FPO strategies.

Dhruv has worked with National and International organizations & government agencies on program management, operations management, business development; strategy formulation & development of a wide range of themes.

Dhruv has completed his MBA with specialisation in rural management from KIIT School of Rural Management, Bhubaneswar.

Ritika Dedhia
Finance Manager, agribazaar

Ritika Dedhia is finance manager at agribazaar. A corporate finance professional, she comes with over 6 years of experience in Healthcare and Agritech industries. She is also a certified CSR professional.

Ritika is a qualified Company Secretary from the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI). Her focus areas are banking, corporate finance, and securities law.

Tithi Vijaywargiya
Marketing and Communications Manager

Tithi Vijaywargiya heads the Marketing & Communications department, and works in maintaining the brand relations at the investor and corporate level. She has diversified experience of more than 5 years in hospitality, FMCG, and agritech sector in the fields of Sales & Marketing.

Prior to joining agribazaar, Tithi worked with Taj Hotels & Resorts and Reitzel foods.

Tithi has completed her MBA in Marketing from ICFAI Business School, Hyderabad

Yasmin Dash
HR Manager

Yasmin Dash is a human resources veteran with 14 years of experience. She has been associated with agribazaar for the last 2 years. As the HR Manager, she handles talent management, and other HR-functions at the company.

Prior to agribazaar, Yasmin was associated with StarAgri Warehousing & Collateral Management for over 9 years.

She holds an MBA from Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies (NMIMS),

MANAGEMENT TEAM

agriwise
we give credit

Kalpesh Ojha
Chief Financial Officer

Kalpesh Ojha is the Chief Financial Officer at Agriwise Finserv. He is a senior business leader in Financial Services industry, with over 24 years of rich experience. His expertise spans Business Development, Corporate Finance, Business Strategy, Mergers & Acquisitions, Private Equity, Fund Raising, Financial Control, Taxation and Regulatory Matters.

As a leader, Kalpesh's expertise lies in successfully designing and implementing innovative solutions, and revenue initiates for HFCs / NBFCs to achieve desired business revenue.

Kalpesh is a qualified Chartered Accountant, Company Secretary, MFM from JBIMS and Chartered Management Accountant from UK. Prior to Agriwise, he has worked with Ugro Capital, Aspire home finance, Reliance capital, Shriram transport finance.

Manjit Singh
Vice President and Head - Collections

Manjit Singh has been associated with Agriwise Finserv since 2016. He is currently Vice President and Head – Collections at the organisation.

Manjit has over 19 years of experience in banking and financial services industry (BFSI). He has extensive knowledge about general banking, RBI regulations, KYC/AML norms, and receivables management.

His expertise also spans technical areas such as receivables and portfolio management, resolutions-based negotiations, debt recoveries, fraud and risk management, and business compliances.

Kunal Baradiya
Senior Vice President - Investor Relations

Kunal Baradiya is the Senior Vice President at Agriwise Finserv. He brings 12+ years of corporate experience in strategy, research and analysis, fund raising, and investor relations management.

Kunal has been a part of the StarAgri group since 2013. He has completed his graduation from IIT (BHU) and his post-graduation from IIM-Ahmedabad.

Mayank Singhal

Assistant Vice President - Credit and Risk Policy

Mayank Singhal is the Assistant Vice President – Credit and Risk Policy at Agriwise Finserv. In this role, he looks into loan products, policies, credit parameters, and works build a clean and healthy business portfolio for the organisation.

Prior to joining Agriwise, Mayank was associated with leading financial services organisations such as GE Money, Fullerton India andKotak Mahindra Bank.

Mayank is a post graduate from Commerce College & Management Studies, Udaipur, He also holds a post graduate diploma in business management from Symbiosis Centre For Distance Learning Institute (SCDL), Pune.

Hemant Kothari

Finance Controller

Hemant Kothari is a seasoned finance professional and brings diversified experience of more than 6 years in NBFC/HFC in the field of Finance & Accounts, Taxation, Regulatory, Treasury and Statutory Compliance.

Prior to joining Agriwise Finserv, Hemant was a practicing Chartered Accountant and worked with Vastu Housing Finance as an Assistant Financial Controller.

THE STARAGRI WAY-

OUR OPERATING MODEL

Are we a warehousing company? Or are we a technology company? Well, we are a tech-enabled warehousing company!

We solve the problems faced by Indian farmers through our efficiency, efficacy and effectiveness.

Our technology proficiency enables us to provide better pre- and post-harvest management solutions. It helps maximize our efficiency and resource use, reduce costs and post-harvest losses. It also helps optimise performance and ensure seamless integration of our operations.

StarAgri's silo with 16,000 Tons capacity

Backward and forward integration

01 Complementing allied businesses

02 Generating presence in key locations and creating additional revenue streams

03 Increasing control over services and quality

04 Creating direct connect with farmers, building strong agri-franchises pan-India

05 Providing agri-financing

06 Providing business intelligence to make the right business decisions

Collaborating to achieve sustainable agriculture

1 Mobilising partnerships and linkages with government, domestic and global agri-players, financial institutions to enable access to farmers

2 Collaborating with the government to serve the unmet needs of the agriculture sector

3 Building meaningful associations to strengthen the food supply chain and provide last-mile solutions across the agriculture ecosystem

REIMAGINING **EMPOWERMENT.** ENHANCING **PROSPERITY**

Farmer centricity and value creation are at the core of our business strategy and principles. We maintain our tradition of providing holistic and tech-led innovative solutions. We have taken the right steps towards ensuring sustainable storage of food grains and maximising value creation.

Did you know?

1. Small and marginal farmers and FPO's account for 86% of total farmers in India, but contribute 47% of cropping area*
2. Doubling farmers' income is possible only by increasing the income of small farmers
3. Their success in achieving a healthy harvest is crucial to the nation's food security and the economic well-being of their communities

Source: Agriculture Census 2015-16

Our pre- and post-harvest solutions enable farmers to gain higher yield and store the produce scientifically. With this, we also serve the nation's goal of achieving self-sufficiency. Besides enhancing the sector's overall competitiveness, it also creates value for the stakeholders.

Our "Farmers First" approach

We facilitate farmers and cultivators by:

We use research, knowledge, technology and financing → To transform agriculture at scale and leverage these to advance agricultural development → And measure our impact through yields, resource efficiency and smallholder incomes

Giving India a sustainable platform for

Food Security → Financial inclusion → Rural Prosperity

Empowering smallholder farmers and FPOs with

Quality Storage space → Technology → Credit → Market Linkages

Vision 2025: Towards a green, resilient and inclusive future

Increase storage space to **3 Million Tons**

Spread geographic presence to **200+ Districts**

Expand to **14 States (professional warehouses)**

Uplifting lives. Improving livelihoods.

1. Helping farmers earn more from their harvest
2. Helping them preserve their produce and reduce post-harvest losses
3. Enabling them to increase food availability
4. Enabling farmers to sell their produce at their discretion and avoid distress sales
5. Democratising power back to small farmers, micro growers and FPOs

Transforming food systems during the COVID-19 crisis

- Ensured food storage safety and minimized wastage
- Provided assistance to deposit their produce in 800+ warehouses across India
- Procured farm produce directly from farmer locations - localised pick-up
- Launched number of outreach, awareness, intervention and support initiatives
- Introduced supply chain interventions to ensure uninterrupted movement of produce

ADDRESSING **FOOD SECURITY.** SUPPORTING AN **ABUNDANT FUTURE.**

We remain committed to catalysing sustainable agriculture by securing our supply chains and improving farmers' livelihoods. Our in-depth understanding of the agri-commodity business places us in a unique position to link the centres of production and consumption. We empower farmers in the agri value chain so as to enhance their price realization.

Linking centres of production to centres of consumption

Direct relationship with 100,000 farmers – Vision to reach 300,000 farmers

Procuring agri commodities from them and helping them transport to *mandis*

Facilitating farmers in getting credit from banks with grains/produce in the warehouse as collateral

Benefitting banks and financial institutions

With new bank licenses from RBI, enabling more and more banks to reach farmers

Facilitating banks to disburse rural credit (Priority Sector Lending - PLS) of INR 500 Billion since inception

Strengthening financial ecosystems

HELPING HANDS THAT **FEED THE WORLD**

Our short-term action plan

Farmer connect

a. Onboarding 1 Million farmers by December 2022 through multiple channels - direct reach, dealers, agri-entrepreneurs and FPOs

Funding

a. Raise incremental capital in the form of debt and equity

b. Improve credit rating of group companies to investment grade

Services and technology

a. Integrate value-added services like financing, warehousing and quality testing on the agribazaar platform

b. Roll out improvements and new features on agribazaar app, including in regional languages

Hiring

a. Strengthening human resources at appropriate levels

b. Agronomists to develop crop advisory for farmers

StarAgri

AN EFFECTIVE
RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The agricultural markets are constantly exposed to several strategic, macro-economic, environmental and other factors. We are conscious of these factors that can potentially threaten long-term plans and profitability. We have the capacity to identify these risks early and address them through our robust framework of risk management policies.

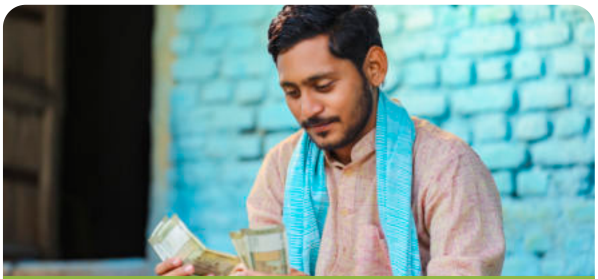
We manage business risks through our efficient risk mitigation strategies and systems. In addition, we also have multiple layers of internal and external audits.

Our key risks

- Global commodity market dynamics
- Climate change
- Business development and commodity price volatility
- Supply chain management
- Cyber security
- Environment, health and safety
- Regulatory
- Warehouse asset quality and safety

We are committed to identifying risks and managing them more effectively through our supply chain in order to


Insulate farmers from income shocks


Help them get fair price for produce

Key objectives to manage risks

- Ensuring business continuity
- Sustained value creation
- Improve efficiency in warehouse storage and loan management
- Streamline overall functioning of value chain

PROFESSIONAL **INTEGRITY** AND PERSONAL **COMMITMENT**

We practise good corporate governance and understand its importance in enhancing investors' trust. We strictly adhere to regulatory and supervisory norms and a system-driven framework. This, along with a diligent Board, and our culture, policies and relationships with farmers and other stakeholders reflect our strong corporate governance.

At StarAgri, the culture of good governance stems from the top. At the core of our management is an active, capable and diligent Board, setting the tone for good governance. Adding to this, our senior leadership team consists of industry professionals who bring in long years of rich industry experience and domain expertise.

Our corporate governance practices

- Operating business with highest ethical standards, with the singular aim of achieving sustainable and profitable growth
- Dedicated to improve corporate governance – highest regards towards transparent disclosure and reporting
- Focusing on building and expanding a system related to risk management to promptly and properly address commodity risks
- Systems and processes to detect at an early-stage various risks and ensure permanent corrective measures

INDIA'S LARGEST E-MARKETPLACE FOR **AGRI COMMODITIES**

agribazaar

Creating a level-playing field for 130+ million farmers

agribazaar* is a retail and enterprise online e-marketplace (trade platform). It is an independent entity of the StarAgri Group.

agribazaar eases the process of pricing and information asymmetry for small and marginal farmers. It helps farmers get remunerative prices for their agri-produce through its online trading facility and owned wallet app AgriPay.

agribazaar's tech-driven platform leverages cutting-edge AI to optimise the agri-value chain. It also increases the yields for small holders and delivers profits to them. Its satellite-based crop acreage and yield forecast reports provide exhaustive inputs on commodity crops and crop management techniques.

A new and friendly version of agribazaar mobile app has been launched with updated registration features, improved transaction interface and better designs.

23,123+ Participants	**6.72 Million Tons** Agri commodities transacted online and delivered aggregate GMV of INR 306.01 Billion	**138,347** Auctions completed	**150** experienced staff members	**50** dedicated employees for engineering and R&D

Best-in-class Electronic Platform providing

- Transparent price discovery
- Digital negotiation
- Ability to locate nearest lab for quality
- Ability to locate nearest warehouse for storage and testing
- Ledger for easy recon
- Financing services
- Input demand aggregation
- Ratings of buyers and sellers

An agritech company and online platform connecting

Farmers

Traders

Banks

Enterprises

Governments

Replicating physical *mandis* to e-*mandis*

Uploading produce in marketplace → Enabling traceability → Qualifying social verification → Validating quality mechanisms → Aiding Direct Benefit Transfer → Delivering to buyers → Providing access to bigger marketplace

*(*agribazaar was successfully separated into an independent entity in FY21.)*

Highlights of FY21

1 Setting up e-*mandis* operations

Setting up private e-*mandis* operations at Madhya Pradesh, with 7 procurement centres. About 3,300 Tons of commodities have been procured till March 2021.

2 Integration with eNAM

Empanelled for integration with electronic National Agricultural Market (eNAM) as an end-to-end platform service provider. First level technical integration has been completed.

3 MOU on digital agriculture (Pilot Project)

a. Developing and implementing a digital agriculture platform with solutions in crop identification and output estimation using remote sensing technology, advisory services to farmers, post-harvest intelligence for farmers.

b. Connecting farmers to the market and providing financial access to farmers across 3 blocks, 724 villages and 100,000+ farmers on a pilot basis. .

c. Digital profile of 25,000 farmers developed across 300+ villages.

CREDIT TO **AGRI-PRENEURS** THROUGH A **TECH-DRIVEN APPROACH**

agriwise
we give credit

Understanding the credit needs of Bharat

2500 Customers

26 Branches

30+ Empanelled Banks

> INR 2.28 Billion Current Portfolio Outstanding
> INR 14.53 Billion Cumulative Disbursed Cases

From origination to disbursement - unlocking value through finance

THE VITAL ROLE OF **AGRICULTURE IN INDIA**

Agriculture contributes 18.8% to India's Gross Value Added (GVA)*

The export of agriculture & allied products grew by 23.2% during April-November'21*

Provides food to more than 1.4 billion people

** Source: Economic Survey 2021-22*

India has certain unique natural endowments. We have 300 days of sunshine, 880 mm of annual rainfall, varied agro-climatic conditions, extraordinary biodiversity, over 7,500 kms of coastline, hundreds of rivers criss-crossing the country and several 100 million pairs of hands to work. These endowments need to be leveraged to produce more, process more, consume more and export more. Further, new policies and reforms by the government are also contributing to the growth of India's agriculture sector.

Key Challenges faced by Indian Agricultural Sector

Low yield per hectare

Modest per capita availability

Post-harvest supply chain inefficiencies

Inadequate warehousing and storage facilities

MAKING INDIAN AGRICULTURE
SMARTER. INCLUSIVE. RESILIENT

USD 24 Billion
Market potential for agri-tech industry by 2025#

USD 2.6 Billion
Estimated value of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in agriculture by 2025*

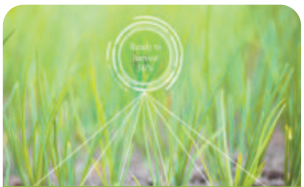
#Source: Ernst & Young

** Source: Bloomberg*

Changing the narrative using technology

1. Addressing farmer challenges:
    - Soil issues
    - Climate
    - Irrigation
    - Supply chain gaps
2. Predicting weather and rainfall patterns more accurately
3. Adopting more sustainable irrigation practices – reducing water wastage, excess use of fertilisers and crop rotation, among others
4. Reducing wastage – post-harvest care such as avoiding pest attacks, better nutrition and growth and higher produce
5. Ensuring better yields and higher incomes

Use of modern technologies in agriculture


Sensors


GPS derived location


Robotics


Analytics

Changing the face of agriculture in India


Timely decisions on what to sow, when to sow, what method


Precision farming-with soil-testing based decisions, automation using AI


Sensors and drones used for precision, quality, cost


Big data can improve yield, reduce risk, increase efficiency

SERVING A
DIGITAL FIRST INDIA

Through Science and Innovation

At StarAgri, our investments in technology helps to own and capture value across the chain origination, processing, merchandising, handling, storage and transportation of agri-commodities and produce are made more efficient.

Trusted. Transparent. Tech-driven.

Using innovation to augment the incomes of marginal and small holder farmers

- **Gathering crucial on-ground data for accurate insights**
- **Building efficiency into the supply chain framework and creating intelligent, predictable and customised value additions**
- **Accelerating their ability to benefit from technology**
- **Helping marginal farmers increase their productivity, income and resilience**

Our tech-based initiatives

Migration to SAP
To improve efficiency, reduce costs, optimise performance and ensure seamless integration of operations

Implemented ERP
To remove inefficiencies and ensure real-time information supply

Using AI/ML
For predictive analysis and gaining market intelligence

Using Big Data, IOT and Drones
To achieve business intelligence to that enables the right business decisions

Geo Tagging
To geo-tag every small farm holding in India and take steps towards intelligent and custom farming

Digital Agri Stack
To create a database of farmers to gain unprecedented insights into the rural economy

Geo-tagging – making a difference

Geo-tagging of warehousing and cold storage units

Uploading data on an app to make it easily accessible to farmers

Tracking warehouses to store produce and avoid crop wastage

Enabling farmers to locate a warehouse in 10 km vicinity to store their produce

OPERATING IN THE **NEW NORMAL**

Making a difference in the society and ecosystem

The outbreak of COVID-19 fundamentally changed the way people live, work and socialise. At StarAgri, we combatted the crisis on all fronts with an agile and resilient mindset.

Adapting to the New Normal

Community Welfare

Unfolding our digital potential

Cohesive stakeholder engagement

Employee health and safety

Ensuring continuity of operations

As an essential supply chain partner, we remained fully committed to keeping our supply chain running foruninterrupted deliveries. We enabled Indian farmers to digitally connect with their buyers. Farmers also received their payments online in their respective bank accounts through e-payment methods.

Focusing on employee safety

During the pandemic, there was an increased focus on the overall well-being and the health & safety of all our employees. In addition to prioritising their well-being, we operated all our warehouse locations, offices and customer sites with strict adherence to COVID-19 guidelines.

Maintaining a contactless approach

With warehousing needs increasing during the nationwide lockdowns, we followed a complete contactless approach across our operations. We reimagined customer experience and leveraged our digital strengths to adapt to a fast-changing environment.

SUSTAINING A
HIGH-PERFORMANCE CULTURE

Our human capital is an important pillar of growth. Our human resource function well supports the accomplishment of all our organisation's goals. Our guiding principles enable, all our employees to remain aligned with the organisation's priorities. These guiding principles also help build a collective mindset – a key enabler to drive our common goals.

Talent management & development

For a company with a vision to provide integrated solutions to our customers sustainably, it is important to have the right functional expertise. We have a strong team of committed employees with experience and talent in the agricultural chemistry.

Employees are onboarded based on an automated HRMS portal, with HR Induction and Orientation being conducted in first week of joining. There is On-Job training conducted by the manager for junior employees upon joining and while enhancing the profile. A strategy and business meet is conducted for mid-level and senior-level employees once or twice a year.

Further, compensation is designed as fixed and performance-based variable pay. This is based on retention of talent. Additional health benefit and insurance is also provided and timely incentives are declared under the Rewards & Recognition programme.

Our cultural ethos – Integrity, Intellect, Influence, Innovations and Ideas

01 Nurturing a high-performance culture to build future leadership

02 Institutionalising our policies to provide the right growth opportunities

03 Ensuring health, safety, engagement and well-being of employees

825
Total number of employees

2%
Attrition rate

(Numbers as of March 2021)

FINANCIAL REPORTS

CONTENTS

BOARD REPORT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Mr. Amit Khandelwal	Managing Director
	Mr. G. Chandrashekhar Aiyar	Independent Director
	Mrs. Mangala Prabhu	Independent Director
	Mr. Amit Goyal	Whole Time Director
	Mr. Amith Agarwal	Whole Time Director
	Mr. Suresh Chandra Goyal	Whole Time Director
COMPANY SECRETARY & COMPLIANCE OFFICER	Ms. Vaishali Gupta	
STATUTORY AUDITOR	M/s. Mukund M. Chitale & Co., Chartered Accountants, 2nd Floor, Kapur House, Paranjape B Scheme, Road No. 1, Vile Parle (E), Mumbai-400 057.	
REGISTRAR & TRANSFER AGENT	M/s. Link Intime India Private Limited No.C-13, Pannalal Silk Mills Compound, Lal Bahadur Shastri Road, Bhandup West, Mumbai- 400078. +91 22 49186000 +91 22 249186060	
REGISTERED OFFICE	601-604, A-wing, Bonanza Building, Sahar Plaza, J.B. Nagar Metro Station, J.B. Nagar, Andheri (E) Mumbai – 400059 022- 61829600 * reachus@staragri.com www.staragri.com	
CIN	U51219MH2006PLC305651	

BOARD'S REPORT

Dear Members,

The Board of Directors of your Company is delighted to present 15th Annual Report of the Company together with the audited financial statements of accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2021. The Board's Report is prepared based on the standalone and consolidated financial statements of the company.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The following table shows the summary of financial performance of the Company on standalone as well as consolidated basis for the FY 2020-21:

Particulars	Standalone (Indian Rupees in lakh)		Consolidated (Indian Rupees in lakh)	
	2020-2021	2019-2020	2020-2021	2019-2020
Total income	15,599.56	13,853.15	38,857.36	26,226.09
Total expenses	14,065.41	13,733.33	37,223.51	26,414.13
(Loss) / Profit before exceptional items and tax	-	-	1,633.85	(188.04)
Exceptional items	-	-	-	1,141.71
(Loss)/Profit before tax	1,534.15	119.82	1,633.85	(1,329.75)
Tax expense	344.90	69.72	496.24	101.43
(Loss)/Profit after tax	1,189.25	50.10	1,137.61	(1,431.18)
Other comprehensive income	33.30	21.09	43.88	14.52
Total comprehensive income	1,222.55	71.19	1,181.49	(1,416.66)

STATE OF THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

Warehousing and Storage

Focus on franchisee warehouses has led to 4-6% improvement in 'Rent to Revenue' ratio over last couple of years. Almost 50% of total capacity was under franchisee mode by the end of the year. This 'win-win' approach has helped the company in optimizing warehousing rentals, which continue to be the largest expense head. The company owned warehouses have seen lower utilization due to location and commodity specific adverse factors.

Naturally, the company is inclined towards asset-light approach through leased and franchisee modes which offers flexibility in entry into and exit from locations.

Collateral Management

Ever since the industry was faced with challenges while dealing in third party warehouses with pre-stacked commodities, revamped risk framework and location wise intelligence scorecards have resulted in 'Zero' defaults during the year. The focus of the organisation towards growing Collateral Management business in Professional Warehouses has paid off well and helped reduce the dependence on field warehousing.

E-marketplace

The procurement and trading through digital means received big impetus due to unforeseen challenges posed due to Covind-19 pandemic. Through participation in various schemes, such as PMGKAY, etc. the e-marketplace saw nearly 6x growth in GTV during FY21. Simultaneously, new user-friendly version of agribazaar mobile app was launched with updated registration features and improved transaction interface. Additionally, the organisation has initiated private procurement operations in key locations of Rajasthan for large Processors and Millers using the e-marketplace. The procurement operations has helped the overall group mantra of "Sourcing to square off" under one roof for the buyers and sellers. This has helped your group to capture large part of the post-harvest value chain viz; procurement fee, Storage revenue, CM Fees and logistics revenue under a single transaction. The company would like to scale up the business model in the next FY in a much larger geography.

CHANGES IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS, IF ANY

There was no change in the nature of the business of the Company during the FY 2020-21.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS U/S 186

The particulars of loans, guarantees and investments have been disclosed in the Financial Statements.

TRANSFERS TO RESERVES

No amount was transferred to General Reserve during the year under review.

DIVIDEND

In order to conserve the internal resources of the Company for future prospect and growth, the Board of Directors of your Company has not recommended to give any dividend on the shares of the Company for the financial year under review.

SHARE CAPITAL

The Authorized Share Capital of the Company is ₹ 31,05,00,000/- comprising of 2,40,50,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each and 35,00,000 compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 20/- each. The Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital of the Company is 20,57,45,530 divided into 1,44,97,565 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each and 30,38,494 compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 20/- each.

The Company had not issued any shares during the year under review.

ANNUAL RETURN

In accordance with Section 134(3)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder, the annual return for the financial year 2020-2021 will be made available on the Company's website and can be accessed at www.staragri.com.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION BETWEEN THE END OF FINANCIAL YEAR AND DATE OF THE REPORT

There were no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company occurred between the end of the financial year to which this financial statement relates and on the date of this report.

EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLAN

The disclosure pertaining to SAW Employee Stock Option Plan 2015 and the Scheme of the Company, pursuant to Rule 12(9) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 is annexed as Annexure A and forms part of this report.

NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the FY 2020-21, five meetings of the Board of Directors were held. The intervening gap between the Meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and Secretarial Standards issued by Institute of Company Secretaries of India. Appropriate compliance of the relevant Secretarial Standards was observed while conducting the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Company.

DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Chairman of the Board

Mr. Amit Khandelwal is the Chairman and Managing Director of the Company.

Appointments / Re-appointments

The Board made the following appointments/reappointments:

- In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and as per Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Suresh Chandra Goyal (DIN:02018073) is liable to retire by rotation at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, has offered his candidature for reappointment.

  Your Board recommends confirmation of reappointments of Mr. Suresh Chandra Goyal in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

- Mr. G Chandrashekhar, Independent Director was reappointed for a second term of five years commencing from 30th March, 2021 upto 29th March, 2026.

- In accordance with the provisions of Section 203, Board at its meeting held on 27th March, 2021 reappointed Mr. Amith Agarwal as a Whole Time Director of the Company for a period of five years from 01st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2026.

- In accordance with the provisions of Section 203, Board at its meeting held on 27th March, 2021 reappointed Mr. Amit Goyal as a Whole Time Director of the Company for a period of five years from 01st April, 2021 to 31st March, 2026.

  [The designation of Mr. Amit Goyal was changed from Executive Director (Whole Time Director) to Non-Executive Director with effect from July 01, 2021, whose period of office shall be determined as director liable to retire by rotation].

  All the Directors of the Company have confirmed that they are not disqualified from being appointed as Directors in terms of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

  The Board wishes to place on record its sincere appreciation for the valuable advice and guidance provided by the outgoing Directors.

Resignation

- Mr. Vipin Maheshwari resigned from the post of Chief Financial Officer of the Company with effect from October 16, 2020.

REMUNERATION OF MANAGING DIRECTOR OR WHOLE-TIME DIRECTOR

During the FY 2020-21, the Managing Director and the Whole-Time Directors of the company had received remuneration from the company and it's wholly owned subsidiaries as detailed below:

(Amount in ₹)

S. No.	Name	Designation	Remuneration from Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	Remuneration	
				Agriwise Finserv Limited (Formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	Star Agribazaar Technology Private Limited
1	Amit Khandelwal	Managing Director	26,44,992	-	26,44,992
2	Suresh Chandra Goyal	Whole-Time Director	26,44,992	26,44,992	-
3	Amith Agarwal	Whole-Time Director	26,44,992	-	26,44,992
4	Amit Goyal	Whole-Time Director	26,44,992	26,44,992	-

The overall managerial remuneration is within the limits prescribed under section 197 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 and Schedule V of Companies Act, 2013.

DECLARATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Board is of the opinion that Mr. G. Chandrashekhar possess requisite qualifications, experience, expertise and hold highest standards of integrity. The Board of Directors at its Meeting held on March 27, 2021 reappointed Mr. G. Chandrashekhar as an Independent Director of the Company, not liable to retire by rotation, for a second term of five consecutive years commencing from 30th March, 2021 upto 29th March, 2026 at the Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 30th April, 2021.

Mrs. Mangala Prabhu and Mr. G. Chandrashekhar, Independent Directors have submitted a declaration of independence, as required pursuant to section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 stating that each of them meets criteria of independence as provided in section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and there has been no change in the circumstances which may affect their status as an independent director during the year. In opinion of the Board, these IDs fulfil the conditions specified in the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made thereunder for appointment as IDs and confirm that they are independent of the management.

The Board is of the opinion that the Independent Directors of the Company possess requisite qualifications, experience and expertise in the fields of finance and accounting, economics, risk management, management and administration, financial market, technology, market infrastructure, co-operatives, legal, agriculture markets, agriculture economics, macroeconomics, post-harvest technologies, international development and they hold highest standards of integrity. Both Independent Directors have also given the declarations that they have registered themselves with Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) in terms of Section 150 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 6 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualifications of Directors) Rules, 2014. Further, in terms of Section 150 of the Act read with Rule 6(4) of the Companies (Appointment & Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, the Independent Directors are required to undertake online proficiency self-assessment test conducted by the IICA within a period of two years from the date of inclusion of their names in the data bank. The said online proficiency self-assessment test will be undertaken by the Independent Directors of the Company within the prescribed timelines.

POLICIES

Your Company has adopted the following mandatory policies as per requirement of the Act;

- **DIRECTOR'S APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION POLICY (Policy updated on June 19, 2018)**

  The Company has laid down a Nomination and Remuneration Policy, approved by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee for remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management. The policy also covers the criteria for determining qualifications and other attributes for appointment of directors including independent directors. The Nomination and Remuneration Policy is available on the Company's website www.staragri.com and the same is enclosed herewith as **Annexure B**.

- **VIGIL MECHANISM POLICY (WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY)**

  Pursuant to the provisions of section 177(9) & (10) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has adopted a Whistle Blower Policy to provide a formal mechanism to the Directors and Employees to report their concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's Code of Conduct or Ethics Policy. The policy provides for adequate safeguards against victimization of employees who avail of mechanism. The Whistle Blower Policy is also hosted on the Company's website www.staragri.com.

  However, no such concern has been reported in the period under review.

DETAILS OF POLICY DEVELOPED AND IMPLEMENTED BY THE COMPANY ON ITS CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY INITIATIVES

Your Company has a duly constituted Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee and has a well-defined policy on CSR as per Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules 2014 and is also available on the website of the Company www.staragri.com.

During the financial year under review, the Company has spent the requisite amount of CSR expenditure for financial year 2020-21. Detailed information report on CSR Expenditure by the Company on CSR initiatives taken during the year pursuant to section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is given in the Annual Report on CSR for FY 2020-21 and annexed as **Annexure C**.

STATEMENT INDICATING DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY FOR THE COMPANY INCLUDING THEREIN THE IDENTIFICATION OF RISK, IF ANY, THIS IN THE OPINION OF THE BOARD MAY THREATEN THE EXISTENCE OF THE COMPANY

The Company has developed and implemented a risk management policy which identifies major risks which may threaten the existence of the Company. The same has also been adopted by your Board and is also subject to its review from time to time. Risk mitigation process and measures have been also formulated and clearly spelled out in the said policy.

NAME OF THE COMPANIES WHO HAVE BECOME OR CEASED TO BE ITS SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURE OR ASSOCIATES COMPANY DURING THE YEAR

During the year under review, M/s Star Agribaazar Technology Private Limited ceased to be subsidiary of the Company with effect from 31st March, 2021 and no company became subsidiary, associate or joint venture of the Company.

DETAILS RELATING TO DEPOSIT

During the year under review, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Section 73 and 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

COMPOSITION OF STATUTORY COMMITTEES

(a) Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Company is constituted in accordance with the provisions of Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013. All the recommendations made by the Audit Committee were duly accepted by the Board.

During the year under review, the Audit Committee comprised of 3 (three) Members of whom 2 (two) are independent:

Mr. G Chandrasekhar – Chairman (Independent Director)

Mrs. Mangala Radhakrishna Prabhu (Independent Director)

Mr. Amit Kumar Goyal (Executive Director)

The Committee met three (3) times during the year on 06-08-2020, 10-10-2020 and 29-12-2020. Necessary quorum was present for all the meetings and the terms of reference of the audit committee are in accordance with Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Nomination and Remuneration Committee

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee of the Company is constituted in accordance with the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013.

However, the constitution of the Committee became invalid due to resignation of Mr. Mohit Bhandari w.e.f 28th March, 2020.

With effect from 28th March, 2020, the constitution of Nomination and Remuneration Committee is invalid and Company is in the process of inducting a non-executive director on the board of the Company.

The constitution of Committee has become valid with effect from 22nd July, 2021 due to the induction of Mr. Amit Goyal, Non-Executive Director.

(c) Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee of the Company is constituted as per the requirements of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder. The terms of reference of the Committee are in accordance with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder. The Company Secretary acts as the secretary to the Committee.

During the year under review, the Committee met one (1) time i.e. on 25th June, 2020. The necessary quorum was present at the meeting.

During the year under review, CSR Committee comprised of following Directors:

Mr. Amith Agarwal- Chairman and Executive Director

Mr. G Chandrashekhar- Independent Director

Mr. Amit Goyal - Executive Director

SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The Company has in place a policy for prevention of Sexual Harassment at workplace in line with the requirements of The Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013. The Company has constituted Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. No case of sexual harassment was reported during the financial year 2020-21.

The disclosures required to be given under the said Act are as follows:

1. Number of complaints of sexual harassment received in the year: Nil
2. Number of complaints disposed off during the year: Nil
3. Number of cases pending for more than 90 days: Nil
4. Nature of action taken by the employer: Nil

During the year under review the Company has reconstituted the Committee as under:

1. Ms. Vaishali Gupta, Chairman
2. Ms. Prachi Patkar, Member
3. Mr. Jayant Chatterjee, Member
4. Mrs. Mangala Prabhu (External member)

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL

The Company has in place, an adequate internal control and internal audit system managed by qualified and experienced people. Main objective of the system is to safeguard the Company's assets against loss through unauthorised use and pilferage, to ensure that all transactions are authorised, recorded and reported correctly and timely, to ensure various compliances under statutory regulations and corporate policies are made on time and to figure out the weaknesses persisting in the system and suggest remedial measure for the same. The Company has continued its efforts to align all its processes and controls with best practices in these areas.

The Board has adopted policies and procedures for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Companies policies, the safeguard 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 disclosures.

Your Company has adequate internal control system, commensurate with its size, scale and complexity of operations. The Statutory Auditors have also commented on the internal financial control on financial reporting in their report.

AUDITORS

(a) Statutory Auditor

In accordance with Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made there under, M/s. Mukund M. Chitale & Co., Chartered Accountants (FRN.:106655W) the Statutory Auditors of your Company has been appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company in the Annual General Meeting held on 10th October, 2020 for a consecutive term of five years. They have confirmed their eligibility under Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules framed thereunder to continue as Statutory Auditors of the Company for the financial year ended 2020-21.

Explanation on Auditors Comments/qualifications, if any

The Auditors Report for Financial Year 2020-21 does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark. The Auditors' Report is enclosed with the financial statements in this Annual Report.

Detail of fraud as per Auditors Report

No frauds have been reported by auditors under sub-section (12) of section 143. This is also being supported by the report of the auditors of the Company as no fraud has been reported in their audit report for the F.Y. ended 31st March, 2021.

(b) Internal Auditor

Pursuant to the provision of Section 138 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 13 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (including any modification or re-enactment thereof), the Company has appointed M/s Lath Hari & Associates, Chartered Accountants as an Internal Auditor of the Company for the financial year 2020-21.

(c) Secretarial Auditor

The provisions relating to the appointment of Secretarial auditor are not applicable to the company.

(d) Cost Auditors

The provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Rules made thereunder are not applicable to the Company.

SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES

We have seven subsidiaries, out of which six are wholly owned subsidiaries. In accordance with Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, we have prepared the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

The details about the subsidiaries are provided below:

Agriwise Finserv Limited (Formerly known as StarAgri Finance Ltd.) – It is a Non-Banking Financial Company which is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company.

FarmersFortune India Pvt. Ltd. – It is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company engaged in the business of procurement and sale of agricultural products.

Star Agribazaar Technology Private Ltd. – Star Agribazaar Technology Private Ltd. is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company engaged in the business of developing IT tools, IT solutions and services for building an online commodity marketplace for providing services to various stakeholders and to be used by farmers, traders, processors, public and private entities for enabling financial transactions. It has ceased to be a subsidiary of the Company with effect from March 31, 2021.

Star Agrilogistics Pvt. Ltd. – Star Agrilogistics is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company engaged in the business of providing logistics services for agri-commodities.

Bikaner Agrimarketing Pvt. Ltd. – Bikaner Agrimarketing Pvt Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company engaged in the business of processing of agricultural products and other related services.

Star Agri Services (Pte.) Ltd. – The Company has a wholly owned subsidiary in Singapore in the name of Star Agri Services (Pte.) Ltd. The principal activity of the Company is those relating to the provisions of post-harvest solutions to the agriculture industry.

Star Agriinfrastructure Pvt. Ltd. – It is a subsidiary Company engaged in the business of construction and leasing of agricultural warehouses.

The performances of the subsidiaries are satisfactory and the statement highlighting the performance of subsidiaries, associates and joint venture companies and their contribution to the overall performance of the company during the period under report is annexed hereto as **Annexure D** in the prescribed form AOC-1.

ENERGY CONSERVATION, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Since the Company was not engaged in the manufacturing activity the provisions relating to Technology Absorption and Conservation of Energy were not applicable to it.

Though the company has taken possible steps relating to Technology Absorption to improve efficiency in its performance and conservation of energy in its facilities.

The Company has neither incurred any expenditure in foreign exchange nor earned any Foreign Exchange during the year of review.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

Since there was no employee employed during the year who comes under the purview of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, no such details are given.

REPORT ON PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES

All related party transactions that were entered into during the financial year were on an arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of business. There are no materially significant related party transactions made by the Company with Promoters, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel or other designated persons which may have a potential conflict with the interest of the Company at large.

All Related Party Transactions are placed on a quarterly basis before the Audit Committee and also before the Board for approval. Your Company has a Policy on related party transactions which was approved by the Board at its meeting held on March 21, 2015. The Related Party Transactions are in accordance with the Policy of the Company.

Information on transactions with related parties pursuant to Section 134(3) (h) of the Act read with rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 in Form AOC-2 is annexed in **Annexure E** forms part of this report and also disclosed in the Financial Statements

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors, to the best of their knowledge and ability, confirm that:

a) In the preparation of annual accounts for the year ended March 31, 2021, the applicable accounting standards have been followed and there are no material departures; if any

b) We have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021 and of the profit of the Company for the ended on that date;

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

d) We have prepared the annual accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 on a 'going concern' basis;

e) We have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and such internal financial controls are adequate and operating effectively and

f) We have devised proper system to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS IMPACTING THE GOING CONCERN STATUS AND COMPANY'S OPERATIONS IN FUTURE

There have been no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company complies with all applicable Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India with respect to Board and General meetings.

THE DETAILS OF APPLICATION MADE OR ANY PROCEEDING PENDING UNDER THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016 (31 OF 2016) DURING THE YEAR ALONG WITH THEIR STATUS AS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR.

There were no details of application made or any proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016) during the year.

THE DETAILS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMOUNT OF THE VALUATION DONE AT THE TIME OF ONE-TIME SETTLEMENT AND THE VALUATION DONE WHILE TAKING LOAN FROM THE BANKS OR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ALONG WITH THE REASONS THEREOF.

There were no details of difference between amount of the valuation done at the time of one-time settlement and the valuation done while taking loan from the Banks or Financial Institutions as the said provisions are not applicable to the Company.

IMPACT OF COVID 19 ON THE COMPANY

The novel coronavirus outbreak in the last month of Financial Year 2020 had developed a global crisis, forcing governments to enforce lock-downs of all economic activity. In view of the lockdown in many of the States/Union Territories across India, operations in many of the Company's locations had to be scaled down or shut down from the second half of March 2020. Further, due to continuing COVID-19 pandemic there were uncertainties during the financial year 2020-21 which affected the financial position of the Company. However, the management has assessed the potential impact of the COVID-19 on the Company. Based on the assessment, the management is of the view that there is no severe impact of the COVID-19 on the operations of the Company. The Management and Directors are actively engaged and will continue to closely monitor the future developments during the partial lockdown period.

The Company has provided work from home facility to the employees of the Company. The employees visit office on need basis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Board acknowledges with gratitude the cooperation and assistance provided to your Company by regulatory authorities. The Board wishes to place on record its appreciation to the contribution made by employees of the Company during the year under review. Your directors thank the Customers, clients, vendors, lenders and other business associates for their continued support. Your directors are thankful to the Shareholders for their patronage.

By order of the Board of Directors

Amit Khandelwal
Managing Director
DIN: 00809249

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29-11-2021

Annexures:

A. ESOP details

B. Director’s Appointment and Remuneration Policy

C. Report on Corporate Social Responsibility activities

D. Details of each of the subsidiaries, associate and joint venture companies in Form AOC-1

E. Related party transaction in AOC-2

Anexure "A"

EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION SCHEMES

Details required to be disclosed under Rule 12(9) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014 as on 31st March, 2021

Sr. No.	Particulars	SAW Employee Stock Option Plan – 2015 and SAW Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 – "Scheme– I"
1	Options granted	Nil
2	Options vested	Nil
3	Options exercised	Nil
4	Total number of shares arising as a result of exercise of options	Nil
5	Options lapsed	2,167
6	Exercise price	₹ 325/-
7	Variation of terms of options	Nil
8	Money realized by exercise of options	Nil
9	Total number of options in force	39,372
10	Employee wise details of options granted: NA	

	Employee name		Designation	Options granted
	(i)	Key Managerial personnel		
	(ii)	any other employee who receives a grant of options in any one year of option amounting to five per cent or more of options granted during that year		
	(iii)	identified employees who were granted option, during any one year, equal to or exceeding one per cent of the issued capital (exclusing outstanding warrants and conversions) of the company at the time of grant		

Amit Khandelwal
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN: 00809249

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29-11-2021

Annexure "B"

Directors' Appointment and Remuneration Policy

DARP/03/03/2015

PREAMBLE

Pursuant to Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board of Directors of every public company having prescribed paid up capital shall constitute the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. The Company has a duly constituted Nomination and Remuneration Committee as per the requirement of section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013. This Committee and the Policy is formulated in compliance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

INTRODUCTION

A transparent, fair and reasonable process for determining the appropriate remuneration at all levels of the Company is required to ensure that shareholders remain informed and confident in the management of the Company. To harmonize the aspirations of human resources consistent with the goals of the Company and in terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules made there under, this policy on nomination and remuneration of Directors (including non-executive directors) on the Board of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management has been formulated by the Committee and approved by the Board of Directors. This Policy shall act as a guideline for determining, inter-alia, qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director, matters relating to the remuneration, appointment, removal and evaluation of performance of the Directors (including non-executive directors), Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management Personnel.

OBJECTIVE OF THE POLICY

(a) The objective of this Policy is to outline a framework to ensure that the Company's remuneration levels are aligned with industry practices and are sufficient to attract and retain competent directors on the Board, KMPs and the Senior Management Personnel of the quality required, while allowing fair rewards for the achievement of key deliverables and enhanced performance. The key objectives of this Policy include:

   (i) Guiding the Board in relation to appointment and removal of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management;

   (ii) Evaluating the performance of the members of the Board and provide necessary report to the Board for further evaluation.

   (iii) Recommending to the Board the remuneration payable to the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and setting forth a policy for determining remuneration payable to Senior Management Personnel.

(b) While determining the remuneration for the Directors (including non-executive directors) and KMPs and the Senior Management Personnel, regard should be had to prevailing market conditions, business performance and practices in comparable companies, also to financial and commercial health of the Company as well as prevailing laws and government/ other guidelines, to ensure that pay structures are appropriately aligned and the levels of remuneration remain appropriate.

(c) While designing the remuneration package it should be ensured:

   (i) the level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate the person, to ensure the quality required to run the Company successfully;

   (ii) There is a balance between fixed and incentive pay, reflecting short and long term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the Company and its goals.

(d) Some part of the remuneration package may be linked to the achievement of corporate performance targets of the Company and a strong alignment of interest with stakeholders.

(e) The Committee may consult with the chairman of the Board as it deems appropriate.

(f) The Committee shall observe the set of principles and objectives as envisaged under the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") (including Section 178 thereof), rules framed thereunder and clause 49 of the Listing Agreement including, inter-alia, principles pertaining to determining qualifications, positives attributes, integrity and independence.

(g) In this context, the following policy has been formulated by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and adopted by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on March 24, 2015.

EFFECTIVE DATE

This policy shall be effective from the date of its adoption by the Board.

DEFINITIONS

(a) In this Policy unless the context otherwise requires:

   1. "Board" means Board of Directors of the Company.

   2. "Company" means "Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited."

3. "Employees' Stock Option" means the option given /to be given to the directors, officers or employees of a company or of its holding company or subsidiary company or companies, if any, which gives such directors, officers or employees, the benefit or right to purchase, or to subscribe for, the shares of the company at a future date at a pre-determined price.

4. "Independent Director" means a director referred to in Section 149 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

5. "Key Managerial Personnel" (KMP) means Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director or the Manager, Company Secretary, Whole-time Director, Chief Financial Officer and such other officer as may be prescribed.

6. "Nomination and Remuneration Committee" shall mean a Committee of Board of Directors of the Company, constituted in accordance with the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013

7. "Policy or This Policy" means, "Nomination and Remuneration Policy."

8. "Remuneration" means any money or its equivalent given or passed to any person for services rendered by him and includes perquisites as defined under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

9. "Senior Management" mean personnel of the Company who are members of its core management team excluding Board of Director and KMP. This would include the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Chief Risk Officer.

(b) Unless the context otherwise requires, words and expressions used in this policy and not defined herein but defined in the Companies Act, 2013 as may be amended from time to time shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them therein.

APPLICABILITY

This Policy is applicable to:

(i) Directors, including Non-Executive Directors

(ii) Key Managerial Personnel

(iii) Senior Management Personnel

MEMBERSHIP

(a) The Committee shall consist of minimum 3 non-executive directors, majority of them being Independent.

(b) Term of the Committee shall be continuous unless terminated by the Board of Directors.

CHAIRMAN

(a) Chairperson of the Company (whether executive or non-executive) may be appointed as a member of the Committee but shall not be the Chairman of the Committee.

(b) Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee meeting may be present at the Annual General Meeting or may nominate some other member to answer the shareholders' queries.

MEETINGS

The Meeting of the Committee shall be held from time-to-time as determined by the needs of the Board or the Committee. If the need arises, meetings may be held through video conference to address issues in between meetings. In lieu of a meeting, upon decision from its Chairman, the Committee may also act by unanimous written consent. The Committee may also pass a resolution by circulation in occasions where conducting a meeting is not possible. But such resolution passed shall be noted at the subsequent meeting of the Committee.

The Committee shall report regularly to the Board regarding its actions and make recommendations to the Board as appropriate.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS' INTERESTS

(a) A member of the Committee is not entitled to participate when his or her own remuneration is discussed at a meeting or when his or her performance is being evaluated.

(b) The Committee may invite such executives, as it considers appropriate, to be present at the meetings of the Committee.

SECRETARY

The Company Secretary of the Company shall act as Secretary of the Committee.

QUORUM

The quorum necessary for transacting business at a meeting of the Committee shall be two members or one-third of the members of the Nomination and Compensation Committee; whichever is greater.

VOTING

(a) Matters arising for determination at Committee meetings shall be decided by a majority of votes of members present. Any such decision shall for all purposes be deemed a decision of the Committee.

(b) In the case of equality of votes, the Chairman of the meeting will have a casting vote.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COMMITTEE

(a) The Committee is responsible for:

(i) Formulating criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director for the purpose of this Policy;

(ii) Advising the Board on issues concerning principles for remuneration and other terms of employment including remuneration for the Directors (including Non-Executive Directors), KMPs and the Senior Management;

(iii) Monitoring and evaluating programs for variable remuneration, both on-going and those that have ended during the year, for the Directors (including Non-Executive Directors), KMPs and the Senior Management;

(iv) Monitoring and evaluating the application of this Policy;

(v) Monitoring and evaluating current remuneration structures and levels in the Company; and

(vi) Any other responsibility as determined by the Board.

APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS, KMP OR SENIOR MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

• **Appointment**

a) Committee shall undertake a process of due diligence to determine the suitability of the person for appointment / continuing to hold appointment as a director on the Board, based upon qualification, expertise, track record, integrity and other 'fit and proper' criteria. Committee should obtain necessary information and declaration from the proposed / existing directors for the purpose and scrutinize such information.

b) The process of due diligence shall be undertaken by the Committee at the time of appointment / renewal of appointment.

c) A person should possess adequate qualifications, expertise and experience for the position he/ she is considered for appointment as a Director, Key Managerial Personal or Senior Management Personnel. The Committee has discretion to decide whether qualification, expertise and experience possessed by a person are sufficient / satisfactory for the concerned position.

d) The Company shall not appoint or continue the employment of any person as Managing Director/Whole-time Director/ Manager who has attained the age of 70 years. Provided that the term of the person holding this position may be extended beyond the age of seventy years with the approval of shareholders by passing a special resolution based on the explanatory statement annexed to the notice of such motion indicating the justification for extension of appointment beyond seventy years.

e) The Company shall not appoint or continue the employment of Senior Management Personnel upon attainment of retirement age as per the policy of the Company.

f) Committee shall obtain annually as on 31st March a simple declaration from the directors that the information already provided has not undergone change and where there is any change, requisite details are furnished by them forthwith.

g) The appointment as recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee further requires the approval of the Board.

Term/Tenure:

1. Managing Director/Whole-time Director/Manager (Managerial Personnel)

- The Company shall appoint or re-appoint any person as its Managerial Person for a term not exceeding five years at a time. No re-appointment shall be made earlier than one year before the expiry of term.

2. Independent Director

- An Independent Director shall hold office for a term up to five consecutive years on the Board of the Company and will be eligible for re-appointment on passing a special resolution by the Company and disclosure of such appointment in the Board's Report.

- No Independent Director shall hold office for more than two consecutive terms, but such Independent director shall be eligible for appointment after the expiry of three years of ceasing to become an Independent Director.

• **Appraisal**

The Committee shall at the time of appointment, apprise the director about:

a) Board procedures including identification of legal and other duties of Director and required compliances with statutory obligations;

b) Control systems and procedures;

c) Voting rights at Board meetings including matters in which Director should not participate because of his / her interest, direct or indirect therein;

d) Qualification requirements and provide copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association;

e) Corporate policies and procedures;

f) Insider dealing restrictions;

g) Constitution of, delegation of authority to and terms of reference of various committees constituted by the Board;

h) Appointments of Senior Executives and their authority;

i) Remuneration policy;

j) Deliberations of committees of the Board; and

k) Communicate any changes in policies, procedures, control systems, applicable regulations including Memorandum and Articles of Association, delegation of authority, Senior Executives, etc. and appoint the compliance officer who shall be responsible for all statutory and legal compliance.

- **Evaluation**

  The Committee shall carry out evaluation of performance of every Director, KMP and senior Management at regular interval (yearly).

- **Removal**

  Due to reasons for any disqualification mentioned in the Companies Act, 2013, rules made there under or under any other applicable Act, rules and regulations, the Committee may recommend, to the Board with reasons recorded in writing, removal of a Director, KMP or Senior Management subject to the provisions and compliance of the said Act, rules and regulations.

- **Retirement**

  The Director, KMP and Senior Management shall retire as per the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the prevailing policy of the Company. The Board will have the discretion to retain the Director, KMP, Senior Management in the same position / remuneration or otherwise even after attaining the retirement age, for the benefit of the Company.

- **Compliance Officer**

  The Committee shall appoint a compliance officer who shall be a senior executive reporting to the Board and be responsible for setting forth policies and procedures and shall monitor adherence to the applicable laws and regulations and policies and procedures including but not limited to directions of Reserve Bank of India and other concerned statutory and governmental authorities.

REMUNERATION

a) Key Principles of the Remuneration Policy

While designing compensation for Directors, Key managerial personnel, senior management and other employees, the following set of principles act as guiding factors:

1. Aligning key executive and board remuneration with the longer term interests of the company and its shareholders
2. Minimize complexity and ensure transparency.
3. Link to long term strategy as well as annual business performance of the company.
4. Promotes a culture of meritocracy and is linked to key performance and business drivers.
5. Reflective of line expertise, market competitiveness so as to attract the best talent.

b) Remuneration to Executive Directors, Directors other than Executive Director and KMP

(i) The remuneration/ compensation/ commission etc. to Directors and KMP will be determined by the Committee and recommended to the Board for approval. The remuneration/ compensation/ commission etc. shall be subject to the prior/post approval of the shareholders of the Company and Central Government, wherever required.

(ii) The remuneration and commission to be paid to Directors shall be as per the statutory provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made there under for the time being in force.

(iii) Where any insurance is taken by the Company on behalf of its Directors and KMP for indemnifying them against any liability, the premium paid on such insurance shall not be treated as part of the remuneration payable to any such personnel. Provided that if such person is proved to be guilty, the premium paid on such insurance shall be treated as part of the remuneration.

Remuneration to Executive Director and KMP

Fixed pay:

- Executive Directors and KMP shall be eligible for a monthly remuneration as may be approved by the Board on the recommendation of the NRC Committee in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made there under for the time being in force.
- The break-up of the pay scale and quantum of perquisites including, employer's contribution to P.F, pension scheme, medical expenses, club fees etc. shall be decided and approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Committee and approved by the shareholders and Central Government, wherever required.

Variable components:

- The Executive Director and KMP participate in a performance linked variable pay scheme which will be based on the individual and company performance for the year, pursuant to which the Executive Director and KMP are entitled to performance-based variable remuneration.

At the Board meeting, only the Non-Executive and Independent Directors participate in approving the remuneration paid to the Executive Directors. The remuneration is arrived by considering various factors such as qualification, experience, expertise, prevailing remuneration in the industry and the financial position of the company. The elements of the remuneration and limits are pursuant to the clause 178, 197 and Section V of the Companies Act, 2013.

Increments to the existing remuneration/ compensation structure of Executive Directors shall be recommended by the Committee to the Board which should be within the slabs approved by the Shareholders. And increments to the existing remuneration/ compensation structure of KMP shall be as per the appraisal policy of the Company.

Remuneration to Directors other than Executive Director:

Sitting Fees:

- The Non-Executive / Independent Director may receive remuneration by way of fees for attending meetings of Board or Committee thereof.

  Provided that the amount of such fees shall not exceed the maximum amount as provided in the Companies Act, 2013, per meeting of the Board or Committee or such amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government from time to time.

Limit of Remuneration /Commission:

- Remuneration /Commission may be paid within the monetary limit approved by shareholders, subject to the limit not exceeding 11% of the net profits of the Company computed as per the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Provisions for excess remuneration:

- If any Director draws or receives, directly or indirectly by way of remuneration any such sums in excess of the limits prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 or without the prior sanction of the Central Government, where required, he / she shall refund such sums to the Company and until such sum is refunded, hold it in trust for the Company.
- The Company shall not waive recovery of such sum refundable to it unless permitted by the Central Government.

Remuneration to Senior Management Personnel:

(i) The remuneration payable to Senior Management Personnel including their increments shall be determined from time to time as per the human capital and appraisal policy of the Company. The powers of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee in this regard have been delegated to the Management of the Company.

(ii) The Board of Directors shall from time to time be intimated of the remuneration payable to the Senior Management Personnel.

(iii) Where any insurance is taken by the Company on behalf of its Senior Management Personnel for indemnifying them against any liability, the premium paid on such insurance shall not be treated as part of the remuneration payable to any such personnel. Provided that if such person is proved to be guilty, the premium paid on such insurance shall be treated as part of the remuneration.

Fixed pay:

- Senior Management shall be eligible for a monthly remuneration as may be approved by the NRC Committee in accordance with the statutory provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and the rules made there under for the time being in force.
- The break-up of the pay scale and quantum of perquisites including, employer's contribution to P.F, pension scheme, medical expenses, club fees etc. shall be decided and approved by the NRC Committee.

Variable components:

- The Senior Management Personnel participate in a performance linked variable pay scheme which will be based the individual and company performance for the year, pursuant to which the Senior Management are entitled to performance-based variable remuneration.

Remuneration payable to Directors for services rendered in other capacity

The remuneration payable to the Directors shall be inclusive of any remuneration payable for services rendered by such director in any other capacity unless:

- The services rendered are of a professional nature; and
- The NRC is of opinion that the director possesses requisite qualification for the practice of such profession.

POLICY ON BOARD DIVERSITY

(a) The Board of Directors shall have the optimum combination of Directors from the different areas/ fields in the financial services space or as may be considered appropriate.

(b) The Board shall have at least one Board member who has accounting or related financial management expertise.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

This Policy shall be disclosed in the Board's report as required under Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder.

DEVIATION FROM THE POLICY

The Board may, in individual or collective case, deviate from this Policy, in its absolute discretion, if there are particular reasons to do so. In the event of any departure from the Policy, the Board shall record the reasons for such departure in the Board's minutes.

AMENDMENTS TO THE POLICY

The Board of Directors on its own and / or as per the recommendations of Nomination and Remuneration Committee can amend this Policy, as and when deemed fit.

In case of any amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc. issued by the relevant authorities, not being consistent with the provisions laid down under this Policy, then such amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc. shall prevail upon the provisions hereunder and this Policy shall stand amended accordingly from the effective date as laid down under such amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc.

On behalf of Board of Directors

Amit Khandelwal
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN : 00809249

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29-11-2021

Annexure "C"

THE ANNUAL REPORT ON CSR ACTIVITIES

[Pursuant to clause (o) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 9 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2014]

1. **Brief outline of Corporate Social Responsibility Policy of the Company**

   The Company has adopted a Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") Policy in accordance with the applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013 and allied rules (hereinafter referred as "the Act"). The Company's CSR Policy focuses on implementing Company's CSR activities in the field of Health Care & Sanitation, Drinking Water, Education, Livelihood Enhancement, Environmental Sustainability & Rural development projects. The Company may also undertake programs to promote rural sports and culture, conservation of natural resources, skill development, Entrepreneurship building, and other community need based infrastructure projects.

   The Policy is available on the website of the Company at http:// www. staragri.com.

2. **Composition of CSR Committee**

   Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, the Company has duly constituted the CSR Committee. The composition of the CSR Committee and the details of meetings attended by its members during the financial year 2020-21 are given below:

Sr. No.	Name of Directors	Designation / Nature of Directorship	Number of CSR Meetings	
			Held	Attended
1	Mr. Amith Agarwal	Chairman -Executive Director	1	1
2	Mr. G Chandrashekhar	Independent Director	1	1
3	Mr. Amit Goyal	Executive Director	1	1

3. **Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company: https://www.staragri.com**

4. **Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report): NA**

5. **Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any: NA**

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in ₹)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in ₹)
1			
2			
3	Total		

6. **Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5):** INR 855 lakh

7. (a) **Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5):** INR 17.10 lakh

   (b) **Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years:** NA

   (c) **Amount required to be set off for the financial year, if any:** NA

   (d) **Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c):** INR 17.10 lakh

8. (a) **CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:**

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in INR)	Amount Unspent (in INR)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
28.56 Lakh	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year: NA

(1) Sl. No.	(2) Name of the Project	(3) Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	(4) Local area (Yes/ No)	(5) Location of the project		(6) Project duration	(7) Amount allocated for the project (in ₹)	(8) Amount spent in the current financial year (in ₹)
				State	District			
Not applicable								

(9) Amount transferred to unspent CSR account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in ₹)	(10) Mode of Implementation Direct (Yes/No)	(11) Mode of Implementation through implementing agency	
		Name	CSR registration no.
Not applicable			

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year:

(1) Sl. No.	(2) Name of the Project	(3) Item from the list of activities in schedule VII to the Act	(4) Local area (Yes/ No)	(5) Location of the project		(6) Amount spent for the project (in ₹)	(7) Mode of implementation - Direct (Yes/No)	(8) Mode of implementation - Through implementing agency	
				State	District			Name	CSR registration number
1.	IKP CENTRE FOR ADVANCEMENT IN AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE	Social Welfare Activities pertaining to Agriculture	No	Mumbai		5 Lakh	Direct		
2.	Mahratta Chamber of Commerce Industries and Agriculture – Contribution for oxygen concentrators & other medical equipment for COVID patients	Promoting Healthcare	No	Location: Mumbai, Maharashtra		13Lakh	Direct		
3.	Donation to SHREE MAHAVEER GAUSHALA	Animal welfare	Yes	Kota		1 lakh	Direct		
4.	Hand Sanitizers and Masks purchased in the time of Covid for Jaipur location	Promoting health care including preventinve health care	Yes	Jaipur		4.50 lakh	Direct		
5	Distribution of CHANA DAL PURCHASED IN VIEW OF COVID-19	Eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition	Yes	Kota		5.05 lakh	Direct		
	Total					**28.56 lakh**			

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads : Nil

(e) Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable : Nil

(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e) : 28.56 Lakh

(g) Excess amount for set off, if any: Nil

9. (a) **Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:**

Sl. No	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in INR)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in INR)	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years (in INR)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in INR)	Date of transfer	
1.	2019-20	NA	4.07 Lakh	NA	NA	NA	Nil
2.	2018-19	NA	Nil	NA	NA	NA	Nil
3.	2017-18	NA	Nil	NA	NA	NA	Nil
	Total		4.07 lakh				Nil

(b) **Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s): NIL**

10. **In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year :** NIL

(asset-wise details) : NA

(a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s).

(b) Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset.

(c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.

(d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset).

11. **Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5):** NA

Amit Khandelwal
DIN: 00809249
Managing Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29-11-2021

Amith Agarwal
DIN: 01140768
Chairman CSR Committee

Mumbai
29-11-2021

Annexure "D"

Form AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

Sl. No.	Particulars	Name of subsidiaries						
1.	Name of the subsidiary	Agriwise Finserv Limited (Formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited) Amount in ₹ (in lakhs)	FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited Amount in ₹ (in lakhs)	Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited Amount in ₹	Star Agrilogistics Private Limited Amount in ₹	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited Amount in ₹	Star Agri Services (Pte.) Limited Amount in ₹	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited Amount in ₹
•	Share capital	15,000.00	2,000	5,00,000	10,00,000	230,500,000	6,917	8,89,74,413
•	Reserves & surplus (Other equity)	2,059.55	2,494.18	26,94,233	3,86,358	(36,18,41,775)	(3,820,389)	22,05,608
•	Total assets	37,611.32	11,184.23	2,09,00,000	3,60,22,739	52,16,84,843	4,171,776	1,02,35,01,142
•	Total Liabilities	20,551.77	6,690.05	1,77,05,767	3,46,36,381	65,30,26,618	7,985,248	93,23,21,121
•	Investments	1185.78	-	-	-	-	-	-
•	Turnover	5,448.54	17,368.16	-	-	3,55,61,273	-	18,16,99,670
•	Profit before taxation	484.75	93.92	(12,69,810)	(23,41,072)	(5,36,25,867)	(4,449,709)	1,08,16,263
•	Provision for taxation	147.20	4.80	-	-	-	-	15,02,550
•	Profit after taxation	337.55	89.12	(11,03,678)	(21,93,670)	(5,36,25,867)	(4,449,709)	1,05,69,158
•	Proposed Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	
•	% of shareholding	100%	100%	100%	100%	51%	100%	*100%

*M/s Star Agribazaar technology Limited ceased to be subsidiary of Company w.e.f. March 31, 2021.

Notes: The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement:

1. Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations: NA
2. Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year: Star Agribazaar Technology Limited [w.e.f. March 31, 2021]

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures: NA

Notes: The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement:

1. Names of associates or joint ventures which are yet to commence operations: NA
2. Names of associates or joint ventures which have been liquidated or sold during the year: NA

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Amit Khandelwal Managing Director DIN: 00809249	**Amith Agarwal** Executive Director DIN: 01140768	**Vaishali Gupta** Company Secretary Membership No.: A37530
Mumbai 29-11-2021	Mumbai 29-11-2021	Mumbai 29-11-2021

Annexure “E”

FORM NO. AOC -2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm’s length transaction under third proviso thereto.

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at Arm’s length basis:

Sr. No	Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Nature of Contract/ Arrangement	Duration of the Contract/ Arrangement	Salient terms of the Contract/ Arrangement including the value if any	Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions’	*Date of approval by the Board if any	Amount paid as advances if any	Date on which the special resolution was passed in General meeting as required under first proviso to section 188
1.	Agriwise Finserv Limited (Formerly known as Staragri Finance Limited)	Wholly owned subsidiary	Sub lease agreement	As mentioned in agreement	60,000	Since this is a group co, we are availing services not at arm’s length.	26-11-2018	Nil	NA

2. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at Arm’s length basis: All the related party transactions were in the ordinary course of the business and on arm’s length basis.

Sr. No	Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Nature of Contract/ Arrangement	Duration of the Contract/ Arrangement	Sailent terms of the Contract/Arrangement including the value if any	*Date of approval by the Board if any	Amount paid as advances if any
1.	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	Wholly owned subsidiary	Sale of goods	As mutually decided	6,91,38,000	15-02-2020	-
			Sale of services	As mutually decided	7,04,000		
			Rent expenses	As mutually decided	1,15,20,000		
			Rent income	As mutually decided	1,20,000		
2.	Agriwise Finserv Limited (Formerly known as Staragri Finance Limited)	Wholly owned subsidiary	Rent expenses	As mutually decided	60,000	15-02-2020	21,675
			Sale of services	As mutually decided	7,29,000		
3.	Star Agri Infrastructure Private Limited	Subsidiary	Rent expenses	As mutually decided	2,09,03,000	15-02-2020	-
			Sale of services	As mutually decided	39,71,000		
4.	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	Wholly owned subsidiary	Warehouse allied services [E-Market Services] expenses	As mutually decided	1,86,35,325	23-06-2017	7,09,564
			Sale of services	As mutually decided	1,44,000	15-02-2020	
5.	Amit Gaurav & Co.	Director is interested	Rent expenses	As mutually decided	4,45,000	15-02-2020	-
			Sale of services	As mutually decided	67,000		
6.	Abhi Enterprises	Director is interested	Sale of services	As mutually decided	7,87,000	15-02-2020	-
7.	Parv Enterprises	Director is interested	Sale of services	As mutually decided	4,62,000	15-02-2020	-
8.	Uttam Agro Sales	Director is interested	Sale of services	As mutually decided	3,58,000	15-02-2020	-
9.	Amit Industries	Director is interested	Sale of services	As mutually decided	31,39,000	15-02-2020	-
			Sale of goods	As mutually decided	11,24,000	15-02-2020	
10.	Goyal Agri warehousing	Director is interested	Rent expenses	As mutually decided	52,66,000	15-02-2020	-
11.	Morpawala Realcon Private Limited	Director is interested	Rent expenses	As mutually decided	17,95,000	15-02-2020	-

Sr. No	Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Nature of Contract/ Arrangement	Duration of the Contract/ Arrangement	Sailent terms of the Contract/Arrangement including the value if any	*Date of approval by the Board if any	Amount paid as advances if any
12.	Vinod Kumar Piyush Kumar	Director is interested	Sale of services	As mutually decided	5,16,000	15-02-2020	-
13.	Ramchandra Banarsi Das	Director is interested	Sale of services	As mutually decided	2,26,000	15-02-2020	-
14.	Shri Krishan Agarwal	Director is interested	Sale of services	As mutually decided	95,000	15-02-2020	17,01,000
			Rent expenses	As mutually decided	14,10,000	15-02-2020	
15.	Prakash Chand Vinod Kumar	Director is interested	Sale of services	As mutually decided	5,36,000	15-02-2020	-
16.	VidhyaPrakash Vinod Kumar	Director is interested	Sale of services	As mutually decided	4,32,000	15-02-2020	-
			Sale of goods	As mutually decided	20,00,000	15-02-2020	
			Rent expenses	As mutually decided	4,21,000	15-02-2020	
17.	Sun Agro Corporation	Director is interested	Sale of services	As mutually decided	13,42,000	15-02-2020	-
18.	Ram Chandra Mundawala & Sons	Director is interested	Sale of services	As mutually decided	9,67,000	15-02-2020	-
19.	Prashant Agarwal	Relative of Director	Rent expenses	As mutually decided	17,10,000	15-02-2020	1,41,000
20.	Bharat Jyoti Dairy Products Private Limited	Director is interested	Rent expenses	As mutually decided	1,38,47,000	15-02-2020	-
21.	Bindiya Goyal	Relative of Director	Rent Expenses	As mutually decided	8,31,000	15-02-2020	-
22.	Amit Kumar Goyal	Director	Rent Expenses	As mutually decided	8,31,000	15-02-2020	-
23.	Balaji Soya Proteins Pvt. Ltd.	Director is interested	Rent Expenses	As mutually decided	8,77,000	15-02-2020	-
24.	Pramod Agarwal	Relative of Director	Rent Expenses	As mutually decided	6,66,000	15-02-2020	-

*Audit Committee and Board approved the estimated amount of related party transactions for financial year 2020-21 along with omnibus approval at their meeting held on February 15, 2020.

On behalf of Board of Directors

Amit Khandelwal
Chairman and Managing Director
DIN:00809249

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29-11-2021

STAR AGRIWAREHOUSING & COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited (the 'Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, 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 Ind AS 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 at March 31, 2021, the profit and total other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on Ind AS financial statements.

3. Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the Note 55 of the financial statements, which describes that the extent to which the COVID-19 Pandemic may impact the Company's financial statements which are dependent on future developments, which are uncertain at present. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

4. Information other than the Ind AS financial statements and Auditor's report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors Report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. This report is expected to be made available to us after the date of our auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information included in the above report, if we conclude that there is material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and determine the actions under the applicable laws and regulations.

5. Management's responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

ii) Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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.

iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

iv) 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 ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

7. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

i) As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

ii) 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 purpose of our audit of Ind AS Financial Statements.

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, Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flow and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report.

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 by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on the financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 39 to the Ind AS financial statements;

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

(Jitendra N. Karamchandani)
Partner
M. No. 129652
UDIN: 21129652AAAAAF9448

Place: Mumbai
Date: October 28, 2021

Annexure 1 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Ind AS financial statements of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

Referred to in paragraph [7(i)] under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date

(i) a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified once in three years. In accordance with this programme, a portion of property, plant and equipment has been verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to size of the Company and nature of its assets.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us including registered title deeds, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all immovable properties of land and buildings as disclosed in Note 5.1 to the Ind AS Financial Statements, are held in the name of the Company as at the Balance Sheet Date. In respect of immovable properties of land that have been taken on lease and disclosed as property, plant and equipment in the Financial Statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement.

(ii) The Inventory, other than stocks lying with third parties, has been physically verified by the Management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on such verification between physical stock and book records were not material and have been dealt with in the books of account.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted unsecured loans to five companies, covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

a. According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of opinion, that the terms and conditions on which the unsecured loans have been granted by the Company were not, prima facie, prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

b. According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us relating to unsecured loans, the terms of arrangement do not stipulate any repayment schedule and the loans are repayable on demand.

c. According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of opinion that there are no overdue amounts in respect of the aforementioned loans granted and interest thereon, to Companies listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act, since the Company has not demanded repayment of said loans during the year.

(iv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to granting of loans, providing guarantees and investments made by the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no securities granted in respect of which provisions of section 185 and section 186 of the Act are applicable and hence not commented upon.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for the products/services of the Company.

(vii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, Goods & Service Tax and other material statutory dues have not been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities and there have been serious delays in a large number of cases. As explained to us, the Company did not have any undisputed dues on account of sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, cess and excise duty.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no undisputed dues in respect of provident fund, income-tax, Goods & Service tax, and other material statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income-tax, Goods & Service Tax which have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes. The particulars of dues of service tax as at March 31, 2021 which has not been deposited on account of dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount demanded (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount deposited under dispute (₹)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Service Tax (Finance Act, 1994)	Service Tax	487.28	Nil	October 2008 to June 2013	Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to bank or financial institution.

The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from Government or due to debenture holders during the year.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer or debt instruments and term loans, hence reporting under paragraph 3 (ix) is not applicable to the Company.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, we report that no material fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by the officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the Ind AS financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under paragraph 3(xiv) are not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as referred to in section 192 of the Act.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

(Jitendra N. Karamchandani)
Partner
M. No. 129652
UDIN: 21129652AAAAAF9448

Place: Mumbai
Date: October 28, 2021

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Ind AS financial statements of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

Referred to in paragraph [7(ii)(f)] under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements 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")

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India" (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of 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

3. 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 and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls 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

4. 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

5. 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

6. 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 at March 31, 2021, 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.

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

(Jitendra N. Karamchandani)
Partner
M. No. 129652
UDIN: 21129652AAAAAF9448

Place: Mumbai
Date: October 28, 2021

Balance sheet as at 31st March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

		Note	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
ASSETS				
Non-current Assets				
a.	Property, plant and equipment	5.1	11,513.07	11,659.26
b.	Right-of-use assets	5.2	854.87	986.45
c.	Capital work-in-progress		-	-
d.	Intangible assets	6.1	1.01	18.89
e.	Intangible asset under development	6.2	559.89	537.89
f.	Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	7	22,748.05	23,605.99
	(ii) Other financial assets	8	294.20	151.24
g.	Income tax assets (net)	9	1,271.08	2,312.90
h	Deferred tax asset (net)	10	582.92	497.71
i.	Other non-current assets	11	6.42	14.16
	Total Non-current assets (A)		37,831.51	39,784.49
Current Assets				
a.	Inventories	12	35.24	192.63
b.	Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	13	6,817.50	6,579.34
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	14	553.02	67.14
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	15	724.29	846.44
	(iv) Loans	16	4,497.46	1,341.64
	(v) Other financial assets	17	1,506.00	1,188.02
c.	Asset held for sale	18	135.15	-
d.	Other current assets	19	2,038.51	1,833.77
	Total Current Assets (B)		16,307.17	12,048.98
	TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)		54,138.68	51,833.47
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
a.	Share capital	20	2,057.45	2,057.45
b.	Other equity	21	35,644.50	34,425.89
	Total equity (C)		37,701.95	36,483.34
Liabilities				
Non-current Liabilities				
a.	Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	22	579.07	1,256.34
	(ii) Lease Liability	40	405.73	532.93
b.	Provisions	23	194.26	204.82
c.	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	10	816.33	839.49
	Total Non-current liabilities (D)		1,995.39	2,833.58
Current liabilities				
a.	Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	24	6,260.74	4,552.91
	(ii) Lease Liability	40	259.00	255.17
	(iii) Trade payables	25		
	- Total outstanding dues of small and micro enterprises		-	-
	- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than small and micro enterprises		5,630.79	4,798.59
	(iv) Others financial liabilities	26	1,025.85	1,678.94
b.	Other current liabilities	27	1,015.55	904.93
c.	Provisions	28	249.41	326.01
	Total Current liabilities (E)		14,441.34	12,516.55
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (C+D+E)			54,138.68	51,833.47

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 106655W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

Jitendra N. Karamchandani
Partner
Membership No: 129652

Amit Khandelwal
Managing Director
DIN: 00809249

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Vaishali Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No: 37530

Mumbai
Date: October 28, 2021

Mumbai
Date: October 28, 2021

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Income			
Revenue from Operations	29	14,697.37	12,697.29
Other Income	30	902.19	1,155.86
Total Income		15,599.56	13,853.15
Expenses			
Purchase of stock in trade		2,695.29	3,046.80
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	31	149.44	127.35
Employee benefits expense	32	1,941.64	1,872.64
Finance costs	33	1,142.21	1,196.66
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6.3	486.58	478.86
Warehouse and Office Rent Expenses	40	3,886.53	4,108.00
Other expenses	34	3,763.72	2,903.02
Total Expenses		14,065.41	13,733.33
Profit before tax		1,534.15	119.82
Tax expense:	35		
Current tax - Minimum alternate tax		460.00	44.85
Minimum alternate tax (availed) for earlier years		(45.00)	-
Minimum alternate tax (availed) / utilised		(450.00)	101.05
Deferred tax (credit)/charge		379.90	(76.18)
Total Tax expense		344.90	69.72
Profit after tax		1,189.25	50.10
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
(i) Remeasurement of defined benefits plans - gain/(loss)		20.47	(7.50)
- Income tax effect on above		(5.69)	1.93
(ii) Fair valuation of investment		9.39	30.00
iii) Profit on Sale of investment		10.17	-
- Income tax effect on above (ii) and (iii)		(1.04)	(3.34)
		33.30	21.09
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:		-	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		33.30	21.09
Total comprehensive income		1,222.55	71.19
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of shares ₹ 10)	36		
Basic		8.20	0.35
Diluted		6.75	0.28

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 106655W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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Mumbai
Date: October 28, 2021

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Date: October 28, 2021

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

(a) Share capital

	Equity share capital	Preference share capital	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,449.75	607.70	2,057.45
Changes in share capital during the year ended March 31, 2020	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,449.75	607.70	2,057.44
Changes in share capital during the year ended March 31, 2021	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	1,449.75	607.70	2,057.44

(b) Other equity

	Reserve and surplus				Other comprehensive income		Total other equity
	Retained earnings	Security premium	Employee stock option plan reserve	Capital Redemption reserve	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit plans	Fair valuation of net equity instrument	
Balance as at 1 April 2019	8,128.58	25,721.30	56.34	150.59	45.03	233.74	34,335.58
Profit for the year	50.10	-	-	-	-	-	50.10
Remeasurement gain/(losses) on post employment defined benefits plans	-	-	-	-	(7.50)	-	(7.50)
Income tax relating to Remeasurement gain/(losses) on post employment defined benefits plans	-	-	-	-	1.93	-	1.93
Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	30.00
Income tax relating to fair value of FVOCI equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	(3.34)	(3.34)
Employee stock option reversal for the year	-	-	19.12	-	-	-	19.12
Balance as at 31 March 2020	8,178.68	25,721.30	75.46	150.59	39.46	260.40	34,425.89
Profit for the year	1,189.25	-	-	-	-	-	1,189.25
Remeasurement gain/(losses) on post employment defined benefits plans	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**20.47**	**-**	**20.47**
Income tax relating to Remeasurement gain/(losses) on post employment defined benefits plans	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5.69)**	**-**	**(5.69)**
Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9.39**	**9.39**
Profit on Sale of investment FVOCI equity instruments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10.17**	**10.17**
Income tax relating to Profit on sale and fair value of FVOCI equity instruments	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1.04)**	**(1.04)**
Employee stock compensation expense	**-**	**-**	**(3.94)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3.94)**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**9,367.93**	**25,721.30**	**71.52**	**150.59**	**54.24**	**278.92**	**35,644.50**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 106655W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

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Vaishali Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No: 37530

Mumbai
Date: October 28, 2021

Mumbai
Date: October 28, 2021

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2021
(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

			For the year ended	
			31 March 2021	31 March 2020
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**			
	Net profit / (loss) before tax		1,534.15	119.82
	Adjustment for:			
	Interest income		(574.85)	(392.20)
	Interest expenses		1,142.21	1,196.66
	Bad debts written off		465.40	136.96
	Provision for allowance for doubtful debts		840.33	321.95
	Provision/Liability no longer required written back		(63.00)	(195.08)
	Profit on sale of current investments		(37.99)	-
	Share based payment expenses		(3.94)	19.12
	Provision for doubtful advances and security deposits		153.10	59.29
	Provision for litigation		86.18	56.54
	Depreciation and amortisation		486.58	478.86
	Gain on Modification of Lease		(1.75)	-
	Operating profit before working capital changes		4,026.42	1,801.92
	Changes in:			
	(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables		(1,543.89)	(1,841.57)
	(Increase) / decrease in loans and other financial assets		(3,448.80)	1,095.27
	Decrease /(Increase) in Inventory		157.39	145.99
	Decrease /(Increase) in other current assets		268.90	(122.47)
	(Decrease) /Increase in provisions		(152.87)	(231.20)
	(Decrease) /Increase in financial and other current liabilities		(372.07)	(240.16)
	Increase / (decrease) in trade payable		895.22	2,351.45
	Cash flow (used in)/generated from operations		(169.70)	2,959.23
	Direct taxes paid/(refund)		581.82	20.83
	Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities	(A)	412.12	2,980.06
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**			
	Payment to acquire Property, plant and equipment (including CWIP) and Intangible Assets (including under development)		(54.34)	(540.81)
	Bank deposits placed		(78.85)	(35.00)
	Bank deposits matured		120.09	90.51
	Sale of investments		278.76	-
	Inter corporate deposits given		(719.66)	1,588.73
	Inter corporate deposits refunded		852.34	(2,134.47)
	Interest received		202.02	543.87
	Net cash (used in) / from investing activities	(B)	600.36	(487.17)

			For the year ended	
			31 March 2021	31 March 2020
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**			
	Interest paid		(1,065.25)	(1,139.78)
	Proceeds from borrowings (net)		6,369.14	1,055.00
	Repayment of borrowings		(5,475.64)	(2,229.20)
	Repayment of Lease Liability (including interest)		(354.85)	(303.18)
	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	(C)	(526.60)	(2,617.16)
	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	485.88	(124.27)
	Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year			
	Balance with banks			
	- in current account		65.93	191.29
	Cash on hand		1.21	0.12
	Cash and cash equivalent as per note 14		67.14	191.41
	Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year			
	Balance with banks			
	- in current account		552.94	65.93
	Cash on hand		0.08	1.21
	Cash and cash equivalent as per note 14		553.02	67.14

The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - "Statement of cash flows" notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015.

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 106655W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

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Director
DIN: 01140768

Vaishali Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No: 37530

Mumbai
Date: October 28, 2021

Mumbai
Date: October 28, 2021

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

Company overview and significant accounting policies

1 Company overview

Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited ('the Company') is a closely held public company and was incorporated on 18 April 2006 under the Companies Act, 1956 to provide the integrated post-harvest management solutions including warehousing, procurement and collateral management of agri commodities. The Company also provides a wide array of value – added services covering transport and handling, insurance, etc.

2 Statement of compliance and basis of presentation and preparation

2.01 Basis of preparation and presentation

The Ind AS Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (' Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on October 28, 2021.

2.02 Functional and presentation currency

The Ind AS Financial Statements is presented in Indian rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs with two decimals, unless otherwise indicated.

2.03 Basis of measurement

The Ind AS Financial Statements has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value (refer-Accounting policy regarding financials instruments);
- assets held for sale - measured at lower of cost or fair value less cost to sell;
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value less present value of defined obligation; and
- land at fair value on transition date.

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

2.04 Current/ Non-current Classification

Any asset or liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

(i) it is expected to be realised or settled or is intended for sale or consumption in the Company's normal operating cycle;

(ii) it is expected to be realised or settled within twelve months from the reporting date;

(iii) it is held primarily for the purposes of being traded;

(iv) the asset 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;

(v) in the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for atleast twelve months from the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle

For the purpose of current/ non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realisation and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

3 Use of accounting estimates and judgments

Preparation of Ind AS financial statements requires the Company to make assumptions and estimates about future events and apply significant judgments. The Company base its assumptions, estimates and judgments on historical experience, current trends and all available information that it believes is relevant at the time of preparation of the financial statements. However, future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty. Accordingly, as confirming events occur, actual results could ultimately differ from our assumptions and estimates. Such differences could be material. The following require most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, resulting from the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

3.01 *Impairment losses on investment*

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

3.02 *Impairment losses on trade receivables*

The Company reviews its trade receivables to assess impairment at regular intervals. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. In determining whether impairment losses should be reported in the statement of profit and loss, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows. Accordingly, an allowance for expected credit loss is made where there is an identified loss event or condition which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

3.03 *Provision for litigations*

In estimating the final outcome of litigation, the Company applies judgment in considering factors including experience with similar matters, past history, precedents, relevant financial, legal opinions and other evidence and facts specific to the matter. Application of such judgment determines whether the Company requires an accrual or disclosure in the Ind AS financial statements.

3.04 *Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment*

The Company estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimation of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and on the historical experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results from operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. The estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets.

3.05 *Recoverability of deferred tax assets*

In determining the recoverability of deferred income tax assets, the Company primarily considers current and expected profitability of applicable operating business segments and their ability to utilise any recorded tax assets. The Company reviews its deferred income tax assets at every reporting period end, taking into consideration the availability of sufficient current and projected taxable profits, reversals of taxable temporary differences and tax planning strategies.

3.06 *Provision for obsolete inventory*

The Company reviews its inventory to assess loss on account of obsolescence and expiry on a regular basis. In determining whether provision for obsolescence should be recorded in the statement of profit or loss, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is any future saleability of the product, including demand forecasts and shelf life of the product. The provision for obsolescence of inventory is based on the aging and past movement of the inventory.

3.07 *Valuation of inventories*

The Company values its inventories for commodity trading business at fair value less cost to sell and other inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value through inventory allowances. Subsequent changes in facts or circumstances could result in the reversal of previously recorded allowances. Results could differ if inventory allowances change because actual selling prices or selling costs differ materially from forecasted selling prices and selling costs. Calculating allowances depends on a combination of interrelated factors affecting forecasted selling prices, including demand variables. Demand variables include grain prices and changes in inventories in distribution channels.

3.08 *Share based payments*

The Company determines costs for share-based payments using Black-Scholes-Merton model. The Company determines the fair value of its market- based and performance-based non-vested share options at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. A portion of share-based payments expense results from performance-based share options which require the Company to estimate the likelihood of achieving performance parameters and appraisals set by Board of directors.

Judgment is required in determining the most appropriate valuation model for the share options granted, depending on the terms and conditions of the grant. The Company is also required to use judgment in determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including expected life of the option, volatility and dividend yield. The assumptions and model used are disclosed in Note 48 of the Ind AS financial statements.

3.09 Measurement of defined benefit obligations and other employee benefit obligations

The Company's net obligation in respect of gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted.

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the other long-term employment benefits.

The present value of the obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date by an Independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures. The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date.

3.10 Measurement of fair value

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The finance team has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO)/Managing Director.

They regularly review significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as NCDEX quotes, is used to measure fair values, then the finance team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS 113 "Fair Value Measurements", including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

3.11 Leases

The Company has entered into leases for its offices/warehouses. Further, in accordance with Ind AS 116 'Leases' , the Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease . Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term and the applicable discount rate. The Company has lease contracts which include extension and termination options and this requires exercise of judgement by the Company in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease period.

4.01 Property, plant and equipment

Measurement at recognition

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is 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 and is measured at cost. Subsequent to recognition, all items of property, plant and equipment (except for freehold land) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

If the cost of an individual part of property, plant and equipment is significant relative to the total cost of the item, the individual part is accounted for and depreciated separately.

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price plus any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipments and servicing that meets the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalised at cost and depreciated over the useful life. Cost of repairs and maintenance are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on Straight Line Method at the rates, based on useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Act, as given below. In respect of assets acquired/sold during the year, depreciation has been provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the days of addition/put to use or disposal. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the useful life of the asset or the primary lease tenure whichever is lower, on a straight-line basis.

Asset class	Useful life
Buildings - Warehouse	60
Buildings - Office	60
Buildings - Other	10
Plant and machinery	15
Office equipments	5
Furniture and fixtures	10
Computers	3

Asset class	Useful life
Electric equipments	10
Vehicles	6
Electrical installations	10

Depreciation is charged on a proportionate basis for all assets purchased and sold during the year.

Freehold land is measured at fair value as per Ind AS 113 with the resultant impact being accounted for in the reserves. The fair value of the Company's freehold land parcels as at 1 April 2016 have been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by an independent registered appraiser not related to the Company with appropriate qualifications and relevant experience in the valuation of properties at relevant locations. The fair value was determined based on a comparable market price. Freehold land has on unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

Capital work in progress

Assets under construction includes the cost of property, plant and equipment that are not ready to use as at the balance sheet date. Advances paid to acquire property, plant and equipment before the balance sheet date are disclosed under Other Non-current Assets. Assets under construction are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period the asset is derecognised.

4.02 Intangible assets

Measurement at recognition

Intangible assets comprise primarily of computer software (including enterprise systems). Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost and subsequent to recognition, intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation

Intangible Assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Asset class	Useful life
Computer software	3

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with finite useful life is reviewed at the end of each financial year. If any of these expectations differ from previous estimates, such changes is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

Derecognition

An item of intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of intangible asset is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

4.03 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.

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognises a financial asset in its balance sheet when it become party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Where the fair value of a financial asset at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognised as a gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss at initial recognition if the fair value is determined through quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e level 1 input) or through a valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e level 2 input).

In case the fair value is not determined using a level 1 or level 2 input as mentioned above, the difference between the fair value and transaction price is deferred appropriately and recognised as a gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss only to the extent that such gain or loss arises due to a change in factor market participants take into account when pricing the financial asset.

However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price irrespective of the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

(i) The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and

(ii) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

(a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

(b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans, deposits and other financial assets of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). This is a residual category applies to inventories, share based payments and other investments of the Company excluding investment in subsidiary. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition:

A financial asset is derecognized i.e. removed from the Company’s statement of financial position when:

a) The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or

b) The Company has transferred its contractual 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.

Presentation:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities.

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the initial carrying value and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Other financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company comprise long-term borrowings, short-term borrowings, bank overdrafts and trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement:

Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition:

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced from the same lender on substantially different terms, or terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in the statement of profit and loss .

4.04 Fair Value

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above. 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:

(i) in the principal market for the asset or liability or

(ii) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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 that categorises into three levels, as described as follows, the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs).

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

Level 2 : inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or Indirectly.

Level 3 : inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Ind AS financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting year.

4.05 Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

The Company applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following:

(i) Trade receivables and lease receivables

(ii) Financial assets measured at amortised cost (other than trade receivables and lease receivables)

In case of trade receivables, contract revenue receivables and lease receivables, the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognition as loss allowance. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime of ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible defaults events over the expected life of a financial asset. 12 month ECL are a portion of the lifetime ECL which result from default events that are possible within 12 months from the reporting date.

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and profitability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Company uses a provision matrix to measure lifetime ECL on its portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward- looking estimates are updated.

The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

The carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, is 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.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. 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 inflows of other assets or group of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses are reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and 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 recoverable amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

4.06 Valuation of inventories

Inventories principally comprise commodities held for trading and inventories that form part of the Company's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements.

Inventories for commodity trading businesses are measured at fair value less costs to sell, with changes in fair value less costs to sell recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the year of the change.

Inventories are measured at cost and those forming part of the Company's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value and are valued on a first-in-first-out basis. Cost of inventories comprises of cost incurred on purchase and other direct expenditure on procurement. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less anticipated cost of disposal and after making allowance for damages and slow-moving items.

4.07 Statement of cash flow

The Company's statement of cash flows are prepared using the Indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature if any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and short-term fixed bank deposits that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdrafts and cash credit facility that form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

4.08 Revenue recognition

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers which establishes a comprehensive framework for degerming whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised under Ind AS 115.

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that economic benefits associated with a transaction flows to the Company in the ordinary course of its activities and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and Goods and services tax or any other taxes.

Amount collected on behalf of third parties such as Goods and services tax are excluded from revenue. Revenue on time and material contracts are recognised as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last billing to the balance sheet date is recognised as unbilled revenue.

Advances received for services and products are reported as advances from customers until all conditions for revenue recognition are met.

A. Warehousing services

These include warehousing services in owned, leased, franchise as well as field warehouses. Charges levied for providing storage, stock management and preservation services at locations which are owned, leased or under franchise/associate arrangement are recognised as income on accrual basis as per agreed terms.

B. Supply chain/ Sale of goods

Income from sale of commodities is recognised as and when the control including risk and reward is transferred to the buyer, while the Company retains neither managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods sold.

C. Collateral management charges

Collateral management charges are accounted on completion of relevant activities and related services in terms of Collateral management agreements.

D. Other services

(i) Testing and certification

These includes testing the quality of commodities and issuing certificates regarding the same. The charges for testing and certification are recognised on accrual basis as per agreed terms with customers.

(ii) Other services

Income by way of handling, transportation, and procurement commission are recognised as and when services are rendered.

(iii) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue from contracts is recognised based on the stage of completion determined with reference to the costs incurred on contracts and their estimated total costs. Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in the statement of profit or loss in the year in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision becomes known by management.

When it is probable that the total contract cost will exceed total contract revenue, expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately. Total contract cost is determined based on technical and other assessment of cost to be incurred. Liquidated damages/penalties are accounted as per the contract terms whenever there is a delayed delivery attributable to the Company.

When the outcome of a contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable.

Variations in contract work, claims, incentive payments are included in contract revenue to the extent that may have been agreed with the customer and are capable of being reliably measured.

The profits on contracts are recognised only when outcome of the contract is reasonably certain.

(iv) Lease income

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

(v) Delayed payment charges

Delayed payment charges are levied on trade receivables as per the terms of the contract due to delay in payment of the outstanding amount.

4.09 Other income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial assets on initial recognition. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company's finance income include:

(i) Interest income from trade receivables for delayed payment as per the terms of contract; and

(ii) Interest income from financial deposits and other financial assets.

4.10 Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and have been classified according to their primary nature.

The costs of the Company are broadly categorised in employee benefit expenses, depreciation and amortisation and other operating expenses. Employee benefit expenses include employee compensation, allowances paid, contribution to various funds and staff welfare expenses. Other operating expenses majorly include fees to external consultants, cost running its facilities, travel expenses, cost of hardware and software bought for reselling, communication costs allowances for delinquent receivables and other expenses. Other expenses is an aggregation of costs which are Individually not material such us commission and brokerage, freight and octroi etc.

Finance costs

The Company's finance costs include:

(i) Interest expense on borrowings and overdrafts

(ii) Interest expense on inter corporate deposits

Interest expense is recognised using effective interest method based on interest rates specified / implicit in the transactions.

4.11 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Initial Recognition

The costs of the Company are broadly categorised in employee benefit expenses, depreciation and amortisation and other operating expenses. Employee benefit expenses include employee compensation, allowances paid, contribution to various funds and staff welfare expenses. Other operating expenses majorly include fees to external consultants, cost running its facilities, travel expenses, cost of hardware and software bought for reselling, communication costs allowances for delinquent receivables and other expenses. Other expenses is an aggregation of costs which are Individually not material such us commission and brokerage, bank charges, freight and octroi etc.

Measurement of foreign current items are reporting date

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising out of these translations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

4.12 Lease accounting

(a) Leases

Company as a Lessee

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

The Company recognizes right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which the Company is a lessee, except for a short term lease of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. For short term lease and low-value asset arrangements, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on straight-line basis over the lease term.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease arrangement. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are measured according to such options when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise these options.

The right-of-use asset are recognized at the inception of the lease arrangement at the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of lease arrangement reduced by any lease incentives received, added by initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. Estimated useful life of right-of-use assets is determined on the basis of useful life of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that their carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any is recognized in the statement of profit and loss account.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost, at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease arrangement or, if not readily determinable, at the incremental borrowing rate in the country of domicile of such leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with corresponding adjustments to right-of-use assets to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

Company as a Lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as finance or operating lease. If the terms of the lease arrangement transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, such lease arrangement is classified as finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

In case of sub-lease, the Company recognizes investment in sub-lease separately in the financial statements. The sub-lease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from such lease arrangement. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease arrangement.

Transition

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' with effect from April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method. Cumulative effect of initially applying the standard has been recognized on the date of initial application and hence the Company has not restated comparative information. The Company has recorded Lease liability at the present value of the future lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right-of-use asset at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application.

The Company has selected practical expedient for the following:

a) Not recognizing right-of-use asset and lease liability for leases having a lease term of 12 months or less as on date of initial application and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with such leases as an expense over the lease term.

b) Excluded the initial direct cost from the measurement of the right of use asset at the date of initial application.

c) Ind AS 116 is applied only to those contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

Accordingly, the Company has recognized right-of-use asset of ₹ 1,011. 49 lakhs and a lease liability of ₹ 1,005.95 lakhs in the financial statements on the date of initial application on April 01, 2020. There is no impact on the retained earnings. Due to adoption of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses have changed from rent in previous periods to depreciation cost on right-of-use asset and finance cost for interest on lease liability. The effect of this standard is not significant on the profit for the year of the Company. Further as per Ind AS 116, the principal portion of lease payments and interest on lease liability has been disclosed under the cash outflow from financing activities. Operating lease payments as per Ind AS 17 – Leases were disclosed under the cash outflow from operating activities.

4.13 Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive (potential) equity equivalent shares outstanding during the period except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

4.14 Employee benefit

Post-employment benefits

i. Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a plan for the post employment benefit of an employee under which the Company pays fixed periodic contributions into Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Corporations. The Company has no further legal or constructive obligation to pay once contributions are made. Contributions made are charged to employee benefit expenses in the period in which the employment services qualifying for the benefit are provided.

ii. Defined benefit plans

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan which is administered through Company gratuity scheme with Birla Sun Life. The Company's net obligation in respect of gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted.

The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date by an Independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures. The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields on Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date.

When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the net total of any unrecognised actuarial losses and past service costs and the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The Company recognises all remeasurement gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans in the Statement of other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in the subsequent period. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of 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 recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Share-based payments

Equity-settled plans are accounted at fair value as at the grant date in accordance with Ind AS 102 " Share- Based Payments". The fair value of the share-based option is determined at the grant date using a market-based option valuation model which includes an estimated forfeiture rate. The fair value of the option is recorded as compensation expense amortised over the vesting period of the award, with a corresponding increase in other components of Equity under the head "Share Options Outstanding Account". On exercise of the option, the proceeds are recorded as share capital.

4.15 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

4.16 Investments

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than a year from the date of acquisition are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as Non-current investments.

The Company's investment in its subsidiaries, associates and Joint Ventures are carried either at cost net of accumulated impairment or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

Investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost in the financial statements.

The Company subsequently measures all other equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there will be no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Cost of investments include acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties.

4.17 Income tax

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

i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit/ (tax loss) for the year determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years & items that are never taxable or deductible. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously."

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and

- indexation benefit in relation to investments in subsidiaries, given that the Company does not have any intentions to dispose such investments in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax Jaws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity or OCI is recognised in equity or OCI and not in the statement of profit and loss.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the repo1ting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

iii) Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT')

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as current tax in the statement of profit and loss. The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as a deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as an deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

4.18 Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognised 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 more likely than not that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Unwinding of the discount (accretion) is recognized as a finance cost. Discount rates are assessed and projected timing of future obligations each reporting year.

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 embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

4.19 Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting year, the impact of such events is adjusted with the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

4.20 Segment reporting

For management purposes, the Company is organised into operating segments based on their products and services, which are independently managed by the respective segment managers responsible for the performance of the respective segments under their charge.

The segment managers report directly to the Managing Director and CEO of the Company who regularly reviews the segment results in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess the segment performance. Additional disclosures on each of these segments are shown in Note 50, including the factors used to identify the reportable segments and the measurement basis of segment information.

5.1 Property, plant and equipment

Description	Freehold land (refer note 1 and 2)	Leasehold land (refer note 3)	Warehouse buildings	Office buildings	Other buildings	Plant and machinery	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Electric equipments	Vehicles	Electrical installations	Leasehold improvements	Total
Gross block														
As at 1 April 2019	5,573.30	265.59	4,981.02	149.87	194.22	432.33	48.90	33.71	78.29	5.71	37.84	6.63	24.09	11,831.50
Add: Additions (refer note 2 below)	839.80	-	-	-	-	-	7.45	0.46	2.88	3.90	-	-	4.02	858.51
Less: Reclassification to assets held for sale (refer note 2 below)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Deletion /adjustments	-	265.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	265.59
As at March 31, 2020	6,413.10	-	4,981.02	149.87	194.22	432.33	56.35	34.17	81.17	9.61	37.84	6.63	28.11	12,424.42
Add: Additions	-	-	-	-	-	11.76	9.48	-	7.31	3.79	-	-	-	32.34
Less: Deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**6,413.10**	**-**	**4,981.02**	**149.87**	**194.22**	**444.09**	**65.83**	**34.17**	**88.48**	**13.40**	**37.84**	**6.63**	**28.11**	**12,456.76**
Depreciation														
As at 1 April 2019	-	12.22	279.60	7.77	50.21	92.80	25.73	13.43	63.17	1.74	23.56	2.46	24.09	596.78
Add: Additions	-	-	90.50	2.60	19.85	33.20	9.60	3.67	10.24	1.41	7.20	0.82	1.51	180.60
Less: Deletion	-	12.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.22
As at 31 March 2020	-	-	370.10	10.37	70.06	126.00	35.33	17.10	73.41	3.15	30.76	3.28	25.60	765.16
Add: Additions	-	-	93.30	2.59	19.78	33.57	8.31	3.61	4.81	2.69	7.04	0.82	2.01	178.53
Less: Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**-**	**-**	**463.40**	**12.96**	**89.84**	**159.57**	**43.64**	**20.71**	**78.22**	**5.84**	**37.80**	**4.10**	**27.61**	**943.69**
Net block														
At 31 March 2020	6,413.10	-	4,610.92	139.50	124.16	306.33	21.02	17.07	7.76	6.46	7.08	3.35	2.51	11,659.26
At 31 March 2021	**6,413.10**	**-**	**4,517.62**	**136.91**	**104.38**	**284.52**	**22.19**	**13.46**	**10.26**	**7.56**	**0.04**	**2.53**	**0.50**	**11,513.07**

Note 1 : The Company has leased out freehold land to its wholly owned subsidiary company under cancellable operating lease for the period of 15 years. The carrying amount of land given on operating lease is ₹ 92.43 lakhs. (31 March 2020: ₹ 92.43 lakhs).

Note 2 : During the year ended March 31, 2019 , ₹ 839.80 lakhs amount of freehold land had been reclassified from tangible assets to "assets held for sale " . During the year ended March 31, 2020, based on progress of the transaction of sale of land, the Company concluded that the said transaction does not meet the criteria of "Held for Sale" classification. Thus in accordance with Ind AS 105, "Non-Current Assets held for Sale and Discounted Operations", the Company had considered the said land as part of Property, plant and equipment during the previous year.

Note 3 : Deletion of Leasehold Land in year ended March 31, 2020 is on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 "Leases". The same has been disclosed as part of ROU under Note No. 5.2.

Note 4 : Details of assets offered as security against borrowing refer Note No. 22 of the financial statements.

5.2 Right-of-use assets (ROU)

Description	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Total
Gross block			
As at 1 April 2019	-	-	-
Add: Additions	253.37	1,011.49	1,264.86
Less: Deletions	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**253.37**	**1,011.49**	**1,264.86**
			-
Add: Additions	-	203.98	203.98
Less: Disposal	-	111.85	111.85
As at 31 March 2021	**253.37**	**1,103.62**	**1,356.99**
Depreciation			
As at 1 April 2019	-	-	
Add: Additions	2.75	275.66	278.41
Less: Deletions		-	
As at 31 March 2020	**2.75**	**275.66**	**278.41**
Add: Additions	-	290.17	290.17
Less: Deletions	-	66.46	66.46
As at 31 March 2021	2.75	499.37	502.12
Net block			
At 31 March 2020	250.62	735.83	986.45
At 31 March 2021	250.62	604.25	854.87

6.1 Intangible assets

Description	Computer software	Total
Gross block		
As at 1 April 2019	248.62	248.62
Add: Additions	-	-
Less: Deletions	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	248.62	248.62
		-
Add: Additions	-	-
Less: Deletions	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**248.62**	**248.62**
Amortisation		
As at 1 April 2019	209.88	209.88
Add: Additions	19.85	19.85
Less: Deletions		
As at 31 March 2020	229.73	229.73
Add: Additions	17.88	17.88
Less: Deletions		
As at 31 March 2021	**247.61**	**247.61**
Net block		
At 31 March 2020	18.89	18.89
At 31 March 2021	**1.01**	**1.01**

6.2 Intangible asset under development

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Intangible asset under development		
Development cost	559.89	537.89
	559.89	**537.89**

The Company has started the development of an application software internally and in accordance with Ind AS 38 "Intangible Assets" capitalised the following expenses:

		As at	
		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(i)	Salaries and wages	444.53	424.53
(ii)	Contribution to provident and other funds	19.69	19.69
(iii)	Remuneration to executive directors	52.90	52.90
(iv)	Legal and Professional expenses	8.41	8.41
(v)	Computer and related software expenses	34.36	32.36
Total		**559.89**	**537.89**

6.3 Depreciation and Amortisation

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Property, Plant and Equipment	178.53	180.60
Right-of-use assets	290.17	278.41
Intangible Assets	17.88	19.85
	486.58	**478.86**

7 Investments

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(A) Investment in equity instruments (unquoted)		
(a) Wholly owned subsidiary companies: (at cost)		
20,000,000 (31 March 2020: 20,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid-up, in FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited	2,008.81	2,008.81
Less: Diminution in value of investment	(1,008.81)	(1,008.81)
	1,000.00	1,000.00
150,000,000 (31 March 2020: 150,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid-up, in Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited).	15,092.98	15,092.98
50,000 (31 March 2020: 50,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid-up, in Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited (refer note 1 below)	4.92	4.92
100,000 (31 March 2020: 100,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid-up, in Star Agrilogistics Private Limited	10.12	10.12
Nil (31 March 2020: 8,135,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid-up, in Star Agribazaar Technology Limited (Formally know as Staragri Technology Services Limited)	-	813.50
100 (31 March 2020: 100) equity shares of USD 1 each, fully paid-up, in Star Agri Services (Pte.) Limited, Singapore	0.06	0.06
(b) Subsidiary company: (at cost)		
Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited		
11,755,500 (31 March 2020: 11,755,500) equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid-up	1,175.55	1,175.55
(c) Other company (Valued at fair value through other comprehensive income)		
National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Limited		
675,500 (31 March 2020: 700,500) equity shares of ₹ 10 each at a premium of ₹ 165, fully paid-up	1,463.94	1,508.38
(B) Investments in preference shares (unquoted)		
(a) Wholly owned subsidiary companies: (Valued at fair value through profit and loss)		
FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited (refer note 2 and 3 below) (refer note 53)		
80,000,000 (31 March 2020: 80,000,000) 6% optionally fully convertible non- cumulative preference shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up	4,000.00	4,000.00
(C) Investments in Government or trust securities (unquoted)		
National Saving Certificates (pledged with various agri mandi samities)	0.48	0.48
	22,748.05	**23,605.99**
Aggregate amount of unquoted non-current investments	22,748.05	23,605.99

Note 1:

Mr. Amith Agarwal, Mr. Amit Khandelwal, Mr. Amit Kumar Goyal, Mr. Suresh Goyal, Mrs. Bindiya Goyal, Mrs. Shikha Khandelwal, Mrs. Manisha Agarwal and Mrs. Sumitra Devi Goyal each holding 100 equity shares in Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited have transferred their beneficial interest to the Company on 16 February 2012.

Note 2:

Terms of Preference shares are as follows:

(a) The preference shares can be fully converted into equity shares at conversion ratio of 1:1, by providing a written notice to the FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited ("FFIPL") at any time up to 10 years from the date of issue i.e 22 October 2015 and 5 April 2016.

(b) The shares will bear a Non Cumulative dividend rate of 6% per annum.

(c) The shares shall be redeemed at par/premium in accordance with Section 55 of the Companies Act, 2013 or as varied after due approval of preference shareholders under Section 48 of the Act at any time on or before the maturity period at the Company's option.

Note 3:

With effect from 1 April 2017, FFIPL has changed the terms of preference shares whereby 6% optionally fully convertible non-cumulative preference can at any time within the maturity period, be fully converted into equity shares at the sole option and discretion of FFIPL at conversion ratio of 1:1 and the shares shall be redeemed at par in accordance with Section 55 of the Companies Act, 2013 or as varied after due approval of preference shareholders under Section 48 of the Act at any time on or before the maturity period at the option of the FFIPL.

Note 4:

Management believes that there is no decline (other than to the extent provision is made against said investments), other than temporary in the carrying value of investment in its subsidiaries , basis the future business plans and expected cash flows from the investment and accordingly no provision for diminution in the value of investment has been made during the year.

8 Other financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
To parties other than related parties		
Long-term deposits with banks*	165.43	84.52
Interest receivable on fixed deposits	43.11	8.10
Security deposits		
- Considered good	85.66	58.62
- Considered doubtful	11.88	38.83
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(11.88)	(38.83)
	-	-
	294.20	151.24
Note:		
***Of the above, term deposits are lien marked against bank guarantees given as under**		
- Director of Agri Marketing	3.02	3.02
- National Commodity & Derivative Exchange Limited & National Commodity Clearing Limited	142.41	-
- Warehousing Development Regulation Authority, Delhi	18.50	-
- Indusind Bank	-	50.00
- Industrial Development Bank of India	-	30.00
- Madhya Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Corporation	1.00	1.00
- Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Shujalpur	0.50	0.50
	165.43	84.52

9 Income tax assets (net)

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Advance payment of income-tax (net of provision for tax)	1,271.08	2,312.90
	1,271.08	2,312.90

10 Deferred tax assets

Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Net Deferred tax asset/ (liability) 1 April 2020	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in equity	Net Deferred tax asset/ (liability) March 31 2021
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)					
Property, plant and equipment (including intangible assets)	(1,283.25)	33.12	-	-	(1,250.13)
Employee benefits	63.42	8.24	(5.69)	-	65.97
Carry forward business loss	1,190.06	(707.08)	-	-	482.98
Provisions for doubtful debts	328.42	233.79	-	-	562.21
Other miscellaneous items	199.06	27.83	-	-	226.89
Deferred tax assets (net) - (a)	497.71	(404.10)	(5.69)	-	87.92
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement - (b)	-	495.00	-	-	495.00
Deferred tax assets (net) - (a +b)	497.71	90.90	(5.69)	-	582.92
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) - Long-term Capital gain					
Fair value of freehold land	(978.73)	-	-	-	(978.73)
Indexation of freehold land	171.85	24.20	-	-	196.05
Fair valuation of equity investments	(32.61)	-	(1.04)	-	(33.65)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(839.49)	24.20	(1.04)	-	(816.33)

Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Net Deferred tax asset/ (liability) 1 April 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in equity	Net Deferred tax asset/ (liability) March 31 2020
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)					
Property, plant and equipment (including intangible assets)	(1,309.64)	26.39	-	-	(1,283.25)
Employee benefits	53.06	8.43	1.93	-	63.42
Carry forward business loss	1,235.69	(45.63)	-	-	1,190.06
Provisions for doubtful debts	238.87	89.55	-	-	328.42
Other miscellaneous items	219.77	(20.71)	-	-	199.06
Deferred tax assets (net) - (a)	437.75	58.03	1.93	-	497.71
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement - (b)	101.05	(101.05)	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net) - (a +b)	538.80	(43.02)	1.93	-	497.71
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) - Long-term Capital gain					
Fair value of freehold land	(978.73)	-	-	-	(978.73)
Indexation of freehold land	153.70	18.15	-	-	171.85
Fair valuation of equity investments	(29.27)	-	(3.34)	-	(32.61)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(854.30)	18.15	(3.34)	-	(839.49)

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

Given that the holding Company does not have any intention to dispose investments in subsidiaries in the foreseeable future, deferred tax asset on indexation benefit in relation to such investments has not been recognised.

Deferred tax assets for the carry forward of unused tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets - unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised .

The Company has recognised deferred tax asset to the extent that the same will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income based on the approved business plans and budgets of the Company. The business losses can be carried forward for a period of 8 years as per the tax regulations. In case of the Company period of 8 years will be completing in assessment year 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 respectively. As per the approved projections, Company is confident of generating taxable profits for utilising the said carried forward losses.

Accordingly, the Company, has recognised deferred tax asset on the carried forward business losses after considering the relevant fact and circumstances during each financial year to the extent that the Company had convincing evidence based on its business plans and approved board budgets to the extent that the deferred tax assets will be realised.

11 Other non-current assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
To parties other than related parties		
Capital advances, considered good	-	-
Capital advances, considered doubtful	40.00	43.61
Less: Allowance for doubtful advance	(40.00)	(43.61)
	-	-
Advances other than capital advances	0.76	0.76
Prepaid expenses	3.13	8.42
Deferred rent on security deposits	2.53	4.98
	6.42	14.16

12 Inventories

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Stock in trade		
Commodity inventories at fair value		
Commodities	17.98	167.42
Stores and consumables		
Consumables	17.26	25.21
	35.24	192.63

13 Trade receivables

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
From parties other than related parties		
Secured, considered good	2,133.86	2,283.43
Unsecured, considered good	3,771.10	3,569.58
Unsecured, considered doubtful	2,020.89	1,180.56
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(2,020.89)	(1,180.56)
From related parties		
Unsecured, considered good	912.54	726.33
	6,817.50	6,579.34

14 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Balance with banks		
- In current accounts	552.94	65.93
Cash on hand	0.08	1.21
	553.02	67.14

15 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Fixed deposit account with banks (with original maturity more than 3 months)*	724.29	846.44
	724.29	846.44
***Of the above, term deposits are lien marked against bank guarantees given as under**		
National Commodity & Derivative Exchange Limited & National Commodity Clearing Limited	541.10	726.30
Warehousing Development Regulation Authority, Delhi	64.35	81.00
Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation	-	-
Madhya Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Corporation	12.03	12.22
Commissioner of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur	6.20	6.24
- Industrial Development Bank of India	30.00	-
- S S Trading Company	50.00	-
Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Shujalpur	-	-
The Secretary, Agriculture Market committee, Chilakaluripet	0.40	0.40
District deputy Registrar, Nanded	0.21	0.21
India Post	20.00	20.00
	724.29	846.37

16 Loans

(Unsecured, considered good)

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Loans to related parties (refer note 45(B))	4,497.46	1,341.64
	4,497.46	1,341.64
Loans to related parties include due from companies in which director is a director as under		
Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	-	210.00
Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited	99.61	98.06
Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	3,495.31	-
Star Agrilogistics Private Limited	178.82	177.17
Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	723.72	856.41
	4,497.46	1,341.64

17 Other financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
To related parties		
Accrued interest on inter-corporate deposits		
Subsidiaries	1,237.34	888.86
Others	72.07	72.07
	1,309.41	**960.93**
To parties other than related parties		
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	55.97	68.23
Interest accrued on Income tax refund	80.65	80.65
Security deposits		
- Considered good	59.97	78.21
- Considered doubtful	47.88	20.93
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(47.88)	(20.93)
	-	-
	196.59	227.09
	1,506.00	1,188.02
Note:		
Interest accrued on inter company deposits includes due from companies in which directors are directors:		
Farmers Fortune(India) Private Limited	65.29	18.82
Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	812.60	629.10
Star Agrilogistics Private Limited	125.73	103.76
Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited	75.78	62.79
Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	157.94	74.39
	1,237.34	888.86

18 Asset held for sale

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Investment in Star Agribazaar Technology Limited (Formerly known as Staragri Technology Services Limited)	135.15	-
13,51,465 (31 March 2020: Nil)equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid-up, in Star Agribazaar Technology Limited (Formerly known as Staragri Technology Services Limited)		
	135.15	-

19 Other current assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Claim receivable from insurer		
- Considered doubtful	101.07	101.07
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(101.07)	(101.07)
Net claim receivable from insurer	-	-
Prepaid expenses	94.76	91.70
Advances to employees#	230.16	158.34
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(72.42)	(22.20)
	157.74	136.14
# includes related party 19.20 lakhs (Previous year ₹ Nil Lakhs)		
Balances with government authorities	37.30	64.69
Deferred rent on security deposits	1.61	0.79
Unbilled revenue *	1,007.27	1,200.36
Receivable for sale of investments	537.25	-
Advances to vendors		
- Considered good	76.47	117.78
- Considered doubtful	204.47	97.98
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(204.47)	(97.98)
	-	-
	76.47	117.78
To related parties		
# Advance to related parties	126.11	222.31
	2,038.51	1,833.77
* includes ₹ 8.96 Lakhs (P.Y. ₹ 395.30 Lakhs) pertaining to related party.		
# Advance include due from companies in which director is a director		
Agriwise Finserv Limited	0.22	-
Star Agri Services (Pte.) Limited	37.11	21.11
FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited	-	18.25
Staragri Technology Services Limited	7.10	10.60
	44.43	49.96

20 Share capital

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Authorised:		
24,050,000 (31 March 2020: 24,050,000) equity shares of ₹10 each	2,405.00	2,405.00
3,500,000 (31 March 2020: 3,500,000) preference shares of ₹ 20 each	700.00	700.00
	3,105.00	3,105.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
14,497,565 (31 March 2020: 14,497,565) equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid-up	1,449.75	1,449.75
3,038,494 (31 March 2020: 3,038,494) Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 20 each, fully paid-up	607.70	607.70
	2,057.45	2,057.45

a) **Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year is as below:**

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares :				
At the beginning of the year	14,497,565	1,449.75	14,497,565	1,449.75
Add/Less: Additions/Deletions	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	14,497,565	1,449.75	14,497,565	1,449.74
Preference shares :				
Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares				
At the beginning of the year	3,038,494	607.70	3,038,494	607.70
At the end of the year	3,038,494	607.70	3,038,494	607.70

b) **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:**

Equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of the shares.

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

Series B 0.0001% Cumulative Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares ("CCPS")

Series B CCPS has a maximum maturity period of 19 (nineteen) years from the date 28 March 2014 and 3 February 2016 for 2,422,977 shares and 615,517 respectively, on the expiry of which, the Series B CCPS shall compulsorily and automatically convert into equity shares subject to the valuation in relation to the purchase shares having been determined.

Series B CCPS shall bear a coupon dividend rate of 0.0001% per annum. In the event that the Company is unable to declare the agreed dividend in any year due to absence of profits or the absence of a new issue of shares as per the Companies Act in any year, the obligation to pay the dividend to the holder of the Series B CCPS shall be carried forward to the subsequent year/s and Company shall declare and pay without any interest such dividend in the succeeding year or in the first succeeding year in which there is a profit or a new issuance, by way of an additional dividend, such amount as has not previously been paid on the Series B CCPS so as to maintain the cumulative dividend.

The holder of the Series B CCPS along with any other 'Investor' as defined under the Shareholders' Agreement (including without limitation the Series A Investor), shall be entitled to receive distributions prior, and in preference, to any dividend or distribution of any of the assets or surplus funds of the Company to the other existing Shareholders of the Company.

c) **The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares at year end is as below**

Name of shareholders	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	% of Holding	Number of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid-up, held by				
IDFC Private Equity Fund III	4,288,679	30%	4,288,679	30%
Claymore Investment (Mauritius) Pte Limited	1,714,753	12%	1,714,753	12%
Amit Kumar Goyal	1,655,183	11%	1,655,183	11%
Amit Khandelwal	1,273,533	9%	1,273,533	9%
Amith Agarwal	1,123,533	8%	1,123,533	8%
Sureshchandra Goyal	911,033	6%	911,033	6%
Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares of ₹ 20 each, fully paid-up, held by				
Claymore Investment (Mauritius) Pte Limited	3,038,494	100%	3,038,494	100%

Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for sale of shares/ disinvestment:

Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares:

Number and amount of the equity shares will be determined at the pre-money valuation of the Company at the time of exit of the investors. (Also refer to note b above, on rights, preferences and restrictions attached to preference shares).

d) **Buy back of shares**

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has completed the buyback of 1,505,867 fully paid-up equity shares of face value of ₹ 10 each at a price of ₹ 10 per equity share aggregating of ₹ 150.59 lakhs. The equity shares have been extinguished and the paid-up equity share capital of the Company has been reduced to that extent. Upon completion of the buyback, the Company has transferred ₹ 150.59 lakhs to capital redemption reserve representing face value of equity shares bought back.

21 Other equity

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Securities premium account		
Opening balance	25,721.30	25,721.30
Less: Transfer to capital redemption reserve	-	-
Closing balance (refer note 1 below)	25,721.30	25,721.30
Share options outstanding account		
Opening balance	75.46	56.34
Add: Employee stock compensation (reversal) / expense for the year (refer note 48)	(3.94)	19.12
Closing balance (refer note 2 below)	71.52	75.46
Capital redemption reserve		
Opening balance	150.59	150.59
Add: Additions during the year (refer note 3 below)	-	-
Closing balance	150.59	150.59
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	8,178.68	8,128.58
Add: Profit for the year	1,189.25	50.10
Amount available for appropriation	9,367.93	8,178.68
Appropriations:		
Proposed dividend (on Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares) (refer note 4 below) *	-	-
Dividend distribution tax (refer note 5 below) *	-	-
Closing balance	9,367.93	8,178.68
Other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	299.86	278.77
Other comprehensive income during the year:-		
Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments	9.39	30.00
Profit on Sale of investment	10.17	-
Income tax relating to items not classified in profit and loss	(1.04)	(3.34)
Remeasurement gains/(losses) on post employment defined benefits plans	20.47	(7.50)
Tax effect on Remeasurement gains/(losses) on post employment defined benefits plans	(5.69)	1.93
Closing balance	333.16	299.86
Total	35,644.50	34,425.89

* Denotes amount less ₹ 5,000.

Note 1:

Securities premium is received pursuant to the further issue of equity shares at a premium net of the share issue expenses. This is a non-distributable reserve except for the following instances where the share premium account may be applied;

i) towards the issue of unissued shares of the Company to the members of the Company as fully paid bonus shares;

ii) for the purchase of its own shares or other securities;

iii) in writing off the preliminary expenses of the Company;

iv) in writing off the expenses of, or the commission paid or discount allowed on, any issue of shares or debentures of the Company; and

v) in providing for the premium payable on the redemption of any redeemable preference shares or of any debentures of the Company.

Note 2:

Share options outstanding account - Share-based compensation reserves represent the equity-settled shares and share options granted to employees (refer note 48). The reserve is made up of the cumulative value of services received from employees recorded over the vesting period commencing from the grant date of equity-settled shares and share options and is reduced by the expiry of the share options.

Note 3:

The Company bought back 1,505,867 equity shares (face value of ₹ 10 each) during the year ended 31 March 2019 and transferred the nominal value of such equity shares to the capital redemption reserve in accordance with the provisions of Section 68, 69 and 70 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

Note 4:

A dividend of ₹ Nil (31 March 2020: ₹ Nil) on per Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference share of the face value of ₹ 20 each.

Note 5:

Dividend distribution tax of ₹ Nil (31 March 2020: ₹ Nil) on proposed dividend on Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference share of the face value of ₹ 20 each.

22 Borrowings

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Secured		
Term loan from banks		
State Bank of India (refer note 1 below)	184.75	248.52
DCB Bank Limited (refer note 2 below)	394.32	517.12
Axis Bank Limited (refer note 3 below)	-	490.70
	579.07	1,256.34

Note 1:

The Company has taken term loan from State Bank of India against construction of Cold Storage at Jodhpur secured against plant and machinery and cold storage building. This loan carries interest of 10.60% to 12.65% per annum. This loan commenced in June 2016 and the balance repayable is 47 monthly instalments (principal) of ₹ 5.93 lakhs and last instalment falls due in April 2025. Term Loan is guaranteed by promoter directors i.e. Suresh Goyal, Amith Agarwal, Amit Khandelwal and Amit Goyal.

Note 2:

The Company has taken term loan from DCB Bank Limited against construction of warehouse at Husangsar District - Bikaner Rajasthan secured against land and construction thereon. This loan carries interest of 10.64% per annum. This loan commenced in December 2016 and the balance repayable is 41 monthly instalments (principal and interest) of ₹ 15.59 lakhs and last instalment falls due in August 2024. Term Loan is guaranteed by promoter directors i.e. Suresh Goyal, Amith Agarwal, Amit Khandelwal and Amit Goyal.

Note 3:

The Company has taken term loan from Axis Bank Limited against reimbursement of construction of 8 warehouses in Rajasthan secured against immovable and movable assets pertaining to these 8 warehouses. This loan carries interest of 9.65% to 12.50% per annum. Company has availed this loan facility in two schemes.

Corporate term loan -1 of ₹ 2,000 lakhs is repayable in 60 monthly instalment of ₹ 33.33 lakhs (excluding interest), the first instalment to be commenced in April 2016 and last instalment falls due in September 2021.

Corporate term loan -2 of ₹ 2,500 lakhs is repayable in 60 monthly instalment of ₹ 41.66 lakhs (excluding interest), the first instalment commenced in April 2016 and last instalment falls due in September 2021.

Term Loan -1 and Term Loan -2 is guaranteed by promoter directors i.e. Suresh Goyal, Amith Agarwal, Amit Khandelwal and Amit Goyal.

23 Provisions

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Provision for employee benefits:		
Gratuity (refer note 46)	194.26	204.82
	194.26	204.82

24 Borrowings

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Secured		
Cash credit facility from banks (refer note 1 below)	4,451.60	4,552.91
Unsecured		
Inter corporate loan from subsidiary company (refer note 2 below)	1,809.14	-
	6,260.74	4,552.91

Note 1:

Cash credit facility from Axis Bank Limited ₹ 1,484.80 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ 1,519.39 lakhs) carry interest rate of 10.00% to 14.00% p.a., computed on a monthly basis on the actual amount utilised, and are repayable on demand. This is secured by first pari passu charges on the entire current assets of the Company present and future and by second pari passu charge on the property, plant and equipment of the Company pertaining to 8 warehouses in Rajasthan. The Cash Credit is also guaranteed by promoter directors i.e. Suresh Goyal, Amith Agarwal, Amit Khandelwal and Amit Goyal.

Cash credit facility from Indian Bank ₹ 1,009.00 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ 1,011.56 lakhs) carry interest rate of 12.45% computed on a monthly basis on the actual amount utilised, and are repayable on demand. This is secured by first pari passu charges on the entire receivables (Present and future) of the Company and second pari passu on the residual value of the entire fixed assets of the Company. The Cash Credit is also guaranteed by promoter directors i.e. Suresh Goyal, Amith Agarwal, Amit Khandelwal and Amit Goyal.

Cash credit facility from Canara Bank ₹ 1,957.80 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ 2,021.96 lakhs) carry interest rate of 13.10% to 14.35% p.a., computed on a monthly basis on the actual amount utilised, and are repayable on demand. This is secured by first pari passu charges on the entire receivables (Present and future) of the Company and by second pari pasu charge on 8 warehouse in Rajasthan. The Cash Credit is also guaranteed by promoter directors i.e. Suresh Goyal, Amith Agarwal, Amit Khandelwal and Amit Goyal.

Note 2:

Intercorporate loan from FarmersFortune India Private Limited (wholly owned subsidiary) ₹ 1,809.14 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ Nil) carries interest rate of 12.50% p.a. This loan is repayable on demand and both interest and principal are repayable on maturity.

25 Trade payables

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Trade payables towards goods purchased and services received		
- Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises (refer note 37)	-	-
- Total outstanding due to creditors other than micro and small enterprises	5,630.79	4,798.59
	5,630.79	4,798.59

26 Others financial liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Current maturities of long-term debt*	662.94	800.00
Interest accrued but not due on unsecured borrowings - related party	2.33	-
Payable towards property, plant and equipment	-	8.03
Payable to employees	316.30	392.91
Advance against land	-	478.00
Retention Money/Security Deposit	44.28	-
	1,025.85	1,678.94

* for nature of security refer note 22

27 Other current liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Statutory dues payable :		
- Tax deduction at source	296.25	337.65
- Employees' state insurance	2.59	2.85
- Provident fund	15.79	91.70
- Professional tax	4.85	3.44
- GST	419.57	126.73
- Labour fund	0.39	0.29
Advances from customers	240.43	342.27
Advance against sale of Investment	35.68	-
	1,015.55	904.93

28 Provisions

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Provision for employee benefits:		
Gratuity (refer note 46)	42.87	24.09
Provision for litigation [refer note 39 (B)]	206.54	301.92
Others		
Proposed dividend on preference shares (refer note 1 below)*	-	-
Dividend distribution tax (refer note 1 below)*	-	-
	249.41	326.01

Note 1:

During the year, the Company has proposed dividend ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020 - ₹ Nil on preference shares and continuing with the earlier year provisions and dividend distribution tax ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020 ₹ Nil).

* Denotes amount less than ₹ 5,000.

29 Revenue from Operations

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Sale of goods:		
Sale for supply chain business	2,486.33	3,297.26
Sale of services:		
Warehousing rent	8,967.92	8,696.96
Warehousing allied service revenues	3,243.12	703.07
	14,697.37	12,697.29

30 Other Income

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest income on:		
- Inter corporate deposits	387.32	281.20
- Income tax refund	113.78	47.32
- Fixed deposits	72.16	61.71
- Security deposits	1.60	1.97
Spillage gain	184.42	548.26
Provision/Liability no longer required written back	63.00	195.08
Miscellaneous income	40.17	20.32
Gain on sale of Investment	37.99	-
Gain on Modification of Leases (Note 40)	1.75	-
	902.19	1,155.86

31 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening stock - (Note 12)		
Commodities at fair value	167.42	294.77
	167.42	294.77
Less: Closing stock - (Note 12)		
Commodities at fair value	17.98	167.42
	17.98	167.42
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	**149.44**	**127.35**

32 Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Salary, wages and bonus (refer note 6.2 for expenses capitalised) *	1,747.98	1,632.06
Contributions to provident and other funds (refer note 6.2 for expenses capitalised)	181.04	193.57
Share based payment expenses (refer note 48)	(3.94)	19.12
Staff welfare expense	16.56	27.89
	1,941.64	**1,872.64**
* Includes remunearation to directors as:		
Managing Director	26.44	13.22
Other Executive Directors	79.36	39.68
	105.80	**52.90**

33 Finance costs

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest on borrowings:		
- From banks	751.38	829.01
- From others	221.38	163.61
Interest on Lease Liability (refer note 40)	74.63	85.33
Interest on delayed payment of income tax and goods and service tax	94.82	115.38
Deferred processing cost	-	3.33
	1,142.21	1,196.66

34 Other expenses

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Godown expenses	279.97	235.87
Warehouse allied charges	209.68	215.79
Security expense	292.29	246.59
Travelling and conveyance	235.63	268.16
Warehouse management expense	50.83	77.81
Commission and brokerage	43.37	12.54
Legal and professional fees	189.36	227.48
Supply Chain expense	1.03	-
Insurance	289.38	307.39
Repairs and maintenance	-	-
- Plant and machinery	25.43	7.96
- Others	17.96	18.30
National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Charges	13.41	88.76
Telephone and internet expenses	28.35	41.29
Electricity expenses	26.16	42.64
Printing and stationery	9.43	12.78
Payment to auditors' (refer note 41)	17.00	17.00
Office expenses	24.22	37.92
Postage and courier	10.50	13.93
Advertisement and business promotion	20.90	14.04
Rates and taxes	3.54	5.11
Corporate social responsibility expense (refer note 43)	28.56	1.93
Bad debts written off	465.40	136.96
Provision for litigation [refer note 39 (B)]	86.18	56.54
Claim expenses	76.94	31.48
Provision for allowance for doubtful debts	840.33	321.95
Provision for doubtful advances and security deposits	153.10	59.29
Service tax and GST expenses	240.00	271.97
Bank charges	81.37	86.50
Miscellaneous expenses	2.20	45.04
	3,763.72	2,903.02

35 Income tax expenses

(A) Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax	460.00	44.85
Minimum alternate tax (availed) for earlier years	(45.00)	-
Minimum alternate tax (availed) / utilised	(450.00)	101.05
Total current tax expenses	(35.00)	145.90
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	379.90	(76.18)
Deferred tax expense/ (credit)	379.90	(76.18)
Tax expense for the year	344.90	69.72

(B) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended 31 March 2021			Year ended 31 March 2020		
	Before tax	Tax (Expenses) Benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (Expenses) Benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	20.47	(5.69)	14.78	(7.50)	1.93	(5.57)
Profit on Sale of investment	10.17	-	10.17	-	-	-
Fair valuation of investment	9.39	(1.04)	8.35	30.00	(3.34)	26.66
	40.03	(6.73)	33.30	22.50	(1.41)	21.09

(C) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Profit / (loss) before tax	1,534.15	119.82
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	27.82%	27.82%
Expected income tax expenses	426.80	33.33
Tax effect of:		
Income not liable for tax	(10.57)	-
Non deductible business expenses	11.72	14.80
Minimum alternate tax (availed) for earlier years	(45.00)	-
Others	(38.05)	21.59
Tax expenses as per statement of profit and loss	344.90	69.72

36 Earnings per share

		For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Basic earnings per share			
Net profit / (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders (Rs in lakhs)	(A)	1,189.25	50.10
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year (Nos.)	(B)	14,497,565	14,497,565
Basic earnings / (loss) per share (Rs)	(A / B)	8.20	0.35
Dilutive earnings per share			
Number of equity shares considered for basic earnings per share (based on date of issue of shares) (Nos.)	(C)	14,497,565	14,497,565
Effect of potential equity shares on compulsorily convertible preference shares (Nos.)	(D)	3,077,994	3,077,994
Effect of potential ordinary (equity) Shares on employee stock options (Nos.)	(E)	55,216	57,383
Weighted average number of equity shares considered for dilutive earnings per share (Nos.)	(C+D+E)	17,630,775	17,632,942
Dilutive earnings per share of face value of Rs 10 each	(A)/(C+D+E)	6.75	0.28
Face value per share (Rs)		10.00	10.00

37 Dues to micro and small enterprises

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) which came into force from 2 October 2006 certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Based on the information and records available with the management, there are no dues outstanding to micro and small enterprises covered under the Micro, medium and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) as at March 31, 2020 and as at March 31, 2019.

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	-	-
Interest due thereon	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining and due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management.

38 Related party disclosures

In accordance with the requirement of IND AS - 24 “Related Party Disclosures”, following are the details of the transactions during the year with the related parties of the Company.

(A) Related parties and nature of relationship :

Nature of relationship	Name of the related Party
A. Subsidiaries company	Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited
	Star Agri Logistics Private Limited
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)
	Star Agri Services (Pte.) Limited
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited
B. Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence and with whom transactions have taken place during the year	Farmer Harvest (India) Private Limited
	Pramod Agarwal & Co.
	Shri Krishna Motor Company
	Amit Industries
	Uttam Agro Sales
	Amit Gaurav & Co.
	Parv Enterprises
	Bharat Jyoti Dairy Products Private Limited
	Morpawala Realcon Private Limited
	Goyal Agri Warehousing
	Ram Chandra Mundawala & Sons
	Sun Agro Corporation
	Devki Nandan Gupta HUF
	Amit Kumar Goyal HUF
	Suresh Chandra Goyal HUF
	Amit Gaurav & Co.
	Abhi Enterprises
	Khandelwal Commodities
C. Key management personnel	Suresh Goyal (Director)
	Amith Agarwal (Director)
	Amit Goyal (Director)
	Amit Khandelwal (Managing Director)
	Chandrashekhar Guruswamy Aiyar
	Mangala Radhakrishna Prabhu - Independent Director
	Vipin Maheshwar - Group CFO (resigned during the year)
	Vaishali Gupta - Company Secretary

Nature of relationship	Name of the related Party	
D. Relative of key management personnel with whom transactions have taken place during the year.	Shri Krishna Agarwal	Prashant Agarwal
	Prakash Chand Vinod Kumar	Sharda Agrawal
	Vinod Kumar Piyush Kumar	Manisha Agrawal
	Vidya Praksh Vinod Kumar	Purshottam Goyal
	Ramchandra Banarsidas	

(B) Details of related party transactions

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(i)	**Sale of services**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited	7.04	3.34
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	7.29	11.67
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	1.44	0.05
	Star Agri Infrastructure Private Limited	39.71	42.69
		55.48	57.75
	Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence		
	Amit Gaurav & Co.	0.67	23.74
	Khandelwal Commodities	-	9.78
	Abhi Enterprises	7.87	10.33
	Parv Enterprises	4.62	0.94
	Uttam Agro Sales	3.58	6.16
	Amit Industries	31.39	35.73
	Sun Agro Corporation	13.42	4.86
	Ram Chandra Mundawala & Sons	9.67	12.74
		71.22	104.28
	Relative of key managerial personnel		
	Prakash Chand Vinod Kumar	5.36	12.39
	Vinod Kumar Piyush Kumar	5.16	9.08
	Ramchandra Banarsi Das	2.26	47.97
	Shri Krishan Agarwal	0.95	0.59
	VidhyaPrakash Vinod Kumar	4.32	3.54
		18.05	73.57
(ii)	**Sale of goods (including spillage gain/sales)**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	691.38	728.22
		691.38	728.22
	Relative of key managerial personnel		
	Vidhya Prakash Vinod Kumar	20.00	-
		20.00	-
	Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence		
	Amit Industries	11.24	-
		11.24	-
(iii)	**Interest income**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	50.23	20.91
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	198.38	154.35
	Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited	12.37	12.18
	Star Agrilogistics Private Limited	22.32	22.11
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	104.02	71.65
		387.32	281.20
(iv)	**Interest expense on inter corporate borrowing**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	177.77	163.61
	FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited	2.52	-
		180.29	163.61

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(v)	**Warehouse allied Services**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	186.35	172.45
		186.35	172.45
(vi)	**Rent expense**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited	115.20	115.20
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	0.60	0.60
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	209.03	264.56
		324.83	380.36
	Key management personnel		
	Amit Kumar Goyal	8.31	8.58
	Relative of key management personnel		
	Vidhya Prakash Vinod Kumar	4.21	6.55
	Shri Krishna Agarwal	14.10	13.01
	Purshottam Goyal	-	1.21
	Prashant Agarwal	17.10	8.80
	Bindiya Goyal	8.31	
		43.72	29.57
	Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence		
	Goyal Agri Warehousing	52.66	45.12
	Amit Gaurav& Co.	4.45	2.92
	Morpawala Realcon Private Limited	17.95	50.80
	Bharat Jyoti Dairy Products Private Limited	138.47	96.43
	Balaji Soya Proteins Pvt. Ltd.	8.77	7.99
	Pramod Agarwal & Co.	6.66	5.27
		228.96	208.53
(vii)	**Purchase of goods**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	-	-
	Star Agri Services (Pte.) Limited	-	-
		-	-
(viii)	**Rent income**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	1.20	1.20
		1.20	1.20
(ix)	**Managerial remuneration**		
	Key management personnel		
	Suresh Goyal	26.45	26.45
	Amit Khandelwal	26.45	26.45
	Amit Goyal	26.45	26.45
	Amith Agarwal	26.45	26.45
		105.80	105.80
	Vaishali Gupta	5.08	5.08
(x)	**Professional Fees to non-executive director**		
	Chandrashekhar Guruswamy Aiyar	9.00	9.00
	Mangala Radhakrishna Prabhu	5.00	5.00
		14.00	14.00
(xi)	**Miscellaneous Expenses**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	-	0.99
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	-	27.68
		-	28.67
(xii)	**Purchase of Fixed Asset**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	0	0.81

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(xiii)	**Loan given**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	757.00	210.00
	Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited	1.56	1.77
	Star Agrilogistics Private Limited	2.60	2.11
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	3,720.44	579.83
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	719.66	795.02
		5,201.26	1,588.73
(xiv)	**Loan repaid**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	967.00	-
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	225.13	1,994.18
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	852.35	140.28
	Star Agrilogistics Private Limited	0.95	
		2,045.43	2,134.46
(xv)	**Intercorporate borrowing taken**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	4,560.00	1,055.00
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	1,809.14	-
		6,369.14	1,055.00
(xvi)	**Intercorporate borrowing repaid**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	4,560.00	1,340.00
		4,560.00	1,340.00
(xvii)	**Short-term loan**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	-	-
		-	-
(xviii)	**Short-term loan repaid**		
	Subsidiaries company	-	567.70
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	-	567.70
(xix)	**Other advance given during the year**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	-	18.91
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	-	77.60
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	0.22	20.38
		0.22	116.89
	Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence		
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	-	824.00
(xx)	**Other advances refunded during the year**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	3.50	8.30
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	-	80.40
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	-	10.70
		3.50	99.40
	Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence		
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	-	701.28
(xxi)	**Investment in equity shares**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	-	-
		-	-

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(C)	**Outstanding balances**		
(i)	**Loans given**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	-	210.00
	Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited	99.61	98.06
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	3,495.31	-
	Star Agrilogistics Private Limited	178.82	177.17
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	723.72	856.41
		4,497.46	1,341.64
(ii)	**Borrowings**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	1,809.32	-
		1,809.32	-
(iii)	**Trade payables**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	-	11.26
	Famers Fortune (India) Private Limited	270.57	33.56
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	-	-
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	91.27	269.60
		361.84	314.42
	Key management personnel		
	Amith Agarwal	-	4.04
	Sureshchandra Goyal	10.43	21.31
	Amit Goyal	24.59	19.09
	Amit Khandelwal	3.08	24.51
	Mangala Radhakrishna Prabhu	10.73	3.38
		48.83	72.33
	Relative of key management personnel		
	Shree Krishan Agarwal	-	-
	Bindya Goyal	7.66	
	Vidhya Prakash Vinod Kumar	-	-
	Purshotam Goyal	0.22	0.08
	Prashant Agarwal	-	2.93
		7.88	3.01
	Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence		
	Pramod Agarwal & Co.	8.98	3.64
	Sun Prime Agri Solutions Private Limited	-	0.75
	Amit Gaurav & Co.	3.49	0.26
	Morpawala Realcon Private Limited	15.23	47.24
	Goyal Agri warehousing	43.89	3.06
	Bharat Jyoti Dairy Products Private Limited	57.96	36.42
	Balaji Soya Protein Pvt. Ltd.	10.02	36.18
		139.57	**127.55**
(iv)	**Trade and Unbilled receivables**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	599.60	673.44
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	1.93	2.19
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	2.86	3.67
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	202.29	200.59
		806.68	879.89
	Relative of key management personnel		
	Shree Krishan Agarwal	3.19	2.24
	Vinod Kumar Piyush Kumar	2.25	4.98
	Vidhya Prakash Vinod Kumar	-	2.01
	Ramchandra Banarsidass	-	40.20
		5.44	49.43

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence		
	Khandelwal Commodities	-	127.57
	Amit Industries	72.17	45.32
	Sun Agro Corporation	14.06	0.55
	Uttam Agro Sales	13.62	10.66
	Abhi Enterprises	3.84	2.45
	Devki Nandan	0.76	
	Ramchandra Mundawala & Sons	0.93	2.09
	Amit Gaurav & Co.	4.00	1.43
		109.38	190.07
(v)	**Advance from Customer**		
	Relative of key management personnel		
	Prakash Chand Vinod Kumar	-	24.38
	Ramchandra Banarsidass	123.62	215.87
		123.62	240.25
	Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence		
	Sun Agro Corporation	-	0.74
	Amit Gaurav & Co.	-	11.16
	Balaji Soya Proteins Pvt. Ltd.	0.29	
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	1.52	
		1.81	11.90
(vi)	**Advance to Vendor/Other Advances**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Agriwise Finserv Limited	0.22	-
	Star Agrilogistics Private Limited	-	-
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	-	-
	Star Agri Services (Pte.) Limited	37.11	21.11
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	-	25.43
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	7.10	10.60
		44.42	57.14
	Relative of key management personnel		
	Shri Krishna Agarwal	17.01	1.57
	Prashant Agarwal	1.41	1.14
		18.42	2.71
	Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence		
	Farmer Harvest (India) Private Limited	63.27	39.73
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	-	122.73
		63.27	162.46
	Sub-total	126.11	222.31
(vii)	**Advance to Employee**		
	Key management personnel		
	Amith Agarwal	19.20	11.62
	Amith Khandelwal	-	2.00
	Amit Goyal	-	2.00
		19.20	15.62
(viii)	**Provision for Litigation**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	-	57.58

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(ix)	**Interest receivable**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	FarmersFortune(India) Private Limited	65.29	18.82
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	812.60	629.10
	Star Agrilogistics Private Limited	125.73	103.76
	Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited	75.78	62.79
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	157.94	74.39
		1,237.34	888.86
	Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence		
	Farmer Harvest (India) Private Limited	72.07	72.07
(x)	**Interest payable**		
	Subsidiaries company		
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	2.33	-
		2.33	-
(xi)	**Receivable for sale of investments**		
	Key management personnel		
	Sureshchandra Goyal	107.03	-
	Amit Goyal	107.03	-
	Amit Khandelwal	107.03	21.11
		321.09	21.11
(xii)	**Corporate guarantee given**		
	Subsidiaries		
	Farmers Fortune(India) Private Limited	947.00	2,757.00
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	135.00	273.00
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	14,452.00	19,509.00
		15,534.00	22,539.00
(xiii)	**Guarantees given on behalf of Company**		
	Key management personnel		
	Suresh Goyal /Amith Agarwal /Amit Khandelwal/Amit Goyal	7,242.00	9,042.00
		7,242.00	9,042.00
(xiv)	**Other current liabilities (Advance against land)**		
	Relative of key management personnel		
	Sharda Agarwal	-	111.25
	Manisha Agarwal	-	121.25
		-	232.50
	Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence		
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	-	124.25
		-	124.25
(xv)	**Advance against sale of Investment**		
	Key management personnel		
	Amith Agarwal	35.36	-
		35.36	-

39 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

(A) Contingent liability

(i)	**Particulars**	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**
	Bank guarantees	1,499.00	2,424.00
	Corporate guarantees given by the Company on behalf of its subsidiaries	15,534.00	22,539.00
	Service tax matters*	487.28	487.28
	Dividend on Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares #	-	-

# Denotes amount less Rs 5,000.

* Service tax demand is being contested by the Company at Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal. The Company has been legal advised that it has a good case and the demand by the authority is not tenable. Future cash flows in respect of these are determinable only on receipt of judgments / decisions pending with Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal.

(ii) The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required based on its best judgements and disclosed the balance amount as contingent liability, where applicable in its Ind AS financial statements. Based on independent legal opinion obtained by the management, the management is confident that legal action, when ultimately concluded and determined, will have no material and adverse effect of the company's results of operations or financial condition. The amount of claims not acknowledged as debts and not provided for in Ind AS financial statements is ₹ 8,701.94 lakhs (March 31, 2020 ₹ 8,424.08 lakhs).

(iii) There has been a Supreme Court (SC) judgement dated 28 February 2019, relating to components of salary structure that need to be taken into account while computing the contribution to provident fund under the EPF Act. There are interpretative aspects related to the Judgement including the effective date of application. In view of the same the Company will continue to assess any further developments in this matter for the implications on financial statements, if any.

(B) Provision for Contingencies

Provision for contingencies is primarily on account of various provision towards the outstanding claims / litigation against the Company, which are expected to be utilise on closure of the litigation. The Company has paid certain amounts under dispute against these claims / litigation.

The following table set forth the movement in the provision for litigations:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Provision outstanding as at the beginning of the year	301.92	517.80
Add: Additions during the year	86.18	56.54
Less: Utilisation during the year	181.56	272.42
Provision outstanding as at the end of the year	206.54	301.92

(C) Capital commitments

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Capital commitments	-	25.00

(D) Other commitments

The Company has issued an undertaking to provide need based financial support to its wholly owned subsidiaries viz FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited, Bikaner Agrimarketing Private limited, Star Agrilogistics Private Limited and Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited, to enable FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited, Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited, Star Agrilogistics Private Limited and Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited to continue to operate as going concern and meet all its liabilities as they fall due for payment.

40 Leases

Where Company is lessee

i) The changes in the carrying values of right-of-use asset for the year ended March 31, 2021 are given in note 5.2

ii) Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease labilities and the movement during the year ended March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Amount in ₹ Lakhs As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
As at begning of the year	788.10	-
Adjustment on adoption of Ind AS 116 'Leases'	-	1,005.95
Additions	203.98	-
Modifications	(47.13)	-
Accretion of interest	74.63	85.33
Repayments	(354.85)	(303.18)
As at end of the year	664.73	788.10
Current	259.00	255.17
Non- Current	405.73	532.93
Total	664.73	788.10
iii) The maturity analysis of undiscounted lease liabilities as at March 31, 2021 are as follows:		
Less than 1 year	307.92	303.46
1 to 5 years	442.13	617.69
More than 5 years	-	
	750.05	921.15
The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognized in the balance sheet at the date of initial application is 9.50% with maturity between 2021 to 2024		

iv) The following amounts are recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2021:

Particulars	Amount in ₹ Lakhs For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Depreciation expenses on right-of-use asset	290.17	278.41
Interest expense on lease liability	74.63	85.33
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses as rent)	3,886.53	4,108.00
Gain on Modification of Leases	1.75	-

v) The Company had total cash outflows for leases of ₹ 354.85 Lakhs (Previous year - ₹ 303.18 lakhs [including interest]) for the year ended March 31, 2021. The Company did not have any non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2021. Further, there are no future cash outflows relating to leases that have not yet commenced.

vi) The difference between the future minimum lease commitments under Ind AS 17 – Leases reported as of March 31, 2019 and the value of lease liability recorded as on April 1, 2019 on adoption of Ind AS 116 – Leases is primarily on account of discounting of the lease liability to its present value in accordance with Ind AS 116 and the exclusion of commitments for leases to which the Company has chosen to apply the practical expedient as per the standard.

Where Company is lessor

The Company has leased out freehold land to its wholly owned subsidiary company under cancellable operating lease for the period of 15 years. There is no escalation or renewal clause in the lease agreement and subletting is permitted. The carrying amount of land given on operating lease is ₹ 92.43 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 92.43 lakhs). Lease rentals credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss aggregate Rs 1.20 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 1.20 lakhs)

41 Payment to auditors' (excluding GST)

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Statutory audit	17.00	17.00
Out of pocket expenses	-	-
	17.00	17.00

42 Transfer pricing

The Company is currently in the process of completing the transfer pricing study for its international transactions for the previous financial years, as required by the transfer pricing legislation. Management is of the opinion that its international transactions were at arm's length. Accordingly, the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on these Ind AS financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and provision for taxation.

43 Corporate social responsibility expenses

The Company has constituted a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee as per Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with The Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules 2014.

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
A. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company	17.10	6.00
B. Amount spent during the year	28.56	1.93

44 Capital management

For the purposes of Company's capital management, Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize 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 or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2021 and as at 31 March 2020.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio as below

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Total financial liabilities (Refer notes 22, 24, 25 and 26)	14,161.19	13,074.88
Less: Cash and bank balances (Refer note 14 and 15)	1,277.31	913.59
Adjusted net debt	12,883.88	12,161.29
Total equity (Refer note 20 and 21)	37,701.95	36,483.34
Less: Other components of equity (ESOP outstanding)	71.52	75.46
Adjusted equity	37,630.43	36,407.88
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (times)	0.34	0.33

45 Loans, guarantees and investments

The details of loans, guarantees and investments under Section 186 of the Act, read with the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 are as follows:

(A) Details of investments made by the Company as on 31 March 2021 (including investments made in the previous years)

(i) Investments in equity shares

Name of Entity	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited	StarAgri Technology Services Limited	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	Star Agrilogistics Private Limited	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	National Commodity and Derivative Exchange Limited	Star Agri Services (Pte.) Limited
As at 31 March 2019	1,000.00	4.92	813.50	1,175.55	10.12	15,092.98	1,478.38	0.06
Investment made during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment/(sale) during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation / (Diminution) in value of investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.00	-
As at 31 March 2020	**1,000.00**	**4.92**	**813.50**	**1,175.55**	**10.12**	**15,092.98**	**1,508.38**	**0.06**
Investment made during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment/(sale) during the year	-	-	(813.50)	-	-	-	(53.83)	-
Revaluation / (Diminution) in value of investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.39	-
As at 31 March 2021	**1,000.00**	**4.92**	**-**	**1,175.55**	**10.12**	**15,092.98**	**1,463.94**	**0.06**

(ii) Investments in preference shares (Valued at fair value through profit and loss) refer note 7 - sub note 2 and 3

Name of Entity	FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited
As at 31 March 2019	4,000.00
Investment made during the year	-
Revaluation / (Diminution) in value of investment	-
As at 31 March 2020	4,000.00
Investment made during the year	-
Revaluation / (Diminution) in value of investment	-
As at 31 March 2021	4,000.00

(B) Details of loans given (net) by the Company are as follows

Name of Entity (refer below note 1)	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	Star Agrilogistics Private Limited	Star Agribazaar Tecgnology Limited
As at 31 March 2019	-	96.29	1,414.35	175.06	201.67
Loan giving during the year	210.00	1.77	579.83	2.11	795.02
Loan refund during the year	-	-	1,994.18	-	140.28
As at 31 March 2020	**210.00**	**98.06**	**-**	**177.17**	**856.41**
Loan giving during the year	757.00	1.57	3,720.44	2.59	719.66
Loan refund during the year	967.00	-	225.13	0.95	852.34
As at 31 March 2021	**-**	**99.63**	**3,495.31**	**178.81**	**723.73**

Note 1

Purpose of utilization of loan given to the entities	Running of Business
Loan repayment terms	Payable on demand
Rate of Interest	12.5%
Security	Unsecured

(C) **Details of loans taken (net) by the Company are as follows**

Name of Entity (refer below note 1)	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited) Loan	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited) ICD	FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited
As at 31 March 2019	567.70	285.00	-
Loan received during the year	-	1,055.00	-
Loan repaid during the year	567.70	1,340.00	-
As at 31 March 2020	-	-	-
Loan received during the year	-	4,560.00	1,809.14
Loan repaid during the year	-	4,560.00	-
As at 31 March 2021	-	-	1,809.14

Note 1

	Loan	ICD	ICD
Purpose of utilization of loan given to the entities	Running of Business	Running of Business	Running of Business
Loan repayment terms	Repayable on Demand	Repayable on Demand	Repayable on Demand
Rate of Interest	14.00%	13.50% - 14.00%	12.50%
Security	Unsecured	Unsecured	Unsecured

(D) **Details of guarantees given by the Company are as follows**

Name of Entity	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)
Purpose	**Working capital loan and term Loan**	**Term Loan**	**Working capital loan**
As at 31 March 2019	15,300.00	1,150.00	36,900.00
Guarantees made during the year	-	-	-
Guarantees released during the year	(12,543.00)	(877.00)	(17,391.00)
As at 31 March 2020	**2,757.00**	**273.00**	**19,509.00**
Guarantees made during the year	-	-	-
Guarantees released during the year *	(1,810.00)	(138.00)	(5,057.00)
As at 31 March 2021	**947.00**	**135.00**	**14,452.00**

* represents reduction due to reduction in value of outstanding term loan availed by respective entities.

46 Employee benefits

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

(A) **Defined contribution plans:**

(i) **Contribution to provident fund**

The Company's provident fund scheme (including pension fund scheme for eligible employees) is a defined contribution plan. The expense charged to the statement of profit and loss is ₹ 104.23 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ 106.43 lakhs [excluding ₹ 19.69 which has been capitalised during the year]).

(ii) **Contribution to Employees' state insurance**

The Company is contributing towards Employees State Insurance Contribution Scheme in pursuance of Employee State Insurance Act,1948 (as amended). The expense charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss is Rs 25.35 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 33.67 lakhs).

(B) **Defined benefit plan:**

(i) **Gratuity**

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on death or resignation or retirement at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Company during the year provided Rs 51.46 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 53.47 lakhs) towards gratuity.

The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

Particulars		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
I.	**Changes in defined benefit obligations**		
	Opening defined benefit obligation	229.96	191.51
	Interest cost	14.56	14.27
	Current service cost	37.19	39.39
	Benefits paid	(12.64)	(21.45)
	Actuarial (gains) / loss on obligation	(20.67)	7.49
	Effect of transfer in/ (out)	(9.27)	(1.25)
	Closing defined benefit obligation	239.13	229.96
II.	**Fair value of plan assets**		
	Opening fair value of plan assets	1.05	3.83
	Expected return	0.29	0.18
	Contributions by employer	13.50	18.50
	Benefits paid	(12.64)	(21.45)
	Actuarial gains / (losses)	(0.20)	(0.01)
	Closing fair value of plan assets	2.00	1.05
III.	**Actual return on plan assets**		
	Expected return on plan assets	0.29	0.18
	Actuarial gains/(loss) on plan assets	(0.20)	(0.01)
	Actual return on plan assets	0.09	0.17
IV.	**Net liability recognised in the Balance sheet**		
	Liability at the year end	239.13	229.96
	Fair value of plan assets at the year end	(2.00)	(1.05)
	Amount recognised in the Balance sheet	237.13	228.91
V.	**Expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss**		
	Current service cost	37.19	39.38
	Interest costs	14.27	14.09
	Expected return on plan assets	-	-
	Expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	51.46	53.47
VI.	**Recognised in other comprehensive income for the year**		
	Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation	20.67	(7.49)
	Re-measurement of plan asset	(0.20)	(0.01)
	Recognised in other comprehensive income	**20.47**	**(7.50)**
VII.	**Actuarial assumptions**		
	Discount rate	6.70%	6.60%
	Expected rate of return on Plan assets	6.60%	7.50%
	Expected salary increase rate	7.00%	7.00%
	Attrition rate	5% to 10%	5% to 10%
	Mortality rate	Indian assured lives (2012-14)	Indian assured lives (2012-14)
	Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years
VIII.	**Expected Employer Contribution for next year**	60.00	60.00
IX.	**Assets information- Broad Category of Plan Assets as a Percentage of total asset of gratuity plan Category of assets**		
	Group Fixed Interest Fund Plan	100%	100%

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation. Estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The gratuity fund assets and liabilities are managed by Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Ltd. Employees' Group Gratuity Fund.

Sensitivity analysis

Year ended 31 March 2021	Increases 1%	Decreases 1%
Salary growth rate	DBO increases by Rs 25.48 lakhs	DBO decreases by Rs 21.90 lakhs
Discount rate	DBO decreases by Rs 21.76 lakhs	DBO increases by Rs 25.82 lakhs
Withdrawal rate	DBO decreases by Rs 1.35 lakhs	DBO increases by Rs 1.45 lakhs
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 1 year)	DBO Increases by Rs 0.01 lakhs	
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 3 year)	DBO Increases by Rs 0.03 lakhs	

Year ended 31 March 2020	Increases 1%	Decreases 1%
Salary growth rate	DBO increases by Rs 26.52 lakhs	DBO decreases by Rs 22.68 lakhs
Discount rate	DBO decreases by Rs 22.57 lakhs	DBO increases by Rs 26.90 lakhs
Withdrawal rate	DBO decreases by Rs 1.78 lakhs	DBO increases by Rs 1.92 lakhs
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 1 year)	DBO Increases by Rs 0.02 lakhs	
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 3 year)	DBO Increases by Rs 0.05 lakhs	

Note: The Sensitivity is performed on the DBO at the respective valuation date by modifying one parameter whilst retaining other parameter constant. There are no changes from previous period to the methods and assumptions underlying the sensitivity analyses.

(ii) Compensated absences other long-term employee benefits:

Company does not provide for the encashment of leave or leave with pay. Accordingly for the current year, Company has not recognised any expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on account of provision for compensated absences.

47 Financial risk management objectives and policies

Risk management framework

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk:

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Fixed rate instruments :		
Financial asset	9,387.17	6,272.61
Financial liabilities	(1,809.14)	-
	7,578.03	6,272.61
Variable rate instruments :		
Financial liabilities	(5,693.61)	(6,609.25)

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below.

	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31 March 2021				
Secured bank loan - long-term	(12.42)	12.42	(8.96)	8.96
Cash credit facility	(44.52)	44.52	(32.18)	32.18
Variable-rate instruments	**(56.94)**	**56.94**	**(41.14)**	**41.14**
31 March 2020				
Secured bank loan - Long-term	(20.56)	20.56	(14.84)	14.84
Cash credit facility	(45.53)	45.53	(32.91)	32.91
Variable-rate instruments	**(66.09)**	**66.09**	**(47.75)**	**47.75**

(ii) The Company has negligible exposure to currency risk since almost all the transactions of the Company are denominated in Indian Rupees.

(iii) Commodities traded by the Company are subject to fluctuations due to a number of factors that result in price risk. The Company's trading market risk appetite is determined by the Managing Director and CFO in consultation with the Board of directors.

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is limited to the risk arising from the inability of a customer to make payment when due. It is the Company's policy to provide credit terms only to creditworthy customers. These debts are continually monitored and therefore, the Company does not expect to incur material credit losses.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, advances to suppliers, cash and short-term deposits payments, interest receivable on deposits and customer receivables represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk. Deposits and cash balances are placed with reputable banks. Credit risk is limited to the risk arising from the inability of a customer to make payment when due. It is the Company's policy to provide credit terms only to creditworthy customers. These debts are continually monitored and therefore, the Company does not expect to incur material credit losses.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, advances to suppliers, cash and short-term deposits payments, interest receivable on deposits and customer receivables represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk. Deposits and cash balances are placed with reputable banks.

Exposure to credit risk

In line with the prevalent trade practices in India, the Company realises it's trade receivables over a period of 60-180 days from the date of invoice. At the balance sheet date, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheets. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the balance sheet date is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
By operating segments:		
Supply chain	3,202.23	2,360.61
Warehouse service	5,636.16	5,399.29
	8,838.39	7,759.90

Impairment

Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the Balance sheet date relate to debtors that are in significant financial difficulties and have defaulted on payments. These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements are reviewed by segment heads periodically.

The ageing of trade receivables that were not impaired was as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Neither past due nor impaired	-	-
Past due 1 – 6 months	4,029.85	4,633.66
Past due 6 - 12 months	1,150.42	880.93
Past due 12 months	3,658.12	2,245.31
	8,838.39	7,759.90

c) **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

To ensure continuity of funding, the Company primarily uses short-term bank facilities in nature of cash credit facility, bank overdraft facility and short term borrowings, to fund its ongoing working capital requirement and growth needs.

Further, the Company has obtained long-term secured borrowings from banks to fund its warehouse construction from banks and financial institutions as referred in note 22.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the balance sheet date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	Contractual cash flows 31 March 2021			Total
	One year or less	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	6,260.74	579.07	-	6,839.81
Lease Liability	259.00	405.73	-	664.73
Trade payables	5,630.79	-	-	5,630.79
Other financial liability	1,025.85	-	-	1,025.85
	13,176.38	**984.80**	**-**	**14,161.18**

	Contractual cash flows 31 March 2020			Total
	One year or less	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	4,552.91	1,256.34	-	5,809.25
Lease Liability	255.17	532.93		788.10
Trade payables	4,798.59	-	-	4,798.59
Other financial liability	1,678.94	-	-	1,678.94
	11,285.62	**1,789.27**	**-**	**13,074.88**

48 Employees share-based payment plans

The Company has one stock option scheme:

a) **Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Ltd - Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 (ESOS - 2015)**

The Scheme was approved by Board of Directors on 10 June 2015 and by the shareholders in EGM dated June 10, 2015 for issue of 370,879 options representing 370,879 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each. Pursuant to the said approvals and authority delegated by the Board and Shareholders of the Company, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee had made grants on 1 April 2016, the details of the same are produced in the below table.

The terms and conditions related to the grant of the share options are as follows:

Employees entitled	Number of Options	Vesting conditions	Contractual life of options	Vesting period	Vesting pattern
Senior employees	370,879	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant.	8 years	Minimum vesting period is one year from the date of grant. First vesting shall happen after expiry of 18 months from the grant date and subsequent vesting shall happen after expiry of one year from the first vesting date.	Year 1 - 50% of total number of options granted Year 2- 50% of total number of options granted.

b) **Measurement of fair value:**

The fair value of the employee share options granted during the year was determined using the black-scholes- merton formula. Service and nonmarket performance condition attached to the arrangement were not taken into account in measuring fair value.

The inputs used in the measurement of the fair value at the grant date of the cash settled share based payment plan were as follows:

Particulars	Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Ltd - Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 (ESOS - 2015)	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Fair value of the options at the grant date	181.66	181.66
Share price at grant date	355.80	355.80
Exercise price	325.00	325.00
Expected volatility (weighted average)	0.91	0.91
Expected life (weighted average)	8.00	8.00
Expected dividend	Nil	Nil
Risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds)	7.80% p.a	7.80% p.a

c) **Reconciliation of outstanding stock options :**

The number and weighted-average exercising prices of the share options under the stock options as follows:

Particulars		1 April 2019	Movement from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020				
	Weighted average exercise price	No. of options (Nos)	Granted	Forfeited	Expired	Exercised	Outstanding as on 31 March 2019
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited - Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 (ESOS - 2015)	325	82,703	-	-	41,164	-	41,539
The number and weighted-average exercising prices of the share options under the stock options as follows:							

The number and weighted-average exercising prices of the share options under the stock options as follows:

Particulars		1 April 2020	Movement from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021				
	Weighted average exercise price	No. of options (Nos)	Granted	Forfeited	Expired	Exercised	Outstanding as on 31 March 2020
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited - Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 (ESOS - 2015)	325	41,539	-	-	2,167	-	39,372

d) **Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss:**

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited - Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 (ESOS - 2015)	(3.94)	19.12

49 Fair Value Measurement

Financial Instrument by category and hierarchy

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is the value at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties.

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

Fair value of the cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short-term loans from banks and other financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.

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

The fair value of loans were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current leading rate, they are classified as level 3 in fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of non current borrowings are based on discounted cash flow using a current lending rate. They are classified at level 3 fair value.

For financial liabilities and financial assets that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique.

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

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which uses inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Financial Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2021

	Fair value through Profit or loss			Fair value Through OCI			Carried at Amortised cost		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-current assets									
Financial assets									
(i) Non-current investments	-	-	4,000.00	-	-	1,463.94	-	-	17,284.11
(ii) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	294.20
Current assets									
Financial assets									
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,817.50
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	553.02
(iii) Bank balances other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	724.29
(iv) Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,497.46
(v) Other financial assets									1,506.00
	-	**-**	**4,000.00**	**-**	**-**	**1,463.94**	**-**	**-**	**31,676.58**
Non-current Liabilities									
Financial Liabilities									
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	579.07
(ii) Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	405.73
Current Liabilities									
Financial Liabilities									
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,260.74
(ii) Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	259.00
(iii) Trade payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,630.79
(iv) Others financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,025.85
		-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,161.18**

Financial Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2020									
	Fair value through P&L			Fair value Through OCI			Carried at Amortised cost		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-current assets									
Financial assets									
(i) Non-current investments	-	-	4,000.00	-	-	1,508.38	-	-	18,097.61
(ii) Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151.24
Current assets									
a. Financial assets									
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,579.34
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67.14
(iii) Bank balances other than above	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	846.44
(iv) Loan									1,341.64
(v) Other financial assets									1,188.02
	-	**-**	**4,000.00**	**-**	**-**	**1,508.38**	**-**	**-**	**28,271.43**
Non-current Liabilities									
Financial Liabilities									
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,256.34
(ii) Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532.93
Current Liabilities									
Financial Liabilities									
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,552.91
(ii) Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255.17
(iii) Trade payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,798.59
(iv) Others financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,678.94
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,074.88**

50 Operating segments

a) Basis of segmentation:

The Company's operating segments are the strategic business units through which it operates and report the business: Warehousing services, Supply Chain, and Other Segments. Each of these segments has developed its own strategy, goals and tactics in alignment with Company's overall corporate strategy. Segment results are reviewed internally by the Managing Director and Chief financial officer on a regular basis for the purpose of making decisions regarding resource allocations and performance assessments. Segments have been identified in line with the Ind AS 108 " Operating Segments" taking into account the organisation structure as well as differential risks and returns of these Segments. The Company has disclosed all the Business Segments as the primary segment. There is no reportable Secondary segment (Geographical Segment). Inter- segment transactions are determined on arm's length basis. The measurement principles of segments are consistent with those used in significant accounting policies which are as under:

a. Revenue and expenses have been identified to a segment on the basis of relationship to operating activities of the segment. Revenue and expenses, which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to a segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as unallocable.

b. Segment assets and liabilities represent the assets and liabilities in respective segments.Tax related assets and other assets and liabilities that cannot be allocated to a segment on reasonable basis have been disclosed as "Unallocable".

The following summary describes the operations of each reportable segments.

Reportable segment	Operations
Warehousing services	These include warehousing services in owned, leased, franchise as well as field warehouses. These activities also include custodian warehousing services for bank, testing the quality of commodities and issuing certificates and handling and transportation charges and allied services.
Supply chain	Procurement, Trading and Supply Chain Solutions.

b) Information about reportable segments:

Particulars	Warehousing Services	Supply chain	Total
Segmental revenue :			
External revenue	**12,211.04**	**2,486.33**	**14,697.37**
	(9,400.03)	(3,297.26)	(12,697.29)
Segmental expenses	**4,719.30**	**2,844.74**	**7,564.04**
	(4,884.06)	(3,174.15)	(8,058.21)
Segment results	**7,491.74**	**(358.39)**	**7,133.33**
	(4,515.97)	(123.11)	(4,639.08)
Unallocated expenses	**-**	**-**	**5,359.14**
	-	-	(4,478.46)
Other income	**-**	**-**	**327.32**
	-	-	(763.66)
Finance income	**-**	**-**	**574.85**
	-	-	(392.20)
Finance costs	**-**	**-**	**1,142.21**
	-	-	(1,196.66)
Profit before tax	**-**	**-**	**1,534.15**
	-	-	(119.82)
Tax expenses	**-**	**-**	**344.90**
	-	-	(69.72)
Profit after tax	**-**	**-**	**1,189.25**
Loss after tax	-	-	(50.10)
Segment assets	**17,824.77**	**3,237.47**	**21,062.24**
	(17,490.08)	(2,937.45)	(20,427.53)
Unallocated assets	**-**	**-**	**33,076.43**
	-	-	(31,405.94)
Total assets	**-**	**-**	**54,138.68**
	-	-	(51,833.47)
Segment liabilities	**1,242.01**	**-**	**1,242.01**
	(2,056.34)	-	(2,056.34)
Unallocated liabilities	**-**	**-**	**15,194.72**
	-	-	(13,293.79)
Total liabilities	**-**	**-**	**16,436.73**
	-	-	(15,350.13)
Depreciation	**93.30**	**-**	**93.30**
	(93.25)	-	(93.25)
Unallocable	**-**	**-**	**393.28**
	-	-	(385.61)
Total depreciation	**-**	**-**	**486.58**
	-	-	(478.86)
Capital expenditure	**-**	**-**	**-**
(reclass from asset held for sale)	(839.80)	-	(839.80)
Unallocable capital expenditure	**-**	**-**	**32.34**
	-	-	(18.71)
Total capital expenditure	**-**	**-**	**32.34**
	-	-	(858.51)

Note: Comparative figures are given in brackets are for the year ended 31 March 2020

d) **Geographic information:**

The Company primarily operates in domestic market ie in India , therefore disclosures relating to geographical segments is not applicable and accordingly not made.

51 Details of purchases, sales and closing stock for supply chain (commodities)

Particulars	Purchase		Sales		Closing stock	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Cotton	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dhaniya	-	-	-	-	-	-
India Rapeseed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soyabean	170.91	-	173.96	-	-	-
Raw Cashew Nut	-	-	-	-	-	-
Castorseed	-	221.23	-	221.23	-	-
Guargum Spilts	1,868.51	1,783.68	1,874.69	1,814.47	-	-
Guarseed	272.92	977.65	273.26	982.63	-	-
Mustard Seed	145.41	64.24	134.18	67.25	17.98	-
Bardana	0.25	-	0.24	-	-	-
Paddy	237.29	-	30.00	211.68	-	167.42
	2,695.29	**3,046.80**	**2,486.33**	**3,297.26**	**17.98**	**167.42**

52 Disclosure under Ind AS -115

a) The Company through its pan-India presence, in owned, leased as well as field warehouses, provides commodity handling and risk management services to clients across the country. The Company is geared to handle operations encompassing the sale, purchase, trading, storage and movement of commodities and inventories.

b) **Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers**

The details of disaggregate of revenue from contract with customers is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Sale of Goods	2,486.33	3,297.26
Warehousing rent	6,837.27	6,538.09
Collateral management charges	2,130.65	2,158.87
Nomenclature Pending	3,052.76	522.65
Other Warehousing allied service revenue	190.36	180.42
	14,697.37	12,697.29

c) **Details of Contract liability (Advances from customers):**

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Advance from customers		
Closing contract liability	240.43	342.27

d) There are no adjustment to revenue accordingly, no disclosure is made under para 126AA.

e) **Performance obligations**

The Company is engaged in the business of to manage risk across various stages of commodity providing commodity handling and risk management services to customers across the country.

Revenue is recognised at a point of time upon satisfaction of the performance obligations which is typically upon rendering of services based on the contractual terms.

f) **Practical expedients:**

Applying the practical expedient in paragraph 63 of Ind AS 115, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if at contract inception it is expected that the period between when the entity transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Company applies practical expedient in paragraph 121 of Ind AS 115 and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligations for contracts that have original expected duration of one year or less.

53 The financial statements of the Company has not been authenticated by a Chief Financial Officer as required under Section 134 (1) of the Act, as the Company was in the process of appointing Chief Financial Officer during the course of audit as required under the Act as required under Section 203 of the Act.

54 The Company has not conducted its annual general meeting for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 within the time limit prescribed under Companies Act, 2013 and was conducted on October 10, 2020. Consequently, the Company had also not been able to file its statutory consolidated financial statements and its Annual return with the Registrar of Companies within the timelines prescribed under Section 137 and 92 of the Act. The Company is in the process of approaching the relevant authority for compounding this default.

55 Estimation of uncertainties relating to COVID-19

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying value of trade receivables, unbilled revenue, contract assets and investment in subsidiaries, which are not significant to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021. In assessing the recoverability of these assets, the Company has used internal and external sources of information up to the date of approval of these Ind AS financial statements, and based on current estimates, expects the net carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact on account of Covid-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company will continue to monitor any material impact due to changes in future economic conditions.

56 Previous year figures

The figures for the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified to correspond with the current year's classification/ disclosures.

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 106655W

Jitendra N. Karamchandani
Partner
Membership No: 129652

Mumbai
Date: October 28, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

Amit Khandelwal
Managing Director
DIN: 00809249

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Vaishali Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No: 37530

Mumbai
Date: October 28, 2021

STAR AGRIWAREHOUSING & COLLATERAL MANAGEMENT LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

Report on the Audit of Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited (the 'Holding Company') and its subsidiaries (the Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as the 'Group'), which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Consolidated 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 Ind AS 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 Consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2021, the Consolidated profit and consolidated total comprehensive income, Consolidated changes in equity and Consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

3. Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the Note 60 of the financial statements, which describes that the extent to which the COVID-19 Pandemic may impact the Consolidated Ind AS financial statement of the Group, which are dependent on future developments and are uncertain at present. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

4. Information other than the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements and Auditor's report thereon

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

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information included in the above report, if we conclude that there is material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and determine the actions under the applicable laws and regulations.

5. Management's responsibility for the Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements

The Holding 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance, consolidated total comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Director's of the Companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of the adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Group 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The respective Board of Directors of the Companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

ii) Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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 Holding Company and its subsidiary Companies which are Companies incorporated in India, has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

iv) 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 ability of the Group 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 Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

vi) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the Ind AS financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. For the other entities included in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

7. Other Matters

We did not audit the Ind AS financial statements/financial information, in respect of 4 subsidiaries, whose Ind AS financial statements/financial information reflect total assets of ₹ 610.95 lakhs and net assets of ₹ 7.67 lakhs as at March 31, 2021, total revenues of ₹ 1,816.99 lakhs, total profit after tax (net) of ₹ 28.22 lakhs and net cash inflows of ₹ 5.21 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. These Ind AS financial statement/ financial information have been audited by other auditor, whose Ind AS financial statements/ financial information and auditor's reports have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries, and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of such other auditor.

Our opinion above on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matter with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditor.

8. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

i) As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of report of the other auditors on separate Ind AS financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries, as noted in the 'other matter' paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.

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 Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow and Consolidated 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 Ind AS financial statements comply with the Ind AS 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 of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group's companies incorporated in India is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India to the extent applicable and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure 1 to this report.

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 by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of 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 and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditors on separate Ind AS financial statements as also the other financial information of the subsidiaries, as noted in the 'Other matter' paragraph:

i. The Group has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on the financial position in its Consolidated Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 41 to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements;

ii. The Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India.

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

(Jitendra N. Karamchandani)
Partner
M. No. 129652
UDIN: 22129652AAAAAB8880

Place: Mumbai
Date: November 29, 2021

Annexure 1 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

Referred to in paragraph [8(i)(f)] under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements 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")

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited as of and for the year ended March 31, 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Oracle Financial Services Software Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiary companies to the extent applicable, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

3. 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing as prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both. 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 and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

4. 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

5. 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

6. In our opinion, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies to the extent applicable, which are companies incorporated in India, have, maintained 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 at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Holding 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.

Other Matter

7. Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Holding Company, insofar as it relates to three subsidiary companies to the extent applicable, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such subsidiary companies incorporated in India.

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

(Jitendra N. Karamchandani)
Partner
M. No. 129652
UDIN: 22129652AAAAAB8880

Place: Mumbai
Date: November 29, 2021

Consolidated Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

		Note	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
a.	Property, plant and equipment	5.1	16,973.77	17,358.07
b.	Right-of-use assets	5.2	823.27	941.38
c.	Capital work-in-progress	5.3	-	1,356.36
d.	Investment Property	5.4	684.95	-
e.	Intangible assets	6.1	467.12	91.50
f.	Intangible assets under development	6.2	559.89	832.70
g.	Goodwill on consolidation	7	124.94	124.94
h.	Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	8	1,466.32	1,510.76
	(ii) Loans	9	25,186.40	29,098.00
	(iii) Other financial assets	10	1,903.97	1,805.03
i.	Income tax assets (net)	11	1,708.04	2,679.36
j.	Deferred tax asset (net)	12	1,282.78	1,295.80
k.	Other non-current assets	13	185.51	115.07
	Total non-current assets (A)		51,366.96	57,208.97
Current assets				
a.	Inventories	14	804.73	817.56
b.	Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	15	7,483.70	7,531.45
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	16	1,728.87	8,909.45
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	17	1,015.82	939.72
	(iv) Loans	18	8,067.30	3,706.32
	(v) Investments	8	500.83	-
	(vi) Other financial assets	19	2,307.51	2,146.87
c.	Assets held for sale	20	746.15	611.00
d.	Income tax assets (net)	11	-	96.08
e.	Other current assets	21	4,244.13	4,405.98
	Total current assets (B)		26,899.04	29,164.43
	TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)		78,266.00	86,373.40
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
a.	Share capital	22	2,057.45	2,057.45
b.	Other equity	23	34,754.45	33,319.43
	Equity attributable to owners of the Company		36,811.90	35,376.88
	Non-controlling interests		(643.58)	(380.81)
	Total equity (C)		36,168.32	34,996.07
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
a.	Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	24	9,703.55	13,681.15
	(ii) Lease Liability	42	230.47	243.96
b.	Provisions	25	246.32	340.02
c.	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	12	901.69	927.96
d.	Other non-current liabilities	26	123.26	125.54
	Total non-current liabilities (D)		11,205.29	15,318.63
Current liabilities				
a.	Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	27	9,925.57	13,498.46
	(ii) Lease Liability	42	259.00	320.93
	(iii) Trade payables			
	- Payable to micro and small enterprises	28	-	-
	- Payable to other than micro and small enterprises	28	8,205.26	5,613.82
	(iv) Others financial liabilities	29	8,715.19	14,588.80
b.	Other current liabilities	30	3,490.84	1,752.46
c.	Provisions	31	296.53	284.23
	Total current liabilities (E)		30,892.39	36,058.70
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (C+D+E)			78,266.00	86,373.40

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 106655W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

Jitendra N. Karamchandani
Partner
Membership No: 129652

Amit Khandelwal
Managing Director
DIN: 00809249

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Vaishali Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No: 37530

Mumbai
Date: 29-11-2021

Mumbai
Date: 29-11-2021

Consolidated Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	Note	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	32	37,803.47	25,433.72
Other income	33	1,053.89	792.37
Total Income		38,857.36	26,226.09
Expenses			
Purchase of stock-in-trade		18,879.79	8,304.94
Warehouse and Office rent		3,702.15	3,871.76
Changes in inventory of stock-in-trade	34	4.89	380.13
Employee benefits expenses	35	3,783.71	3,147.23
Finance costs	36	3,642.01	5,037.40
Depreciation and amortisation expense	6.3	972.59	873.11
Other expenses	37	6,238.37	4,799.56
Total expenses		37,223.51	26,414.13
(Loss) / Profit before exceptional items and tax		**1,633.85**	**(188.04)**
Exceptional items	61	-	1,141.71
(Loss) / Profit before tax		1,633.85	(1,329.75)
Income tax expenses	12		
Current tax		640.86	265.59
Minimum alternate tax availed for earlier years		(45.00)	-
Minimum alternate tax availed		(464.20)	101.05
Deferred tax credit		364.58	(265.21)
Total income tax expenses		496.24	101.43
(Loss) / profit after tax		1,137.61	(1,431.18)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
- Remeasurement of defined benefits plans		33.22	(11.86)
- Income tax effect on above		(8.79)	1.93
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:			
- Exchange difference on translation of financial statements of foreign operations		0.93	(2.21)
- Profit on Sale of investment		10.17	
- Fair valuation of investment		9.39	30.00
- Income tax effect on above		(1.04)	(3.34)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		43.88	14.52
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,181.49	(1,416.66)
(Loss) / profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		1,400.38	(646.49)
Non-controlling interests		(262.77)	(784.69)
Total comprehensive income is attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		1,444.26	(631.97)
Non - controlling interest		(262.77)	(784.69)
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of shares Rs 10)	38		
Basic earnings per share		9.66	(4.46)
Diluted earnings per share		7.94	(4.46)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 106655W

Jitendra N. Karamchandani
Partner
Membership No: 129652

Mumbai
Date: 29-11-2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

Amit Khandelwal
Managing Director
DIN: 00809249

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Vaishali Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No: 37530

Mumbai
Date: 29-11-2021

Consolidated Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

			31 March 2021	31 March 2020
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**			
	Net profit/(loss) before tax		1,633.85	(1,329.75)
	Adjustment for:			
	Interest income		(5,013.47)	(320.44)
	Interest expenses		3,642.01	5,037.40
	Loss on sale/ disposal of property, plant and equipment - Exceptional Item		-	1,141.71
	Allowance for doubtful debts, advances and security deposits		1,075.00	700.07
	Foreign exchange (gain) / loss		(14.54)	25.36
	Bad debts written off		1,407.04	890.49
	Provision/Liability no longer required written back		(302.74)	(270.99)
	Profit on Sale of Current Investment		(37.99)	16.72
	Loss / (profit) on sale of Property, plant and equipment		-	(2.01)
	Share based payment expenses / (reversal)		(9.24)	(99.80)
	Gain arising on financial asset measured at fair value		(166.86)	-
	Provision for litigation		86.18	56.54
	Depreciation and amortisation expense		972.59	873.11
	Deferred government income		(2.28)	(3.03)
	Gain on Modification of Leases		(1.75)	-
	Operating profit before working capital changes		3,267.80	6,715.38
	Changes in:			
	Decrease / (increase) in trade receivables		(1,483.54)	(1,194.35)
	Decrease / (increase) in loans and other financial assets		(1,889.59)	9,915.05
	Decrease in Inventory		179.69	417.68
	(Increase) in other non-current/ current assets		91.41	(876.81)
	Increase / (decrease) in provisions		(134.36)	(249.47)
	(Decrease) in non current liabilities		1,736.10	(43.54)
	(Decrease) / increase in other financial/current liabilities		(4,279.94)	(245.71)
	(Decrease) / increase in trade payable		2,908.72	2,230.49
	Cash flow generated from operations		396.29	16,668.72
	Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		559.33	(291.65)
	Net cash flow generated from operating activities	(A)	955.62	16,377.07
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**			
	Payment for acquisition of Property, plant and equipment		(248.96)	(1,378.75)
	Proceeds from Sale of Property, plant and equipment		-	517.09
	Proceeds from sale of investments		788.14	5,208.38
	Bank deposits placed		(227.98)	(35.00)
	Bank deposits matured		120.09	329.51
	Purchase of investments		(1,000.00)	(5,225.10)
	Interest received		5,243.34	142.60
	Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	(B)	4,674.63	(441.27)
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**			
	Interest paid		(3,759.39)	(4,747.47)
	Repayment of term loan		(6,157.97)	(10,082.62)
	Issue of Debt Securities		1,000.00	-
	Repayment of Lease Liability		(320.59)	(276.44)
	(Repayment) / proceeds from cash credit facility from bank		(3,572.89)	1,768.90
	Net cash from financing activities	(C)	(12,810.84)	(13,337.63)
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	(7,180.59)	2,598.17
	Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year			
	Balance with banks			
	- In current account		8,889.86	6,298.49
	Cash on hand		19.59	12.79
	Cash and cash equivalent as per note 16		8,909.45	6,311.28
	Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year			
	Balance with banks			
	- In current account		1,702.62	8,889.86
	Cash on hand		26.25	19.59
	Cash and cash equivalent as per note 16		1,728.86	8,909.45
	See accompanying notes to the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements			
1	The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - "Statement of cash flows" notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015.			
	The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.			

As per our report of even date attached
For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 106655W

Jitendra N. Karamchandani
Partner
Membership No: 129652

Mumbai
Date: 29-11-2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

Amit Khandelwal
Managing Director
DIN: 00809249

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Vaishali Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No: 37530

Mumbai
Date: 29-11-2021

Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

(a) Share capital

	Equity share capital	Preference share capital	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,449.75	607.70	2,057.45
Changes in share capital during 2019-20	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,449.75	607.70	2,057.45
Changes in share capital during 2020-21	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**1,449.75**	**607.70**	**2,057.45**

(b) Other equity

					Reserve and surplus		Items of other comprehensive income					
	Retained earnings	Security premium	Employee stock option plan reserve	Statutory reserve under Section 45-IC of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	Capital Redemption Reserve	Capital reserve	Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit plans	Fair valuation of net equity instrument	Total attributable to owners of the company	Attributable Non Controlling Interest	Total other equity
Balance as at 1 April 2019	6,680.19	25,721.30	278.59	577.75	150.59	365.00	1.33	42.71	233.74	34,051.20	403.88	34,455.08
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(646.49)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(646.49)	(784.69)	(1,431.18)
Transferred to statutory reserve	(90.68)	-	-	90.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.21)	-	-	(2.21)	-	(2.21)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(99.80)	-	-	-	-	(9.93)	26.66	(83.07)	-	(83.07)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	5,943.02	25,721.30	178.79	668.43	150.59	365.00	(0.88)	32.78	260.40	33,319.43	(380.81)	32,938.62
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	**1,400.38**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,400.38**	**(262.77)**	**1,137.61**
Transferred to statutory reserve	**(68.36)**	-	-	**68.36**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Redemption reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0.93**	-	-	**0.93**	-	**0.93**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(9.24)	-	-	-	-	**24.43**	**18.52**	**33.71**	-	**33.71**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**7,275.05**	**25,721.30**	**169.55**	**736.79**	**150.59**	**365.00**	**0.05**	**57.21**	**278.92**	**34,754.45**	**(643.58)**	**34,110.87**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 106655W

Jitendra N. Karamchandani
Partner
Membership No: 129652

Mumbai
Date: 29-11-2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

Amit Khandelwal
Managing Director
DIN: 00809249

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Vaishali Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No: 37530

Mumbai
Date: 29-11-2021

Notes to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

Group overview and significant accounting policies

1 Group overview

Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited ('the Holding Company') is a closely held public company incorporated on 18 April 2006 under the Companies Act, 1956. These consolidated financial statements comprise of the Company and its subsidiaries (referred to collectively as the 'the Group'. The Group is focused on its core business of providing the integrated post-harvest management solutions including warehousing, collateral management, construction and leasing of warehouses, supply chain of agricultural commodities, developing IT tools, IT solutions and services for building an online commodity market place for providing services to various stakeholders and to be used by farmers, traders, processors, public and private entities for enabling financial transactions, processing of agricultural commodities and non-banking financial institution. The Group also provides a wide array of value – added services covering transport and handling, insurance etc.

2 Statement of compliance and basis of presentation and preparation

2.01 Basis of preparation and presentation

These Consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

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

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

These Consolidated Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on November 29, 2021.

2.02 Going Concern

During the year, the Group has recognised a profit / (loss) after tax for the year ended 31 March 2021 of Rs 1,137.61 lakhs [31 March 2020: Loss of Rs (1,431.18) lakhs] and as at 31 March 2021, Group's current liabilities exceed current assets by Rs 3,993.35 lakhs and the net worth of the group was Rs 36,168.33 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 34,996.07 lakhs). At a Group level there are certain subsidiaries viz. FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited, Bikaner Agrimaketing Private Limited, Star Agrilogistics Private Limited and Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited to whom the Holding Company has issued a letter of support where the subsidiary has a net liability position. The Holding Company has assessed the future cashflows expected from refund of taxes, sale of certain investments and realization from certain assets which the subsidiary company (Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited) is expecting to liquidate. Based on this assessment the management is confident of continuing as a going concern and accordingly the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2.03 Functional and presentation currency

These Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements is presented in Indian rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs with two decimals, unless otherwise indicated.

2.04 Basis of measurement

The Consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value (refer-Accounting policy regarding financials instruments);
- assets held for sale - measured at lower of cost or fair value less cost to sell;
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value less present value of defined obligation; and
- land at fair value on transition date.

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

2.05 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has right to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the Consolidated financial statement from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

Consolidation procedure

Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the Grnup 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 Holding company, i.e., year ended on 31 March.

The procedure followed is as follows :

Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the Holding Company 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.

Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the Parent's investment in each subsidiary and the Holding Company's position of equity of each subsidiairy, Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill.

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). 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 (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the Company 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.

Business Combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred in the acquisition is generally measured at fair value, as are the identifiable net assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested nnnually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in equity as capital reserve. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

Following subsidiary companies have been considered in the preparation of consolidated financial statements:

Name	%age voting power held as at 31 March 2021	%age voting power held as at 31 March 2020
Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited	100%	100%
Star Agri Logistics Private Limited	100%	100%
Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	100%	100%
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	100%	100%
Star Agri Services (Pte.) Limited (with effect from 2 September 2015)	100%	100%
Star Agribazaar Technology Limited (ceased to be subsidiary from March 31, 2021) - Holding 16%	0%	100%
Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	51%	51%

Non Controlling Interest represents the amount of equity attributable to minority shareholders at the date onwhich investment in the subsidiary is made and its share of movements in the equity since the date the parent subsidiary relationship comes into existence.

2.06 Foreign currency

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Group at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing exchange rate. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Group's monetary items at the closing rate are recognised as income and expenses in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of transactions. Non monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. Exchange differences are generally recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except exchange differences arising from the translation of the following item which are recognized in OCI:

- equity investments at fair value through OCI (FVOCI);

- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investments in a foreign opertion to the extent that the hedge is effective

- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Indian rupees at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the group uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI.

On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

2.07 Current / Non-current Classification

Any asset or liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

(i) it is expected to be realised or settled or is intended for sale or consumption in the Group's normal operating cycle;

(ii) it is expected to be realised or settled within twelve months from the reporting date;

(iii) it is held primarily for the purposes of being traded;

(iv) the asset 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;

(v) in the case of a liability, the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for atleast twelve months from the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle

For the purpose of current/ non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Group has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realisation and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

3 Use of accounting estimates and judgments

Preparation of Consolidated Ind AS financial statements requires the Group to make assumptions and estimates about future events and apply significant judgments. The Group base its assumptions, estimates and judgments on historical experience, current trends and all available information that it believes is relevant at the time of preparation of the Consolidated financial statements. However, future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty. Accordingly, as confirming events occur, actual results could ultimately differ from our assumptions and estimates. Such differences could be material. The following require most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, resulting from the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

3.01 Impairment losses on investment

The Group reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

3.02 Impairment losses on trade receivables

The Group reviews its trade receivables to assess impairment at regular intervals. The Group's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. In determining whether impairment losses should be reported in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss, the Group makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows. Accordingly, an allowance for expected credit loss is made where there is an identified loss event or condition which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

The Company also recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset that is at amortized cost. The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Loss allowance in respect of financial assets is measured at an amount equal to life time expected credit losses and is calculated as the difference between their carrying amount and the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The Company computes the impairment provision in accordance with the RBI directions and expected credit loss method as specified above and measures the provision determined by higher of two methods.

3.03 Provision for litigations

In estimating the final outcome of litigation, the Group applies judgment in considering factors including experience with similar matters, past history, precedents, relevant financial, legal opinions and other evidence and facts specific to the matter. Application of such judgment determines whether the Group requires an accrual or disclosure in the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

3.04 Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Group estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimation of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and on the historical experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results from operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. The estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets.

3.05 Recoverability of deferred tax assets

In determining the recoverability of deferred income tax assets, the Group primarily considers current and expected profitability of applicable operating business segments and their ability to utilise any recorded tax assets. The Group reviews its deferred income tax assets at every reporting period end, taking into consideration the availability of sufficient current and projected taxable profits, reversals of taxable temporary differences and tax planning strategies.

3.06 Measurement of defined benefit obligations and other employee benefit obligations

The Group determines costs for share-based payments using Black-Scholes-Merton model. The Group determines the fair value of its market- based and performance-based non-vested share options at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. A portion of share-based payments expense results from performance-based share options which require the Group to estimate the likelihood of achieving performance parameters and appraisals set by Board of directors.

Judgment is required in determining the most appropriate valuation model for the share options granted, depending on the terms and conditions of the grant. The Group is also required to use judgment in determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including expected life of the option, volatility and dividend yield. The assumptions and model used are disclosed in Note 54 of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

3.07 Provision for obsolete inventory

The Group reviews its inventory to assess loss on account of obsolescence and expiry on a regular basis. In determining whether provision for obsolescence should be recorded in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the Group makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is any future salability of the product, including demand forecasts and shelf life of the product. The provision for obsolescence of inventory is based on the aging and past movement of the inventory.

3.08 Valuation of inventories

The Group values its inventories for commodity trading business at fair value less cost to sell and other inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value through inventory allowances. Subsequent changes in facts or circumstances could result in the reversal of previously recorded allowances. Results could differ if inventory allowances change because actual selling prices or selling costs differ materially from forecasted selling prices and selling costs. Calculating allowances depends on a combination of interrelated factors affecting forecasted selling prices, including demand variables. Demand variables include grain prices and changes in inventories in distribution channels.

3.09 Share based payments

The Company determines costs for share-based payments using Black-Scholes-Merton model. The Company determines the fair value of its market- based and performance-based non-vested share options at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. A portion of share-based payments expense results from performance-based share options which require the Company to estimate the likelihood of achieving performance parameters and appraisals set by Board of directors.

Judgment is required in determining the most appropriate valuation model for the share options granted, depending on the terms and conditions of the grant. The Company is also required to use judgment in determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including expected life of the option, volatility and dividend yield. The assumptions and model used are disclosed in Note 47 of the standalone Ind AS financial statements.

3.10 Measurement of defined benefit obligations and other employee benefit obligations

The Group's net obligation in respect of gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted.

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the other long-term employment benefits.

The present value of the obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date by an Independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures. The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date.

3.11 Measurement of fair value

The Group's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for, both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Group uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

b) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level I that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

c) Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

3.12 Leases

The Group has entered into leases for its offices/warehouses. Further, the Group has also adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' with effect from April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method.

The Group evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Group uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term and the applicable discount rate. The Group has lease contracts which include extension and termination options and this requires exercise of judgement by the Group in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease period.

4 Significant accounting policies

4.01 Property, plant and equipment

Measurement at recognition

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably and is measured at cost. Subsequent to recognition, all items of property, plant and equipment (except for freehold land) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

If the cost of an individual part of property, plant and equipment is significant relative to the total cost of the item, the individual part is accounted for and depreciated separately.

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price plus any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipments and servicing that meets the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalised at cost and depreciated over the useful life. Cost of repairs and maintenance are recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

Depreciation and ammortisation

Depreciation is provided on Straight Line Method at the rates, based on useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Act. In respect of assets acquired/sold during the year, depreciation has been provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the days of addition/put to use or disposal. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the useful life of the asset or the primary lease tenure whichever is lower, on a straight-line basis. Leasehold land is amortised on a straight line basis over the period of lease i.e. 99 years:

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

Asset class	Useful life
Buildings - Warehouse	60
Buildings - Leasehold	20
Buildings - Office	30, 60
Buildings - Silo	15
Buildings - Other	10
Plant and machinery	15
Office equipments	5
Furniture and fixtures	5, 10
Computers	3
Electric equipments	10
Vehicles	4, 6

In case of Star Agribazaar Technology Limited, the useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Freehold land is measured at fair value as per Ind AS 113 with the resultant impact being accounted for in the reserves. The fair value of the Group's freehold land parcels as at 1 April 2016 have been arrived at on the basis of a valuation carried out by an independent registered appraiser not related to the Group with appropriate qualifications and relevant experience in the valuation of properties at relevant locations. The fair value was determined based on a comparable market price.

Capital work in progress

Assets under construction includes the cost of property, plant and equipment that are not ready to use at the balance sheet date. Advances paid to acquire property, plant and equipment before the balance sheet date are disclosed under Other Non-current Assets. Assets under construction are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss in the period the asset is derecognised.

4.02 Intangible assets

Measurement at recognition

Intangible assets comprise primarily of computer software (including enterprise systems). Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost and subsequent to recognition, intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of intangible assets includes inward freight, duties, taxes and incidental expenses related to acquisition and installation incurred up to the date of commissioning of the assets.

Amortisation

Intangible Assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives are recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Asset class	Useful life
Computer software	3, 6

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with finite useful life is reviewed at the end of each financial year. If any of these expectations differ from previous estimates, such changes is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

Derecognition

An item of intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of intangible asset is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

4.03 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.

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The Group recognises a financial asset in its balance sheet when it become party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Where the fair value of a financial asset at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognised as a gain or loss in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss at initial recognition if the fair value is determined through quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e level 1 input) or through a valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e level 2 input).

In case the fair value is not determined using a level 1 or level 2 input as mentioned above, the difference between the fair value and transaction price is deferred appropriately and recognised as a gain or loss in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss only to the extent that such gain or loss arises due to a change in factor market participants take into account when pricing the financial asset.

However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price irrespective of the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, the Group classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

(i) The Group's business model for managing the financial asset and

(ii) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Group classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

(a) The Group's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

(b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans, deposits and other financial assets of the Group. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

4.03 Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets (Continued)

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). This is a residual category applies to inventories, share based payments and other investments of the Group excluding investment in subsidiary. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition:

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). This is a residual category applies to inventories, share based payments and other investments of the Group excluding investment in subsidiary. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Presentation:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of Consolidated balance sheet when, and only when, the Group has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities.

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the initial carrying value and the redemption value is recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Other financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Non-derivative financial liabilities of the Group comprise long-term borrowings, short-term borrowings, bank overdrafts and trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement:

Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition:

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced from the same lender on substantially different terms, or terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

4.04 Fair Value

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above. 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:

(i) in the principal market for the asset or liability or

(ii) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy that categorises into three levels, as described as follows, the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs).

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

Level 2 : inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or Indirectly.

Level 3 : inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting year.

4.05 Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

The Group applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following:

(i) Trade receivables and lease receivables

(ii) Financial assets measured at amortised cost (other than trade receivables and lease receivables)

In case of trade receivables, contract revenue receivables and lease receivables, the Group follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognition as loss allowance. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime of ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible defaults events over the expected life of a financial asset. 12 month ECL are a portion of the lifetime ECL which result from default events that are possible within 12 months from the reporting date.

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and profitability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Group uses a provision matrix to measure lifetime ECL on its portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward- looking estimates are updated.

The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The Calculation of ECLs:

The Group calculates ECLs based on a probability-weighted scenario to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

Probability of Default (PD): The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

Exposure at Default (EAD): The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

Loss Given Default (LGD): The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Impairment losses and releases are accounted for and disclosed separately from modification losses or gains that are accounted for as an adjustment of the financial asset's gross carrying value.

When estimating life time expected credit loss (LTECLs) for undrawn loan commitments, the Group estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected shortfalls in cash flows if the loan is drawn down, based on a probability-weightage. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted at an approximation to the expected EIR on the loan.

At every reporting date, the above calculated PDs, EAD and LGDs are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

Stage 1: The 12 months ECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Group calculates the 12 months ECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-months default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Group records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

Stage 3: For loans considered credit-impaired, the Company recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these loans. The method is similar to that for stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

In ECL model the Group relies on broad range of forward looking information for economic inputs.

Write-off of assets are considered in line with internally approved policy. Additionally, the Company may consider case specific write off based on recovery prospects and based on the recommendation of Credit Risk officer with relevant sanctioning authority.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

The carrying amount of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, is 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.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. 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 inflows of other assets or group of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses are reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and 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 recoverable amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

4.06 Valuation of inventories

Inventories principally comprise of commodities held for trading and inventories that form part of the Company's expected purchase, sale of usage requirements.

Inventories for commodity trading businesses are measured at fair value less costs to sell, with changes in fair value less costs to sell recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the year of change.

Inventories are measured at cost and those forming part of Group's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value and are valued on a first-in-first-out basis. Cost of inventories comprises of cost incurred on purchase and other direct expenditure on procurement. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less anticipated loss of disposal and after making allowance for damages and slow-moving items.

4.07 Statement of cash flow

The Group's statement of cash flows are prepared using the Indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature if any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Group are segregated.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and short-term fixed bank deposits that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdrafts and cash credit facility that form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

4.08 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when there is transfer of control and it is probable that economic benefits associated with a transaction flows to the Company in the ordinary course of its activities and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and Goods and services tax or any other taxes.

Amount collected on behalf of third parties such as Goods and services tax are excluded from revenue. Revenue on time and material contracts are recognised as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last billing to the balance sheet date is recognised as unbilled revenue.

Advances received for services and products are reported as advances from customers until all conditions for revenue recognition are met.

A. Warehousing services

These include warehousing services in owned, leased, franchise as well as field warehouses. Charges levied for providing storage, stock management and preservation services at locations which are owned, leased or under franchise/associate arrangement are recognised as income on accrual basis as per agreed terms.

B. Supply chain/ Sale of goods

Income from sale of commodities is recognised as and when the control is transferred to the buyer, while the Group retains neither managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods sold.

C. Collateral management charges

Collateral management charges are accounted on completion of relevant activities and related services in terms of Collateral management agreements.

D. Finance services

Processing fees is accounted for using an effective interest method in accordance with the terms and contracts entered into between the Company and the counterparty.

Interest income is recognised using an effective interest method. Interest income in case of financing business is recognised on accrual basis.

Profit/loss earned on sale of investments is recognised on trade date basis. Profit/loss on sale of mutual fund units is determined based on the weighted average method.

Cheque bouncing charges, foreclosure charges, and like any other penal charges collected from client are recognised when there is no significant uncertainty as to determination and utilisation.

Commission income on insurance corporate agency is accounted on the basis of contract/ agreement entered with insurance company.

E. Other services

(i) Testing and certification

These includes testing the quality of commodities and issuing certificates regarding the same. The charges for testing and certification are recognised on accrual basis as per agreed terms with customers.

(ii) Warehousing Milling and Allied activities

Revenue income from providing online trading auction platform, business solutions like developing a customised software and consultancy services through development and maintenance of IT applications. Revenue is recognised only when evidence of an arrangement is obtained and other criteria to support revenue recognition are met.

(iii) Other services

Income by way of handling, transportation, and procurement commission are recognised as and when services are rendered.

(iv) Revenue from Contracts

Revenue from contracts is recognised based on the stage of completion determined with reference to the costs incurred on contracts and their estimated total costs. Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in the standalone statement of profit or loss in the year in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision becomes known by management.

When it is probable that the total contract cost will exceed total contract revenue, expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately. Total contract cost is determined based on technical and other assessment of cost to be incurred. Liquidated damages/penalties are accounted as per the contract terms whenever there is a delayed delivery attributable to the Company.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable.

Variations in contract work, claims, incentive payments are included in contract revenue to the extent that may have been agreed with the customer and are capable of being reliably measured.

The profits on contracts are recognised only when outcome of the contract is reasonably certain.

(v) Lease income

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

(vi) Delayed payment charges

Delayed payment charges are levied on trade receivables as per the terms of the contract due to delay in payment of the outstanding amount.

4.09 Other income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial assets on initial recognition. Interest income is included in other income in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The Group's finance income include:

(i) Interest income from trade receivables for delayed payment as per the terms of contract; and

(ii) Interest income from financial deposits and other financial assets.

(iii) Interest subsidy is recognised in books when there is reasonable assurance that the enterprise will comply with the conditions attached to it and when such benefits have been earned by the enterprise and it is reasonably certain that the ultimate collection will be made.

4.10 Impairment and provisioning on receivables from financing business

Provision for non-performing assets and standard assets are based on provisioning policy of the Company which is subject to the minimum level of provisioning required as per the direction issued by RBI. The Company is following 90 days criterion for recognition of non-performing assets however as per the RBI Direction 180 day's criterion is applicable.

The Company also recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset that is at amortized cost. The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Loss allowance in respect of financial assets is measured at an amount equal to life time expected credit losses and is calculated as the difference between their carrying amount and the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The Group computes the impairment provision in accordance with the RBI directions and expected credit loss method as specified above and measures the provision determined by higher of two methods.

The Group measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition (Stage 2). If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses (Stage 1). 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the lifetime expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months. For credit impaired financial instruments (Stage 3), the Group measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

4.11 Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and have been classified according to their primary nature.

The costs of the Group are broadly categorised in employee benefit expenses, depreciation and amortisation, finance cost and other operating expenses. Employee benefit expenses include employee compensation, allowances paid, contribution to various funds and staff welfare expenses. Other operating expenses majorly include fees to external consultants, cost running its facilities, travel expenses, cost of hardware and software bought for reselling, communication costs allowances for delinquent receivables and other expenses. Other expenses is an aggregation of costs which are Individually not material such us commission and brokerage, bank charges, freight and octroi etc.

Finance costs

The Group's finance costs include:

(i) Interest expense on borrowings and overdrafts

Interest expense is recognised using effective interest method based on interest rates specified / implicit in the transactions.

4.12 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Initial Recognition

All transactions that are not denominated in the Group's functional currency are foreign currency transactions. These transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the appropriate daily rate which best approximates the actual rate of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Measurement of foreign current items at reporting date

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising out of these translations are recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

4.13 Lease accounting

(a) Leases

Group as a Lessee

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

The Group recognizes right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which the Group is a lessee, except for a short term lease of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. For short term lease and low-value asset arrangements, the Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on straight-line basis over the lease term.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease arrangement. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are measured according to such options when it is reasonably certain that the Group will exercise these options.

The right-of-use asset are recognized at the inception of the lease arrangement at the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of lease arrangement reduced by any lease incentives received, added by initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. Estimated useful life of right-of-use assets is determined on the basis of useful life of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that their carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any is recognized in the statement of profit and loss account.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost, at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease arrangement or, if not readily determinable, at the incremental borrowing rate in the country of domicile of such leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with corresponding adjustments to right-of-use assets to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

Group as a Lessor

Leases for which the Group is a lessor is classified as finance or operating lease. If the terms of the lease arrangement transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, such lease arrangement is classified as finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

In case of sub-lease, the Group recognizes investment in sub-lease separately in the financial statements. The sub-lease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from such lease arrangement. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease arrangement.

Transition

The Group has adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' with effect from April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method. Cumulative effect of initially applying the standard has been recognized on the date of initial application and hence the Group has not restated comparative information. The Group has recorded Lease liability at the present value of the future lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right-of-use asset at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application.

The Group has selected practical expedient for the following:

a) Not recognizing right-of-use asset and lease liability for leases having a lease term of 12 months or less as on date of initial application and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with such leases as an expense over the lease term.

b) Excluded the initial direct cost from the measurement of the right of use asset at the date of initial application.

c) Ind AS 116 is applied only to those contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

Accordingly, the Group has recognized right-of-use asset of ₹ 1,215. 12 lakhs (including reclassification) and a lease liability of ₹ 780.44 lakhs in the financial statements on the date of initial application. There is no impact on the retained earnings. Due to adoption of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses have changed from rent in previous periods to depreciation cost on right-of-use asset and finance cost for interest on lease liability. The effect of this standard is not significant on the profit for the year of the Group. Further as per Ind AS 116, the principal portion of lease payments and interest on lease liability has been disclosed under the cash outflow from financing activities. Operating lease payments as per Ind AS 17 – Leases were disclosed under the cash outflow from operating activities.

4.14 Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive (potential) equity equivalent shares outstanding during the period except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

4.15 Employee benefit

Post-employment benefits

i. Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a plan for the post employment benefit of an employee under which the Group pays fixed periodic contributions into Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Corporations. The Group has no further legal or constructive obligation to pay once contributions are made. Contributions made are charged to employee benefit expenses in the period in which the employment services qualifying for the benefit are provided.

ii. Defined benefit plans

The Group's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan which is administered through Group gratuity scheme with Birla Sun Life. The Group's net obligation in respect of gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted.

The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date by an Independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures. The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields on Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date.

When the calculation results in a benefit to the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the net total of any unrecognised actuarial losses and past service costs and the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The Group recognises all remeasurement gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans in the Statement of other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and not reclassified to the Consolidated statement of profit and loss in the subsequent period. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of 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 recognised immediately in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss. The Group recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

iii. Share-based payments

Equity-settled plans are accounted at fair value as at the grant date in accordance with Ind AS 102 " Share- Based Payments". The fair value of the share-based option is determined at the grant date using a market-based option valuation model which includes an estimated forfeiture rate. The fair value of the option is recorded as compensation expense amortised over the vesting period of the award, with a corresponding increase in other components of Equity under the head "Share Options Outstanding Account". On exercise of the option, the proceeds are recorded as share capital.

4.16 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

4.17 Income tax

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

i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit/ (tax loss) for the year determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years & items that are never taxable or deductible. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Group:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and
- indexation benefit in relation to investments in subsidiaries, given that the Group does not have any intentions to dispose such investments in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax Jaws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity or OCI is recognised in equity or OCI and not in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the repo1ting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

iii) Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT')

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as current tax in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss. The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as a deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as an deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

4.18 Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is more likely than not that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Unwinding of the discount (accretion) is recognized as a finance cost. Discount rates are assessed and projected timing of future obligations each reporting year.

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 embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

4.19 Government grants and subsides

Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received. The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates and is being recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

4.20 Investments

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than a year from the date of acquisition are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost as per Ind AS 27 - Separate Financial Statements.

The Group subsequently measures all other equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there will be no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Any reductions in the carrying amount and any reversals of such reductions are charged or credited to the Consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Cost of investments include acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties.

4.21 Segment reporting

For Management purpose, the Group is organised segments based on their products and services, which are independently managed by respective segment managers responsible for the performance of the respective segment under their change.

The segment managers report directly to the Managing Director and COO of the Group who regularly reviews the segment results in order to allocate resources to the segments and to access the segment performance. Additional disclose on each of these segments are shown in Note 62, including the factors used to identify the reportable segments and the measurement basis of segment information.

5.1 Property, plant and equipment

Description	Freehold land (refer note 1 and 2)	Leasehold land	Warehouse buildings	Office buildings	Other buildings	Plant and machinery	Office equipment's	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Electric equipment's	Vehicles	Electrical installations	Leasehold improvements	Servers and networks	Leasehold building	Leased computers	Total
Gross block																	
As at 1 April 2019	9,397.30	265.59	9,534.69	149.87	194.22	972.73	111.20	43.97	163.73	5.71	65.58	6.63	138.40	77.94	96.48	14.83	21,238.87
Add: Additions	839.80	-	-	-	-	-	8.30	0.46	15.59	3.90	-	-	5.14	-	-	-	873.19
Less: Deletion/ adjustments (refer note below 2 below)	1,333.79	265.59	1,054.84	-	-	26.67	3.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.48	14.83	2,795.72
As at 31 March 2020	**8,903.31**	**-**	**8,479.85**	**149.87**	**194.22**	**946.06**	**115.98**	**44.43**	**179.32**	**9.61**	**65.58**	**6.63**	**143.54**	**77.94**	**-**	**-**	**19,316.34**
Add: Additions	-	-	-	-	-	18.79	14.13	0.02	23.30	3.79	98.23	-	-	-	-	-	158.26
Less: Deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.27	2.36	45.55	-	100.16	-	24.80	-	-	-	182.14
As at 31 March 2021	8,903.31	-	8,479.85	149.87	194.22	964.85	120.84	42.09	157.07	13.40	63.65	6.63	118.74	77.94	-	-	19,292.46
Depreciation																	
As at 1 April 2019	-	12.23	718.72	81.03	50.21	373.94	54.43	15.53	114.01	1.74	49.37	2.46	90.47	29.48	15.09	14.83	1,623.54
Add: Additions	-	-	261.53	2.60	19.85	127.48	20.83	4.66	28.92	1.41	7.20	0.82	27.03	12.93	-	-	515.26
Less: Deletions	-	12.23	128.63	-	-	7.05	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.09	14.83	180.53
As at 31 March 2020	-	-	851.62	83.63	70.06	494.37	72.56	20.19	142.93	3.15	56.57	3.28	117.50	42.41	-	-	1,958.27
Add: Additions	**-**	**-**	**232.80**	**2.59**	**19.78**	**82.01**	**17.99**	**4.60**	**22.88**	**2.69**	**12.42**	**0.82**	**11.32**	**12.60**	**-**	**-**	**422.50**
Less: Deletions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.23**	**0.68**	**28.15**	**-**	**5.38**	**-**	**24.64**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**62.08**
As at 31 March 2021	**-**	**-**	**1,084.42**	**86.22**	**89.84**	**576.38**	**87.32**	**24.11**	**137.66**	**5.84**	**63.61**	**4.10**	**104.18**	**55.01**	**-**	**-**	**2,318.69**
Net block																	
At 31 March 2020	8,903.31	-	7,628.23	66.24	124.16	451.69	43.42	24.24	36.39	6.46	9.01	3.35	26.04	35.53	-	-	17,358.07
At 31 March 2021	**8,903.31**	**-**	**7,395.43**	**63.65**	**104.38**	**388.47**	**33.52**	**17.98**	**19.41**	**7.56**	**0.04**	**2.53**	**14.56**	**22.93**	**-**	**-**	**16,973.77**

Note 1 : During the year ended March 31, 2019 , Rs 839.80 lakhs amount of freehold land had been reclassified from tangible assets to "assets held for sale " . During the year ended March 31, 2020, based on progress of the transaction of sale of land, the Company concluded that the said transaction does not meet the criteria of "Held for Sale" classification. Thus in accordance with Ind AS 105, "Non-Current Assets held for Sale and Discounted Operations", the Company had considered the said land as part of Property, plant and equipment during the previous year.

Note 2 : Deletion of Leasehold Land in year ended March 31,2020 is on account of adoption of Ind AS 116 "Leases". The same has been disclosed as part of ROU under Note No. 5.2.

Note 3 : Details of assets offered as security against borrowing refer note no. 24 & note no. 27 of the financial statements.

5.2 Right-of-use assets

Description	Leasehold land	Buildings	Total
Gross block			
As at 1 April 2019		-	-
Add: Additions	253.37	961.75	1,215.12
Less: Deletions		-	-
As at 31 March 2020	253.37	961.75	1,215.12
			-
Add: Additions	-	234.47	234.47
Less: Disposal		111.85	111.85
As at 31 March 2021	253.37	1,084.37	1,337.74
Depreciation			
As at 1 April 2019	-	-	-
Add: Additions	2.75	270.99	273.74
Less: Deletions	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	2.75	270.99	273.74
Add: Additions	4.74	305.55	310.29
Less: Deletions	-	69.56	69.56
As at 31 March 2021	7.49	506.98	514.47
Net block			
At 31 March 2020	250.62	690.76	941.38
At 31 March 2021	245.88	577.39	823.27

5.3 Capital work-in-progress

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening balances	1,356.36	827.91
Add: Additions	487.48	528.45
Less: Deletion	(1,843.84)	-
Closing balance	-	1,356.36

5.4 Investment Property

(A) Investment Property	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
# Fair value of investment property as on 31 March 2021 ₹ 684.18 lakh (31 March 2020: Nil. The fair value of the investment properties has been determined by an external independent property valuer, having appropriate professional qualification and experience in the location and category of property being valued.	684.95	-
	684.95	-

6.1 Intangible assets

Description	Computer software	Total
Gross block		
As at 1 April 2019	507.71	507.71
Add: Additions	-	-
Less: Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	507.71	507.71
		-
Add: Additions	1,449.23	1,449.23
Less: Disposals	1,187.35	1,187.35
As at 31 March 2021	769.59	769.59
		-
Amortisation		
As at 1 April 2019	332.10	332.10
Add: Amortisations	84.11	84.11
Less: Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	416.21	416.21
		-
Add: Amortisations	239.80	239.80
Less: Disposals	353.54	353.54
As at 31 March 2021	302.47	302.47
		-
Net block		
At 31 March 2020	91.50	91.50
At 31 March 2021	467.12	467.12

6.2 Intangible assets under development

Description	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Development cost	559.89	832.70
	559.89	832.70
The Company has started the development of an application software internally and in accordance with Ind AS 38 "Intangible Assets" capitalised the following expenses:		
(i) Salaries and wages	444.53	687.29
(ii) Contribution to provident and other funds	19.69	21.50
(iii) Remuneration to executive directors	52.9	77.37
(iv) Legal and Professional expenses	8.41	12.13
(v) Computer and related software expenses	34.36	34.41
Total	559.89	832.70

6.3 Depreciation and Amortisation

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Property, Plant and Equipment	422.50	515.26
Right-of-use assets	310.29	273.74
Intangible Assets	239.80	84.11
	972.59	873.11

7 Goodwill on consolidation

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening balance	124.94	124.94
Add: acquired during the year	-	-
Less: Provision for impairment	-	-
Closing balance	124.94	124.94
Goodwill on consolidation is on account of investment in:		
- Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited	0.14	0.14
- Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	29.72	29.72
- Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	94.66	94.66
- Star Agri Logistics Private Limited	0.42	0.42
	124.94	124.94

8 Investments

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Non Current Investment		
(A) Investment in equity instruments (Valued at fair value through other comprehensive income- unquoted)		
National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Limited		
675,500 (31 March 2020: 700,500) equity shares of Rs 10 each at a premium of Rs 165, fully paid-up	1,463.94	1,508.38
(B) Investments in government or trust securities (unquoted)		
National Saving Certificates (pledged with various agri mandi samities)	2.38	2.38
Current Investment		
(A) Investment in Mutual Fund		
Investment in Mutual Funds (20,01,533.256 units of SBI Short Term Debt Fund - Regular Plan - Growth)	500.83	-
	1,967.15	1,510.76
Aggregate amount of non-current unquoted investments	1,466.32	1,510.76
Aggregate amount of current quoted investments (Market Value - ₹ 500.83 lakhs)	500.83	-

9 Loans

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Secured		
Receivable from financing business		
- Considered good	24,243.54	27,382.63
- Considered non performing/ doubtful asset	2,458.94	2,392.96
- Loan to related parties (considered good)	103.89	150.08
Less: Allowances for loans	(2,498.95)	(2,085.38)
	24,307.42	27,840.29
Unsecured		
Receivable from financing business		
- Considered good	928.80	1,350.03
- Considered non performing/doubtful asset	23.77	17.51
Less: Allowances for loans	(73.59)	(109.83)
	878.98	1,257.71
	25,186.40	29,098.00

10 Other financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
To parties other than related parties		
Long-term deposits with banks*	639.95	633.16
Interest receivable on fixed deposits	115.47	46.91
Security deposits		
- considered good	353.34	283.69
- considered doubtful	11.88	38.83
Less: Provision for security deposits	(11.88)	(38.83)
Accrued interest subsidy	-	12.07
Capital advance (refundable) - related party	795.20	820.20
Margin Money Deposits with Banks	-	9.00
	1,903.97	1,805.03
Note:		
***Of the above, term deposits are lien marked against bank guarantees given as under**		
- State Bank of India		-
- Director of Agri Marketing	3.02	3.02
- National Commodity & Derivative Exchange Limited & National Commodity Clearing Limited	142.41	-
- Warehousing Development Regulation Authority, Delhi	18.50	-
- Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Shujalpur	0.50	0.50
- Held as margin money against Securitisation	383.63	234.50
- Union Bank of India	0.60	0.60
- Punjab National Bank	0.60	0.60
- Lien marked against margin money for issuance of letter of credit, security deposit for Value Added Tax registration and bank guarantees given for mandi license	80.69	303.94
- IndusInd Bank	-	50.00
- IDBI Bank	-	30.00
- Madhya Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Corporation	1.00	1.00
Margin money	9.00	9.00
	639.95	633.16

11 Income tax assets (net)

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Advance payment of income-tax (net of provision for taxation)	1,708.04	2,775.44
	1,708.04	2,775.44
Current	-	96.08
Non Current	1,708.04	2,679.36
	1,708.04	2,775.44

12 Deferred tax asset (net)

(A) Amounts recognised in Consolidated Statement of profit and loss

Description	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax	640.86	265.59
Minimum alternate tax for earlier years	(45.00)	-
Minimum alternate tax availed	(464.20)	101.05
Total income tax expenses	131.66	366.64
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	364.58	(265.21)
Deferred tax expense	364.58	(265.21)
Tax expense for the year	496.24	101.43

(B) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

Description	Year ended 31 March 2021			Year ended 31 March 2020		
	Before tax	Tax (Expenses) Benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (Expenses) Benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	33.22	(8.79)	24.43	(11.86)	1.93	(9.93)
Exchange difference on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	0.93	-	0.93	(2.21)	-	(2.21)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss						-
Fair valuation of investment	9.39	(1.04)	8.35	30.00	(3.34)	26.66
Profit from the Sale of Investment	10.17	-	10.17	-	-	-
	43.54	(9.83)	43.88	15.93	(1.41)	14.52

(C) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Description	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(Loss) / profit before tax	2,122.18	(1,329.75)
Tax using the Company's and respective subsidiary's domestic tax rate	27.82%	27.82%
Expected income tax expenses	565.42	(226.38)
Tax effect of:		
Income not liable for tax	(10.57)	(0.63)
Non deductible business expenses	39.09	(7.01)
Minimum alternate tax (availed) for earlier years	(45.00)	-
Effect of inventory valuation difference (ICDS)	-	(19.66)
Deferred tax on indexation of land	(3.13)	(59.73)
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	-	475.99
Others	(49.58)	(61.16)
Tax expenses as per Statement of profit and loss	496.24	101.43

(D) Movement in deferred tax balances

Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended 31 March 2021					
Description	31 March 2021				
	Net balance 1 April 2020	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Deduction due to disposal of subsidiary	Net Deferred tax asset/ (liability) March 31 2021
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) Business losses					
Property, plant and equipment	(1,285.39)	28.87	-	12.65	(1,243.87)
Employee benefits	85.25	13.10	(8.79)	(18.15)	71.41
Carry forward business loss	1,291.86	(703.93)	-	(101.84)	486.09
Provisions for doubtful debts	328.94	233.79	-	-	562.73
Effective credit loss provision	652.24	(1.00)	-	-	651.24
Effective interest rate adjustment on loans	117.78	2.75	-	-	120.53
Other miscellaneous items	105.12	34.53	-	-	139.65
Deferred tax assets (net) - (a)	1,295.80	(391.89)	(8.79)	(107.34)	787.78
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement - (b)	0.00	495.00	-	-	495.00
Deferred tax assets (net) - (a +b)	1,295.80	103.11	(8.79)	(107.34)	1,282.78
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) - Long-term Capital gain					
Fair value of freehold land	(1,207.79)	-	-	-	(1,207.78)
Indexation of freehold land	312.43	27.31	-		339.74
Fair valuation of equity investments	(32.61)	-	(1.04)	-	(33.65)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(927.96)	27.31	(1.04)	-	(901.69)
Tax assets / (liabilities) #	367.84	130.42	(9.83)	(107.34)	381.09

Description	31 March 2020				
	Net balance 1 April 2018	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Deduction	Deferred tax asset
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) Business losses					
Property, plant and equipment	(1,321.09)	35.70	-	-	(1,285.39)
Employee benefits	70.03	13.29	1.93	-	85.25
Carry forward business loss	1,318.86	(27.00)	-	-	1,291.86
Provisions for doubtful debts	238.85	90.09	-	-	328.94
Effective credit loss provision	583.21	69.03	-	-	652.24
Effective interest rate adjustment on loans	128.12	(10.34)	-	-	117.78
Other miscellaneous items	88.56	16.56	-	-	105.12
Deferred tax assets (net)	1,106.53	187.33	1.93	-	1,295.79
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	101.05	(101.05)	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net) - (a +b)	**1,207.58**	**86.28**	**1.93**	**-**	**1,295.80**
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) - Long-term Capital gain					
Fair value of freehold land	(1,272.78)	65.00	-	-	(1,207.78)
Indexation of freehold land	299.55	12.88	-		312.43
Fair valuation of equity investments	(29.27)	-	(3.34)	-	(32.61)
Deferred tax liabilities (net) #	(1,002.50)	77.88	(3.34)	-	(927.96)
Tax assets / (liabilities)	**205.08**	**164.16**	**(1.40)**	**-**	**367.84**

(E) Movement in deferred tax balances

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Significant management judgment is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

Given that the holding Company does not have any intention to dispose investments in subsidiaries in the foreseeable future, deferred tax asset on indexation benefit in relation to such investments has not been recognised.

Deferred tax assets for the carry forward of unused tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets - unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

The Company has recognised deferred tax asset to the extent that the same will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income based on the approved business plans and budgets of the Company. The Company is expected to generate taxable income from the financial year ended 31 March 2022 onwards. The business losses can be carried forward for a period of 8 years as per the tax regulations and the Company expects to recover the losses.

Accordingly, the Company, has recognised deferred tax asset on the carried forward business losses after considering the relevant fact and circumstances during each financial year to the extent that the Company had convincing evidence based on its business plans and budgets to the extent that the deferred tax assets will be realised.

13 Other non-current assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
To parties other than related parties		
Capital advances	166.32	169.93
Less: Allowance for doubtful advances	(166.32)	(169.93)
	-	-
Deferred rent on security deposits	0.14	0.99
Advances other than capital advances	0.76	0.75
Deferent interest cost	2.53	4.98
Prepaid expense	3.13	33.10
Value added tax receivable	75.25	75.25
Goods ans service tax receivable	103.70	-
	185.51	115.07

14 Inventories

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Stock-in-trade		
Commodity inventories at fair value		
Commodities	787.46	680.24
Inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value		
Commodities	-	112.11
Stores and consumables		
Consumables	17.27	25.21
	804.73	817.56

15 Trade receivables

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
From parties other than related parties		
Secured, considered good	2,133.86	2,283.43
Unsecured, considered good	5,031.01	4,774.05
Unsecured, considered doubtful	4,341.53	3,348.18
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(4,341.53)	(3,348.18)
From related parties		
Unsecured, considered good	318.83	473.97
	7,483.70	7,531.45

16 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Balance with banks		
- In current accounts	1,702.62	8,889.86
Cash on hand	26.25	19.59
	1,728.87	8,909.45

17 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Fixed deposit account with banks (with original maturity more than 3 months)*	1,015.82	939.72
	1,015.82	939.72
***Of the above, term deposits are lien marked against bank guarantees given as under**		
National Commodity and Derivative Exchange Limited	541.10	726.30
Madhya Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Corporation	12.03	12.22
The Secretary, Agriculture Market committee, Chilakaluripet	0.40	0.40
District Deputy Registrar	64.35	81.00
Commissioner of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur	6.20	6.24
- Industrial Development Bank of India	30.00	-
- S S Trading Company	50.00	-
Lien marked against margin money for issuance of letter of credit, security deposit for Value Added Tax registration and bank guarantees given for mandi license	285.92	87.67
District deputy registrar	0.21	0.21
Punjab National Bank (Formerly known as UBI)	5.61	5.68
India Post	20.00	20.00
	1,015.82	939.72

18 Loans

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Secured		
To parties other than related parties		
Receivable from financing business		
- Considered good	6,021.78	3,583.99
- Considered non performing asset	342.75	248.44
Loan to related parties (considered good)	772.11	112.32
Less: Allowances for loans	(8.00)	(385.31)
	7,128.64	3,559.44
Unsecured	103.89	
Receivable from financing business		
- Considered good	935.79	237.47
- Considered non performing asset	3.11	1.97
Less: Allowances for loans	(0.24)	(92.56)
	938.66	146.88
	8,067.30	3,706.32

19 Other financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest receivable from corporates *		
- Considered good	748.63	1,037.90
- Considered doubtful	393.91	393.91
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(393.91)	(393.91)
	748.63	1,037.90
Accrued interest on inter-corporate deposits *	72.40	72.07
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	112.63	110.06
Interest accrued on Income tax refund	80.65	80.65
Advance to suppliers (refundable)	1,211.12	731.55
Security deposits **		
- Considered good	82.08	114.64
- Considered doubtful	47.88	20.93
Less: allowance for doubtful deposits	(47.88)	(20.93)
	82.08	114.64
	2,307.51	2,146.87

* Receivable from related party ₹ 718.68 lakhs (PY- ₹ 560.74 lakhs)
** Related Party ₹ 18 lakhs (PY- ₹ 18 lakhs)

20 Assets held for sale

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Property, Plant & Equipment held for sale [Note 61]	611.00	611.00
Investment in Star Agribazaar Technology Limited (Formerly known as Staragri Technology Services Limited) @	135.15	-
	746.15	611.00

@ The Company has during the year ended March 31, 2021 sold of its investment in its subsidiary Star Agribazaar Technology Limited to the tune of 83%. The balance 17% of shares [13,51,465 shares] has been sold post March 31, 202 against which the Company has received advance to the tune of ₹ 35.68 lakhs [Note 27] and thus the investment has been disclosed as asset held for sale. Amount receivable towards said sale of shares before year ended March 31, 2021 been disclosed under Note 30.

21 Other current assets

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Prepaid expenses	142.42	113.65
Advances to employees		
- Related parties	19.20	15.62
- others	216.68	165.29
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(72.42)	(22.20)
Loan to employees	-	25.65
Balances with government authorities	263.16	432.04
Deferred rent on security deposits	1.61	1.04
Prepayment of rental charges	-	-
Receivable for sale of investments - [related party - ₹ 321.09 lakhs]	537.25	-
Unbilled revenue *	1,007.27	1,256.39
Advance against expenses	1.05	6.33
Advances to vendors **		
- Related Party - Considered good	930.49	246.65
Others - Considered good	1,197.42	2,165.52
Others - Considered doubtful	936.60	827.18
Less: allowance for doubtful advances	(936.60)	(827.18)
	2,127.91	2,412.17
	4,244.13	4,405.98

* Related party Nil lakhs (PY- 6.73 lakhs)

22 Share capital

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Authorised:		
24,050,000 (31 March 2020: 24,050,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	2,405.00	2,405.00
3,500,000 (31 March 2020: 3,500,000) preference shares of Rs 20 each	700.00	700.00
	3,105.00	3,105.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
14,497,565 (31 March 2020: 14,497,565) equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up	1,449.75	1,449.75
3,038,494 (31 March 2020: 3,038,494) Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares of Rs 20 each, fully paid-up	607.70	607.70
	2,057.45	2,057.45

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year is as below:

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares :				
At the beginning of the year	14,497,565	1,449.75	14,497,565	1,449.75
Add/Less: Additions/Deletions	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	14,497,565	1,449.75	14,497,565	1,449.75
Preference shares :				
Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares				
At the beginning of the year	3,038,494	607.70	3,038,494	607.70
At the end of the year	3,038,494	607.70	3,038,494	607.70

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:

Equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of the shares.

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

Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares

Series B CCPS has a maximum maturity period of 19 (nineteen) years from the date 28 March 2014 and 3 February 2016 for 2,422,977 shares and 615,517 respectively, on the expiry of which, the Series B CCPS shall compulsorily and automatically convert into equity shares subject to the valuation in relation to the purchase shares having been determined.

Series B CCPS shall bear a coupon dividend rate of 0.0001% per annum. In the event that the Company is unable to declare the agreed dividend in any year due to absence of profits or the absence of a new issue of shares as per the Companies Act in any year, the obligation to pay the dividend to the holder of the Series B CCPS shall be carried forward to the subsequent year/s and Company shall declare and pay without any interest such dividend in the succeeding year or in the first succeeding year in which there is a profit or a new issuance, by way of an additional dividend, such amount as has not previously been paid on the Series B CCPS so as to maintain the cumulative dividend.

The holder of the Series B CCPS along with any other 'Investor' as defined under the Shareholders' Agreement (including without limitation the Series A Investor), shall be entitled to receive distributions prior, and in preference, to any dividend or distribution of any of the assets or surplus funds of the Company to the other existing Shareholders of the Company.

c) The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares at year end is as below:

Name of shareholders	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	% of Holding	Number of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up, held by				
IDFC Private Equity Fund III	4,288,679	30%	4,288,679	30%
Amit Kumar Goyal	1,655,183	11%	1,655,183	11%
Claymore Investment (Mauritius) Pte Limited	1,714,753	12%	1,714,753	12%
Amit Khandelwal	1,273,533	9%	1,273,533	9%
Amith Agarwal	1,123,533	8%	1,123,533	8%
Sureshchandra Goyal	911,033	6%	911,033	6%
Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares of Rs 20 each, fully paid-up, held by				
Claymore Investment (Mauritius) Pte Limited	3,038,494	100%	3,038,494	100%

d) Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/ commitments for sale of shares/ disinvestment:

Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares:

Number and amount of the equity shares will be determined at the pre-money valuation of the Company at the time of exit of the investors. (Also refer to note b above, on rights, preferences and restrictions attached to preference shares).

e) Buy back of shares

During the year ended March 31, 2019, the Company has completed the buyback of 1,505,867 fully paid-up equity shares of face value of Rs 10 each at a price of Rs 10 per equity share aggregating of Rs 150.59 lakhs. The equity shares have been extinguished and the paid-up equity share capital of the Company has been reduced to that extent. Upon completion of the buyback, the Company has transferred Rs 150.59 lakhs to capital redemption reserve representing face value of equity shares bought back.

23 Other equity

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Securities premium		
Opening balance	25,721.30	25,721.30
Less: Transfer to capital redemption reserve	-	-
Closing balance (refer below note 1)	25,721.30	25,721.30
Share options outstanding account		
Opening balance	178.79	278.59
Add: Employee stock compensation expense for the year (refer note 47)	(9.24)	(99.80)
Closing balance (refer below note 2)	169.55	178.79
Capital redemption reserve		
Opening balance	150.59	150.59
Add: Additions during the year (refer below note 3)	-	-
Closing balance	150.59	150.59
Statutory reserve under Section 45-IC of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934		
Opening balance	668.43	577.75
Add: Additions during the year	68.36	90.68
Closing balance (refer below note 6)	736.79	668.43
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	5,943.02	6,680.19
Add: Profit / (loss) for the year	1,400.37	(646.49)
Transfer to Special Reserve under Section 45-IC of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	(68.36)	(90.68)

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Amount available for appropriation	7,275.04	5,943.02
Appropriations:		
Proposed dividend (on Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares) (refer below note 3) *	-	-
Dividend distribution tax (refer below note 4) *	-	-
Closing balance (refer below note 5)	7,275.04	5,943.02
Exchange difference on translation of financial statements of foreign operations	0.05	(0.88)
Other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	293.18	276.45
Other comprehensive income during the year:-		
Profit on Sale of investment	10.17	
Changes in fair value of FVOCI equity instruments	9.39	30.00
Income tax relating to items not classified in profit and loss	(1.04)	(3.34)
Remeasurement losses on post employment defined benefits plans	33.22	(11.86)
Tax effect on remeasurement losses on post employment defined benefits plans	(8.79)	1.93
Closing balance	336.13	293.18
Capital reserve on consolidation		
Opening balance	365.00	365.00
Add : Capital reserve on fair valuation of investments	-	-
Closing balance	365.00	365.00
	34,754.45	33,319.43
* Denotes amount less Rs 5,000.		
Non - controlling interest		
Equity share capital	(380.81)	403.88
Impact of change in tax rate on fair valuation of land	-	-
(Loss) for the year	(262.77)	(784.69)
	(643.58)	(380.81)

Note 1:

Securities premium is received pursuant to the further issue of equity shares at a premium net of the share issue expenses. This is a non-distributable reserve except for the following instances where the share premium account may be applied;

i) towards the issue of unissued shares of the Company to the members of the Company as fully paid bonus shares;

ii) for the purchase of its own shares or other securities;

iii) in writing off the preliminary expenses of the Company;

iv) in writing off the expenses of, or the commission paid or discount allowed on, any issue of shares or debentures of the Company; and

v) in providing for the premium payable on the redemption of any redeemable preference shares or of any debentures of the Company.

Note 2:

Share options outstanding account - Share-based compensation reserves represent the equity-settled shares and share options granted to employees (refer note 48). The reserve is made up of the cumulative value of services received from employees recorded over the vesting period commencing from the grant date of equity-settled shares and share options and is reduced by the expiry of the share options.

Note 3:

The Company bought back 1,505,867 equity shares (face value of Rs 10 each) during the year ended 31 March 2019 and transferred the nominal value of such equity shares to the capital redemption reserve in accordance with the provisions of Section 68, 69 and 70 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

Note 4:

A dividend of Rs Nil (31 March 2020: Rs Nil) on per Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference share of the face value of Rs 20 each.

Note 5:

Dividend distribution tax of Rs Nil (31 March 2020: Rs Nil) on proposed dividend on Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference share of the face value of Rs 20 each.

Note 6:

Represents reserve created @ 20% of the profit after tax for the year as per the provisions of Section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

24 Borrowings

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Secured		
Debt Securities		
Debt Securities at amortised cost	1,000.00	-
Term loan from banks		
State Bank of India (refer below note 1)	434.47	488.27
DCB Bank Limited (refer below note 2)	394.32	826.19
Axis Bank Limited (refer below note 3)	-	490.70
RBL Bank Limited (formerly known as Ratnakar Bank Limited) (refer below note 4)	38.24	78.61
Development Credit Bank (refer sub note 1)	411.79	
Karur Vysya Bank (refer below note 5)	261.77	620.36
Indian Bank (refer below note 5)	208.97	613.10
Bank of Maharashtra (refer below note 5)	398.17	773.48
Canara Bank (refer below note 5)	-	185.47
The Catholic Syrian Bank (refer below note 5)	186.92	371.96
UCO Bank (refer below note 5)	661.20	1,051.65
Indian Overseas Bank (refer below note 5)	928.17	1,734.75
Dena Bank (refer below note 5)	1,139.96	1,519.79
Term loan from other than Banks		
From others (refer below note 5)	3,639.57	4,926.82
	9,703.55	13,681.15

Note 1:

The holding company has taken term loan from State Bank of India against construction of Cold Storage at Jodhpur secured against plant and machinery and cold storage building. This loan carries interest of 10.60% to 12.65% per annum. This loan commenced in June 2016 and the balance repayable is 47 monthly instalments (principal) of Rs 5.93 lakhs and last instalment falls due in April 2025. Term Loan is guaranteed by promoter directors i.e. Suresh Goyal, Amith Agarwal, Amit Khandelwal and Amit Goyal.

FFIPL, a subsidiary company has taken term loan from State Bank of India which is secured against Building and Plant and Machinery created out of bank finance and collateral security of land at khasra No 361, Kota, Rajasthan with personal guarantee of all directors and corporate guarantee of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited. Term loan carries an interest of 9.80% to 10.15 % p.a. Loan is repayable in equated monthly installments beginning September 2016 and last instalment falling due on August 2024.

SAIPL, a subsidiary company has taken term loan from State Bank of India. The term loan carries interest @ ranging from 9.45% p.a. to 9.75% p.a. (FY 2018-19: 9.95% p.a. to 10.40% p.a.). The loan is repayable in 65 equated monthly instalments of Rs 1,024,440 each starting from 31 January 2016. Secured by Mortgage of commercial land of 3.2 hectare at village Govindpur (Dist. Datiya) and building thereon.

Note 2:

The Company has taken term loan from DCB Bank Limited against construction of warehouse at Husangsar District - Bikaner Rajasthan secured against land and construction thereon. This loan carries interest of 10.64% per annum. This loan commenced in December 2016 and the balance repayable is 41 monthly instalments (principal and interest) of Rs 15.59 lakhs and last instalment falls due in August 2024. Term Loan is guaranteed by promoter directors i.e. Suresh Goyal, Amith Agarwal, Amit Khandelwal and Amit Goyal.

SAIPL, a subsidiary company has taken term loan from DCB Bank Limited. The term loan carries interest @ 10.64% p.a. (FY 2019-20: 10.64% p.a.). The loan is repayable in 35 equated quarterly instalments of Rs 58,19,525 each (revised from 31.12.2020) starting from 30 September 2015. Secured by Mortgage of commercial land of 36.99 acres and construction thereon in the name of Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited, located on various sites.

SAIPL, a subsidiary company has taken term loan carries interest @ ranging from 8% p.a. to 9.75% p.a. (FY 2019-20: 9.45% p.a. to 9.75% p.a.). Secured by Mortgage of commercial land of 3.2 hectare at village Govindpur (Dist. Datiya) and building thereon. Loan was repaid on 01.06.2021.

Note 3:

The Holding Company has taken term loan from Axis Bank Limited against reimbursement of construction of 8 warehouses in Rajasthan secured against immovable and movable assets pertaining to these 8 warehouses. This loan carries interest of 9.65% to 12.50% per annum. Company has availed this loan facility in two schemes.Corporate term loan -1 of Rs 2,000 lakhs is repayable in 60 monthly instalment of Rs 33.33 lakhs (excluding interest), the first instalment to be commenced in April 2016 and last instalment falls due in September 2021.

Corporate term loan -2 of Rs 2,500 lakhs is repayable in 60 monthly instalment of Rs 41.66 lakhs (excluding interest), the first instalment commenced in April 2016 and last instalment falls due in September 2021.

Term Loan -1 and Term Loan -2 is guaranteed by promoter directors i.e. Suresh Goyal, Amith Agarwal, Amit Khandelwal and Amit Goyal. The same has been repaid off in the current year.

Note 4:

SAIPL, a subsidiary company has taken term loan from RBL Bank Limited (formerly known as Ratnakar Bank Limited). The term loan carries interest @ 13.25 % (FY 2019-20 : ranging 13.05% p.a.) The loan is repayable in 14 equated half yearly instalments of Rs 38,23,969 each starting from 30 September 2015. Secured by first charge hypothecation of all the present and future current assets including stock, book debts and exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all projects movables, including movable plant and machinery, spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures and all other movable assets, present and future related to cold storage.

Note 5:

Loan taken from banks / financial institutions/others are as follows

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
1.	DCB Bank	-	-
2.	Corporation Bank	-	931.15
3.	Nabkisan Finance Limited	-	-
4.	Karur Vysya Bank	785.89	995.36
5.	Indian Bank	990.22	1,238.10
6.	IFMR Capital	376.22	1,043.05
7.	Aditya Birla Finance Limited	250.00	746.52
8.	SBM Bank	-	41.48
9.	Bank of Maharashtra	1,023.17	1,398.48
10.	Canara Bank	250.00	435.47
11.	The Catholic Syrian Bank	436.92	621.96
12.	UCO Bank	1,301.20	1,691.65
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	2,094.85	2,903.13
14.	Dena Bank	2,076.60	2,394.79
15.	MFSL	1,889.19	2,755.39
16.	Catalyst Trusteeship Limited (Trustee of Pearl Trust)	2,770.60	2,086.33
		14,244.86	19,282.86
Current		7,424.73	7,485.48
Non Current		6,820.13	11,797.38

The Subsidiary Company Agriwise Finserv Limited (Formerly known as Staragri Finance Limited) has taken term loans from various banks, NBFCs and other parties which is secured by charge on receivables from financing business and corporate guarantee by the Holding Company.

25 Provisions

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Provision for employee benefits:		
Gratuity (refer note 54)	246.32	340.02
	246.32	340.02

26 Other non-current liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Deferred income on government grants	123.26	125.54
	123.26	125.54

27 Borrowings

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Secured		
Cash credit facility from banks (refer below note 1)	9,925.57	13,498.46
	9,925.57	13,498.46

Note 1:

Cash credit facility from Axis Bank Limited ₹ 1,484.80 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 1,519.39 lakhs) carry interest rate of 10.00% to 14.00% p.a., computed on a monthly basis on the actual amount utilised, and are repayable on demand. This is secured by first pari passu charges on the entire current assets of the Company present and future and by second pari passu charge on the property, plant and equipment of the Company pertaining to 8 warehouses in Rajasthan. The Cash Credit is also guaranteed by promoter directors i.e. Suresh Goyal, Amith Agarwal, Amit Khandelwal and Amit Goyal.

Cash credit facility from Indian Bank ₹ 1,009.00 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 1,011.56 lakhs) carry interest rate of 12.45% computed on a monthly basis on the actual amount utilised, and are repayable on demand. This is secured by first pari passu charges on the entire receivables (Present and future) of the Company and second pari passu on the residual value of the entire fixed assets of the Company. The Cash Credit is also guaranteed by promoter directors i.e. Suresh Goyal, Amith Agarwal, Amit Khandelwal and Amit Goyal.

Cash credit facility from Canara Bank ₹ 1,957.80 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 2,021.96 lakhs) carry interest rate of 13.10% to 14.35% p.a., computed on a monthly basis on the actual amount utilised, and are repayable on demand. This is secured by first pari passu charges on the entire receivables (Present and future) of the Company and by second pari pasu charge on 8 warehouse in Rajasthan. The Cash Credit is also guaranteed by promoter directors i.e. Suresh Goyal, Amith Agarwal, Amit Khandelwal and Amit Goyal.

Karur Vysya Bank carrying interest rate of 12.05% to 12.35 % p.a, computed on a monthly basis on the actual amount utilised, and is repayable on demand. This is secured by hypothecation charge on the inventory (commodities) on pari-passu sharing basis along with other cash credit lenders and with corporate guarantee of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

United Bank of India carrying interest rate of 10.90% p.a, computed on a monthly basis on the actual amount utilised, and is repayable on demand. Cash credit limit is secured by hypothecation on entire current assets of the Company both present and future with other working capital lenders and with personal guarantee of all directors and corporate guarantee of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

28 Trade payables

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Trade payables towards goods purchased and services received *		
- Payable to micro and small enterprises (refer note 39)	-	-
- Payable to other than micro and small enterprises	8,205.26	5,613.82
	8,205.26	5,613.82

* Related Party ₹ 311.63 lakhs (PY- ₹ 232.98 lakhs)

29 Others financial liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Current maturities of long-term debt	7,854.33	9,034.70
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	142.77	170.40
Interest accrued but not due on unsecured borrowings	-	147.58
Payable towards property, plant and equipment	-	8.03
Payable to employees **	336.88	599.54
Payable to non executive directors	5.00	5.00
Balance in custodian account	-	3,488.31
Advance received from customers	174.93	544.66
Retention money	44.28	1.58
Advance against freehold land #	157.00	589.00
	8,715.19	14,588.80

** Related party ₹ 0.43 lakhs (PY- ₹ 41.37 lakhs)

Related Party Nil (PY- ₹ 356.75 lakhs)

30 Other current liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Statutory dues payable :		
- Tax deduction at source	366.95	505.41
- Employees' state insurance	2.84	3.13
- Provident fund	20.98	98.26
- Professional tax	5.15	3.98
- Goods and Service Tax	419.54	128.24
- Labour fund	0.27	0.63
- NPS	-	0.06
Advances from customers *	2,631.78	984.20
Deferred income on government grants	2.28	2.28
Advance against sale of Investment - related party	35.68	-
Payable to others	5.37	26.27
	3,490.84	1,752.46

* Related Party ₹ 205.38 lakhs (PY- ₹ 282.10 Lakhs)

31 Provisions

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Provision for litigation	206.54	244.34
Gratuity (refer note 54)	49.41	36.99
Provision for bonus	37.80	-
Current tax provision	2.78	2.90
Proposed dividend on preference shares (refer below note)*	-	-
Dividend distribution tax (refer below note)*	-	-
	296.53	284.23

Note:

During the year, the Company has proposed dividend of ₹ NIL (31 March 2020: Rs NIL) on preference shares and continuing with the earlier year provisions.

* Denotes amount less Rs 5,000.

32 Revenue from operations

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Sale of products		
Traded goods:		
Domestic sales	18,521.51	9,105.98
Sale of services:		
Warehouse rent	9,042.52	8,792.17
Warehousing Allied Services & Revenue	5,115.71	1,152.44
Interest income on loans and fixed deposits	4,769.13	6,191.24
Other operating revenue		
Brokerage and commission income	0.11	1.09
Delayed delivery charges	18.95	46.29
Others	335.54	144.51
	37,803.47	25,433.72

33 Other income

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest income on:		
- Income tax refund	117.51	50.41
- Fixed deposits	116.46	80.44
- Security deposits	2.69	177.04
- Subsidy (refer note 51)	7.69	4.28
- Others	-	8.27
Gain on Modification of Leases	1.75	-
Provision/Liability no longer required written back	302.74	270.99
Profit on sale Property, plant and equipment (net)	-	2.01
Net profit on sale of current investments	37.99	-
Spillage gain	119.46	31.72
Miscellaneous income	151.02	164.18
Deferred government income	2.28	3.03
Foreign exchange gain	27.44	-
Gain arising on financial asset measured at fair value	166.86	-
	1,053.89	792.37

34 Changes in inventory of stock-in-trade

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening stock - refer note 14		
Commodities at fair value	680.24	991.32
Commodities valued at lower of cost and net realisable value	112.11	181.16
	792.35	1,172.48
Less: Closing stock - refer note 14		
Commodities at fair value	787.46	680.24
Commodities valued at lower of cost and net realisable value	-	112.11
	787.46	792.35
	4.89	380.13

35 Employee benefits expenses

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Salary, wages and bonus *	3,478.64	2,915.52
Contributions to provident and other funds	290.22	280.82
Share based payment expenses (refer note 47)	(9.24)	(99.80)
Staff welfare expense	24.09	50.69
	3,783.71	3,147.23

* Includes remuneration to directors of ₹ 211.60 Lakhs (Previous year ₹ 211.60 Lakhs)

36 Finance costs

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest on borrowings:		
- From banks	2,932.98	4,084.50
- From others	38.63	100.79
- Cash credit facility	104.60	649.02
- Debt Security	342.87	-
- Unsecured loans	50.23	20.91
Interest on lease liability	57.83	60.89
Processing fees to banks	17.37	1.48
Interest on delayed payment of income tax and goods and service tax	97.50	116.48
Deferred processing cost	-	3.33
	3,642.01	5,037.40

37 Other expenses

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Godown expenses	279.97	235.87
Warehouse allied charges	149.68	43.34
Security expense	310.08	256.05
Travelling and conveyance	341.90	415.21
Warehouse Management Expense	107.67	152.28
Commission and brokerage	49.55	18.26
Legal and professional fees	534.53	465.47
Insurance	314.70	322.72
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	25.43	7.96
- Others	57.10	39.94
- On building	10.50	8.45
National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Charges	13.41	88.76
Telephone and internet expenses	38.46	56.32
Electricity expenses	72.75	80.72
Printing and stationery	17.34	24.67
Payment to auditors' (refer note 43)	38.38	31.61
Office expenses	56.63	100.84
Postage and courier	15.95	18.96
Advertisement and business promotion	185.21	47.71
Rates and taxes	26.10	21.87
Bad debts written off	1,407.04	890.49

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Provision for allowance for doubtful debts and loans & advances	797.66	640.78
Provision for litigation (refer note 41)	86.18	56.54
Claim expenses	76.94	31.48
Provision for doubtful advances and security deposits	153.10	59.29
Service tax and GST expenses	284.20	326.00
Bank charges	88.27	95.48
License Fees Expenses	6.80	-
Loss on sale of Mutual fund	-	16.72
Computer expenses	129.80	85.67
Loss on sale Current Investment	17.80	-
Commission to non-executive directors	14.00	14.00
Directors' sitting fees	5.40	3.80
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	124.24	-
Rating fees	30.50	22.00
Stamp duty	14.27	-
Referral fees	-	4.54
Corporate social responsibilities expenses (refer note 45)	72.56	11.93
Import / export expenses	161.57	-
Freight expense	3.95	6.15
Packing expenses	-	5.85
Foreign exchange loss	12.90	25.36
Miscellaneous expenses	105.85	66.47
	6,238.37	4,799.56

38 Earnings per share

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Basic earnings per share			
Net profit / (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders (Rs in lakhs)	(A)	1,400.38	(646.49)
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year (Nos. in Lakhs)	(B)	144.98	144.98
Basic earnings / (loss) per share (Rs)	(A / B)	9.66	(4.46)
Dilutive earnings per share			
Number of equity shares considered for basic earnings per share (based on date of issue of shares) (Nos. in Lakhs)	(C)	144.98	144.98
Effect of potential equity shares on compulsorily convertible preference shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	(D)	30.78	30.78
Effect of potential ordinary (equity) Shares on employee stock options (Nos. in Lakhs)	(E)	0.55	0.57
Weighted average number of equity shares considered for dilutive earnings per share (Nos. in lakhs)	(C+D+E)	176.31	176.33
Dilutive earnings per share of face value of Rs 10 each #	(A)/(C+D+E)	7.94	(4.46)
Face value per share (Rs)		10.00	10.00

The effect of conversion of Series B 0.00001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares into equity shares being anti-dilutive, has not been considered for the purpose of computing diluted loss per share for year ended March 31, 2020.

39 Dues to micro, small and medium enterprises

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) which came into force from 2 October 2006 certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Based on the information and records available with the management, there are no dues outstanding to micro and small enterprises covered under the Micro, medium and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED).

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	-	-
Interest due thereon	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the Group in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining and due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

40 Related party disclosures

In accordance with the requirement of IND AS - 24 "Related Party Disclosures", following are the details of the transactions during the year with the related parties of the Group.

(A) Related parties and nature of relationship :

Nature of relationship	Name of the related Party
A. Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence and with whom transactions have taken place during the year	Pramod Agarwal & Co.
	Shri Krishna Motor Company
	Amit Industries
	Uttam Agro Sales
	Amit Gaurav & Co.
	Parv Enterprises
	Sun Prime Agri Solutions Private Limited
	Morpawala Realcon Private Limited
	Sun Agro Corporation
	Balaji Soya Proteins Private Limited
	Devki Nandan Gupta HUF
	Amit Kumar Goyal HUF
	Suresh Chandra Goyal HUF
	Ram Chandra Mundawala & Sons
	Bharat Jyoti Dairy Products Private Limited
	Abhi Enterprises
	Farmer Harvest (India) Pvt. Ltd.
	Blue Height Developers Pvt. Ltd.
	Goyal Agri Warehousing
	Ramchandra Mundawala & Sons
	Uttam Agro Sales
	StarAgribazaar Technology Limited (subsidiary till 31.03.2021)
	Khandelwal Commodities
B. Key management personnel	Suresh Goyal (Director)
	Amith Agarwal (Director)
	Amit Goyal (Director)
	Amit Khandelwal (Managing Director)
	Chandrashekhar Guruswamy Aiyar (Non-Executive Director)
	Mangala Radhakrishna Prabhu (Non-Executive Director)
	Vipin Maheshwari - Group CFO
	Vaishali Gupta - Company Secretary
C. Relative of key management personnel with whom transactions have taken place during the year.	Shri Krishna Agarwal
	Prakash Chand Vinod Kumar
	Vinod Kumar Piyush Kumar
	Ramchandra Banarsidas
	Purshottam Goyal
	Vidhya Prakash Vinod Kumar
	Manisha Agrawal
	Vipin Goyal

(B) Details of related party transactions

		Relationship	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(i)	**Sale of goods**			
	Sun Agro Corporation	A	23.15	-
	Farmer Harvest (India) Private Limited	A	837.33	
	Vidhya Prakash Vinod Kumar	C	20.00	39.73
	Vinod Kumar Piyush Kumar	C	-	218.98
	Amit Industries	A	11.24	-
			891.72	258.71
(ii)	**Sale of services**			
	Amit Gaurav & Co.	A	0.67	23.74
	Parv Enterprises	A	4.62	0.94
	Uttam Agro Sales	A	3.58	6.16
	Amit Industries	A	31.39	35.73
	Abhi Enterprises	A	7.87	10.33
	Sun Agro Corporation	A	13.42	4.86
	Ram Chandra Mundawala & Sons	A	9.67	12.74
	Khandelwal Commodities	A	-	9.78
	Prakash Chand Vinod Kumar	C	5.36	12.39
	Vinod Kumar Piyush Kumar	C	5.16	9.08
	Ramchandra Banarsidas	C	2.26	47.97
	Shri Krishna Agarwal	C	0.95	0.59
	Vidhya Prakash Vinod Kumar	C	4.32	3.54
			89.27	177.85
(iii)	**Purchase of goods**			
	Relative of key managerial person			
	Sun Agro Corporation	A	399.69	-
	Prashant Agarwal	C	0.29	-
	Vinod Kumar Piyush Kumar	C	236.71	-
	Devkinandan Bhagwati Prasad	C	9.41	-
			646.10	-
(iv)	**Rent expense**			
	Amit Goyal	B	8.31	8.58
	Amith Agarwal	B	22.80	22.80
	Vidhya Prakash Vinod Kumar	C	5.13	6.84
	Shri Krishna Agarwal	C	14.10	13.01
	Purshottam Goyal	C	-	1.21
	Prashant Agarwal	C	20.16	8.80
	Bindiya Goyal	C	8.31	
	Pramod Agarwal	C	6.66	5.27
	Amit Gaurav & Co.	A	4.45	2.92
	Bharat Jyoti Dairy Products Private Limited	A	138.47	96.43
	Goyal Agri warehousing	A	52.66	45.12
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	A	40.16	36.60
	Balaji Soya Proteins Pvt. Ltd.	A	8.77	7.99
	Morpawala Realcon Private Ltd	A	17.95	50.80
			347.93	306.37
(v)	**Managerial remuneration**			
	Key management personnel			
	Suresh Goyal	B	52.90	52.90
	Amit Khandelwal	B	52.90	48.49
	Amit Goyal	B	52.90	52.90
	Amith Agarwal	B	52.90	57.31
			211.60	211.60
	Vaishali Gupta	B	5.08	5.08
	Vipin Maheshwari	B	47.72	33.95
			146.39	39.03

		Relationship	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(vi)	**Payments to non-executive director**			
	Professional Fee:			
	Chandrashekhar Guruswamy Aiyar	B	9.00	9.00
	Mangala Radhakrishna Prabhu	B	5.00	5.00
			14.00	14.00
	Commission:	B		
	Chandrashekhar Guruswamy Aiyar	B	18.00	9.00
	Mangala Radhakrishna Prabhu		10.00	5.00
			28.00	14.00
			42.00	28.00
(vii)	**Loan given**			
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	A	873.84	1,115.76
	M/S Khandelwal Commodities	A	-	155.00
	Pramod Agarwal	C	585.06	155.00
			1,458.90	1,425.76
(viii)	**Loan repayment**			
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	A	683.94	1,710.76
	M/S Khandelwal Commodities	A	-	1.83
	Pramod Agarwal	C	7.57	415.03
			7.57	415.03
(ix)	**Interest received**			
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	A	84.29	52.40
	M/S Khandelwal Commodities	A	-	12.71
	Pramod Agarwal	C	84.96	64.93
			169.25	130.03
(x)	**Misc income - Late Payment fees/ other charges**			
	M/S Khandelwal Commodities	A	-	0.06
	Pramod Agarwal	C	-	0.85
			-	0.91
(xi)	**Processing fees**			
	M/S Khandelwal Commodities	A	-	1.55
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	A	3.00	-
	Pramod Agarwal	C	5.17	1.55
			8.17	3.10
(xii)	**Advance Refunded**			
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	A	124.24	701.28
			124.24	701.28
(xiii)	**Advance received**			
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	A	824.00	824.00
			824.00	824.00
(xiv)	**Guarantee given during the year on behalf of the Group**			
	Suresh Goyal /Amith Agarwal /Amit Khandelwal/Amit Goyal	B	-	1,425.00
			-	1,425.00
(xv)	**Loans Given**			
	StarAgribazaar Technology Limited	A	723.72	-
			723.72	-
(xvi)	**Sale of Investment in equity share of subsidiary**			
	Suresh Goyal	B	376.75	-
	Amit Khandelwal	B	376.75	-
	Amit Goyal	B	376.75	-
			1,130.25	-

		Relationship	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(C)	**Outstanding balances**			
(i)	**Trade payables**			
	Amith Agarwal	B	-	4.04
	Sureshchandra Goyal	B	10.43	21.31
	Amit Goyal	B	24.59	19.09
	Amit Khandelwal	B	3.08	24.51
	StarAgribazaar Technology Limited	A	93.31	-
	Mangala Radhakrishna Prabhu	B	10.73	3.38
	Prashant Agarwal	C	0.07	2.93
	Bindiya Goyal	C	7.66	-
	Purshottam Goyal	C	0.22	0.08
	Pramod Agarwal & Co.	A	8.98	3.64
	Amit Industries	A	-	-
	Sun Prime Agri Solutions Private Limited	A	-	0.75
	Amit Gaurav & Co.	A	3.49	0.26
	Sun Agro Corporation	A	21.97	5.09
	Morpawala Realcon Private Ltd	A	15.23	47.24
	Bharat Jyoti Dairy Products Private Limited	A	57.96	36.42
	Goyal Agri Warehousing	A	43.89	3.06
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	A	-	25.00
	Balaji Soya Protein Pvt. Ltd	A	10.02	36.18
			311.63	232.98
(ii)	**Trade and unbilled receivables**			
	Relative of key management personnel			
	Shri Krishna Agarwal	C	3.19	2.24
	Vinod Kumar Piyush Kumar	C	2.25	4.98
	Vidhya Prakash Vinod Kumar	C	0.01	2.02
	Devkinandan Bagwati Prasad	C	2.47	-
	Ramchandra Banarsidas	C	-	40.20
	StarAgribazaar Technology Limited	A	202.29	-
	Amit Industries	A	72.17	45.32
	Sun Agro Corporation	A	14.06	0.55
	Uttam Agro Sales	A	13.62	32.87
	Parv Enterprises	A	-	2.24
	Amit Gaurav & Co.	A	4.00	1.43
	Ramchandra Mundawala & Sons	A	0.93	2.09
	Abhi Enterprises	A	3.84	127.57
	Balaji Soya Protiens Pvt. Ltd	A	-	12.55
	Khandelwal Commodities	A	-	206.64
			318.83	480.70
(iii)	**Advance from Customer**			
	Relative of key management personnel			
	Prakash Chand Vinod Kumar	C	-	24.38
	Ramchandra Banarsidas	C	123.62	215.87
	Sun Agro Corporation	A	-	0.74
	Balaji Soya Proteins Pvt. Ltd.	A	0.29	-
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	A	1.52	-
	Sharda Agarwal	C	4.95	4.95
	Amit Gaurav & Co.	A	75.00	36.16
			205.38	282.10
(iv)	**Salary/commission Payable**			
	Amit Goyal	B	-	2.20
	Suresh Goyal	B	-	2.20
	Amith Agarwal	B	0.43	13.16
	Amit Khandelwal	B	-	20.90
	Vipin Maheshwari	B	-	2.90
			0.43	41.37
	Mangala Prabhu	B	5.00	5.00

		Relationship	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(v)	**Advance to Vendor**			
	Farmer Harvest (India) Private Limited	A	861.97	42.23
	Shri Krishna Agarwal	C	17.01	1.57
	Prashant Agarwal	C	1.41	1.14
	Goyal Agri Warehousing	A	43.00	-
	Vinod Kumar Piyush Kumar	C	-	78.98
	StarAgribazaar Technology Limited	A	7.10	-
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	A	-	122.73
			930.49	246.65
(vi)	**Advance to Employees**			
	Amith Agarwal	B	19.20	11.62
	Amit Khandelwal	B	-	2.00
	Amit Goyal	B	-	2.00
			19.20	15.62
(vii)	**Interest receivable**			
	Farmer Harvest (India) Private Limited (₹ 83.22 lakhs has been provided for)	A	155.30	155.30
	Blue Height Developers Private Limited (₹ 310.69 lakhs has been provided for)	A	405.44	405.44
	StarAgribazaar Technology Limited	A	157.94	-
			718.68	560.74
(viii)	**Receivable for sale of investments**			
	Sureshchandra Goyal	B	107.03	-
	Amit Goyal	B	107.03	-
	Amit Khandelwal	B	107.03	-
			321.09	-
(ix)	**Guarantees given on behalf of Group**			
	Suresh Goyal /Amith Agarwal /Amit Khandelwal/Amit Goyal	B	7,589.37	9,042.00
			7,589.37	9,042.00
(x)	**Advances against freehold land**			
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	A	-	124.25
	Sharda Agarwal	C	-	111.25
	Manisha Agarwal	C	-	121.25
			-	232.50
	Advance against sale of Investment			
	Amith Agarwal	B	35.68	-
			35.68	-
(xi)	**Loans given**			
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	A	189.91	-
	Pramod Agarwal	C	686.09	109.24
	M/S Khandelwal Commodities	A	-	153.17
			876.00	262.41
(xii)	**Security Deposit**			
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	A	18.00	18.00
			18.00	18.00
(xiii)	**Capital Advances (refundable)**			
	Blue Height Developers Pvt Ltd	A	795.20	820.20
			795.20	820.20

41 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(A) Contingent liability

(i)	Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	Bank guarantees	2,234.00	2,924.00
	Corporate guarantees given on behalf of subsidiaries	15,534.00	22,539.00
	Service tax matters*	487.28	487.28
	Direct tax matters**	572.39	572.39
	Custom duty***	43.81	43.81
	Value added tax****	11.41	11.41
	Value added tax##	806.36	806.36
	Dividend on Series B 0.0001% cumulative compulsorily convertible preference shares #	-	-

# Denotes amount less Rs 5,000.

* Service Tax demand is being contested by the holding Company at Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal. The Group has been legal advised that it has a good case and the demand by the authority is not tenable. Future cash flows in respect of these are determinable only on receipt of judgments / decisions pending with Customs Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal.

** Income tax demand is being contested by the Company at Commissioner of Income Tax Appeal. The Company has been legally advised that it has a good case and the demand by the authority is not tenable. Future cash flows in respect of these are determinable only on receipt of judgments / decisions pending with Commissioner of Income Tax Appeal.

*** Customs duty demand is being contested by the FFIPL at Deputy Commissioner of Customs. The Company has been legally advised that it has a good case and the demand by the authority is not tenable. Future cash flows in respect of these are determinable only on receipt of judgements / decisions pending with Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

**** On assessment by Commercial Taxes Department for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16, Government of Andhra Pradesh, they have raised demand of ₹ 11.41 Lakhs which is being contested by the FFIPL.

On assessment by Commercial Taxes Department for the year 2014-15, Government of Gujarat, they have raised demand of Rs 806.35 lakhs which is being contested by the FFIPL.

(ii) The Holding Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. The Group has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required based on its best judgements and disclosed the balance amount as contingent liability, where applicable in its consolidated Ind AS financial statements. The Group's management is confident that legal action, when ultimately concluded and determined, will have no material and adverse effect of the Group's results of operations or financial condition. The amount of claims not acknowledged as debts and not provided for in Ind AS financial statements is ₹ 8,701.94 lakhs (March 31, 2020 ₹ 8,424.08 lakhs).

(iii) There has been a Supreme Court (SC) judgement dated 28 February 2019, relating to components of salary structure that need to be taken into account while computing the contribution to provident fund under the EPF Act. There are interpretative aspects related to the Judgement including the effective date of application. The Company will continue to assess any further developments in this matter for the implications on financial statements, if any.

(B) Provision for contingencies

Provision for Contingencies is primarily on account of various provision towards the outstanding claims / litigation against the Group, which are expected to be utilise on closure of the litigation. The Company has paid certain amounts under dispute against these claims / litigation.

The following table set forth the movement in the provision for litigations:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Provision outstanding as at the beginning of the year	244.34	421.88
Add: Additions during the year	86.18	56.54
Less: Utilisation during the year	123.98	234.08
Provision outstanding as at the end of the year	206.54	244.34

(C) Capital commitments

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Capital commitments	-	25.00

42 Lease

Where Company is lessee

i) The changes in the carrying values of right-of-use asset for the year ended March 31, 2021 are given in note 5.2

ii) Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease labilities and the movement during the year ended March 31, 2021:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
As at begning of the year	564.89	-
Adjustment on adoption of Ind AS 116 'Leases'	-	780.44
Addition	234.47	-
Modifications	(47.13)	-
Accretion of interest	57.83	60.89
Repayments	(320.59)	(276.44)
As at end of the year	489.47	564.89
Current	259.00	320.93
Non- Current	230.47	243.96
Total	489.47	564.89

iii) The maturity analysis of undiscounted lease liabilities as at March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Less than 1 year	192.72	272.62
1 to 5 years	382.06	392.19
More than 5 years	-	
	574.78	664.81
The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognized in the balance sheet at the date of initial application is 9.50% with maturity between 2021 to 2024		
iv) The following amounts are recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2021:		
Depreciation expenses on right-of-use asset	310.29	273.74
Interest expense on lease liability	57.83	60.89
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses as rent)	3,702.15	3,871.76
Gain on Modification of Leases	1.75	-

v) The Company had total cash outflows for leases of ₹ 320.59 lakhs (including interest) for the year ended March 31, 2021 (Previous Year ₹ 276.44 lakhs). The Company did not have any non-cash additions to right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2021. Further, there are no future cash outflows relating to leases that have not yet commenced.

vi) The difference between the future minimum lease commitments under Ind AS 17 – Leases reported as of March 31, 2019 and the value of lease liability recorded as on April 1, 2019 on adoption of Ind AS 116 – Leases is primarily on account of discounting of the lease liability to its present value in accordance with Ind AS 116 and the exclusion of commitments for leases to which the Company has chosen to apply the practical expedient as per the standard.

43 Payment to auditors' (excluding tax)

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Statutory audit	38.23	31.57
Tax Audit Fees	0.15	-
Out of pocket expenses	-	0.04
	38.38	31.61

44 Transfer pricing

The Group's management is of the opinion that its international transactions are at arms length so that the transfer pricing legislation under the Income Tax Act, 1961 will not have any impact on these Ind AS financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and provision for taxation.

45 Corporate social responsibility expenses

The Holding Company, Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited) and Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited have constituted a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee as per Section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with The Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules 2014.

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
A. Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year	43.10	34.00
B. Amount spent during the year	72.56	11.93
C. Amount unspent	Nil	22.07

46 Capital management

For the purposes of Group's capital management, Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Group and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize shareholder value. The Group 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 or issue new shares. The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

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

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Total financial liabilities (Refer notes 24, 27, 28, 29 & 42)	37,039.04	47,947.12
Less: Cash and bank balances (Refer note 16 and 17)	2,744.69	9,849.17
Adjusted net debt	34,294.35	38,097.95
Total equity (Refer note 22 and 23)	36,168.32	34,996.07
Less: Other components of equity (ESOP outstanding)	169.55	178.79
Adjusted equity	35,998.77	34,817.28
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (times)	0.95	1.09

47 Employees share-based payment plans

The Company has one stock option scheme:

a) Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Ltd - Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 (ESOS - 2015)

The Scheme was approved by Board of Directors on 10 June 2015 and by the shareholders in EGM dated June 10, 2015 for issue of 370,879 options representing 370,879 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each. Pursuant to the said approvals and authority delegated by the Board and Shareholders of the Company, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee had made grants on 1 April 2016, the details of the same are produced in the below table.

The terms and conditions related to the grant of the share options are as follows:

Employees entitled	Number of Options	Vesting conditions	Contractual life of options	Vesting period	Vesting pattern
Senior employees	370,879	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant.	8 years	Minimum vesting period is one year from the date of grant. First vesting shall happen after expiry of 18 months from the grant date and subsequent vesting shall happen after expiry of one year from the first vesting date.	Year 1 - 50% of total number of options granted Year 2- 50% of total number of options granted.

b) Measurement of fair value:

The fair value of the employee share options granted during the year was determined using the black-scholes- merton formula. Service and nonmarket performance condition attached to the arrangement were not taken into account in measuring fair value

The inputs used in the measurement of the fair value at the grant date of the cash settled share based payment plan were as follows:

Particulars	Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Ltd - Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Fair value of the options at the grant date	181.66	181.66
Share price at grant date	355.80	355.80
Exercise price	325.00	325.00
Expected volatility (weighted average)	0.91	0.91
Expected life (weighted average)	8.00	8.00
Expected dividend	Nil	Nil
Risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds)	7.80% p.a	7.80% p.a

c) **Reconciliation of outstanding stock options :**

The number and weighted-average exercising prices of the share options under the stock options as follows:

Particulars		1 April 2019	Movement from 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020				
	Weighted average exercise price	No. of options (Nos)	Granted	Forfeited	Expired	Exercised	Outstanding as on 31 March 2020
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited - Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 (ESOS - 2015)	325	82,703	-	-	41,164	-	41,539

The number and weighted-average exercising prices of the share options under the stock options as follows:

Particulars		1 April 2020	Movement from 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021				
	Weighted average exercise price	No. of options (Nos)	Granted	Forfeited	Expired	Exercised	Outstanding as on 31 March 2021
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited - Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 (ESOS - 2015)	325	41,539	-	-	2,167	-	39,372

d) **Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss:**

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited - Employee Stock Option Scheme 2015 (ESOS - 2015)	(3.94)	19.12

47 Employee stock option plans

b) Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Staragri Finance Limited) - Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP - 2015)

The Company has currently one Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP - 2015) and Four Employee Stock Option Scheme under the said plan in force. The Plan provides that the Company's employees and those of its Holding are granted an option to acquire equity shares of the Company that vest in a graded manner. The Option may be exercised within a specified period.

The Company follows fair value method to account for its stock based compensation plans. Compensation cost is measured as the excess, if any, of the value of share as determined by the independent valuer on the date of grant over the exercise price. Employee compensation cost is accounted for by amortizing the fair value on time proportioned basis over the vesting period. The total amount amortized for the year ended 31 March 2021 is ₹ (5.30) Lakhs (Previous year: ₹ 118.92 Lakhs).

The Plan was approved by Board of Directors on May 29, 2015 and by the shareholders in EGM dated 1 June 2015 for issue of 11,25,00,000 options representing 1,12,50,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each. Pursuant to the said approvals and authority delegated by the Board and Shareholders of the Company, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee had made various grants, the details of the same are produced in the below table.

Details of ESOP Plan and its various schemes are stated below:

As on 31 March 2021:								
ESOP Plan	**ESOP - 2015**							
ESOP Schemes	**Scheme I**			**Scheme II**		**Scheme III**	**Management Scheme**	
Date of Grants	02 June 2015	30 October 2015	20 May 2016	24 May 2017	25 October 2017	24 May 2017	27 July 2015	20 May 2016
Exercise Price	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	10
Option outstanding at the beginning of the year.	100,000	-	-	290,000	-	-	920,000	580,000
Add: Granted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Lapsed	-	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	-
Option outstanding, end of the year	**100,000**	**-**	**-**	**170,000**	**-**	**-**	**920,000**	**580,000**
Exercisable at the end of the year	**100,000**	**-**	**-**	**170,000**	**-**	**-**	**920,000**	**580,000**

As on 31 March 2020:								
ESOP Plan	**ESOP - 2015**							
ESOP Schemes	**Scheme I**			**Scheme II**		**Scheme III**	**Management Scheme**	
Date of Grants	02 June 2015	30 October 2015	20 May 2016	24 May 2017	25 October 2017	24 May 2017	27 July 2015	20 May 2016
Exercise Price	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	10
Option outstanding at the beginning of the year.	372,500	-	-	490,000	250,000	-	920,000	580,000
Add: Granted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Lapsed	272,500	-	-	200,000	250,000	-	-	-
Option outstanding, end of the year	100,000	-	-	290,000	-	-	920,000	580,000
Exercisable at the end of the year	100,000	-	-	116,000	-	-	920,000	580,000

The Key terms of the Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP - 2015) and various Notified Scheme(s) therein are summarised below:

ESOP Plan	ESOP - 2015							
ESOP Schemes	Scheme I			Scheme II		Scheme III	Management Scheme	
Date of Grants	02 June 2015	30 October 2015	20 May 2016	24 May 2017	25 October 2017	24 May 2017	27 July 2015	20 May 2016
Date of board approval	29 May 2015	29 May 2015	29 May 2015	24 May 2017	25 October 2017	24 May 2017	29 May 2015	29 May 2015
Date of shareholders' approval	01 June 2015	01 June 2015	01 June 2015	01 June 2015	01 June 2015	01 June 2015	01 June 2015	01 June 2015
Number of options outstanding as on 31 March 2020	100,000	0	0	170,000	0	0	920,000	580,000
Method of settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity
Vesting period	1) End of 1st year from the date of grant 2) End of 2nd year from the date of grant 3) End of 3rd year from the date of grant 4) End of 4th year from the date of grant	1) End of 1st year from the date of grant 2) End of 2nd year from the date of grant 3) End of 3rd year from the date of grant 4) End of 4th year from the date of grant	1) End of 1st year from the date of grant 2) End of 2nd year from the date of grant 3) End of 3rd year from the date of grant 4) End of 4th year from the date of grant	1) End of 1st year from the date of grant 2) End of 2nd year from the date of grant 3) End of 3rd year from the date of grant 4) End of 4th year from the date of grant	1) End of 1st year from the date of grant 2) End of 2nd year from the date of grant 3) End of 3rd year from the date of grant 4) End of 4th year from the date of grant	1) End of 1st year from the date of grant 2) End of 2nd year from the date of grant 3) End of 3rd year from the date of grant	Refer 'Note A' below.	Refer 'Note A' below.
Vesting pattern	1) 20% of total number of options granted 2) 20% of total number of options granted 3) 30% of total number of options granted 4) 30% of total number of options granted	1) 20% of total number of options granted 2) 20% of total number of options granted 3) 30% of total number of options granted 4) 30% of total number of options granted	1) 20% of total number of options granted 2) 20% of total number of options granted 3) 30% of total number of options granted 4) 30% of total number of options granted	1) 20% of total number of options granted 2) 20% of total number of options granted 3) 30% of total number of options granted 4) 30% of total number of options granted	1) 20% of total number of options granted 2) 20% of total number of options granted 3) 30% of total number of options granted 4) 30% of total number of options granted	1) 1/3rd of total number of options granted 2) 1/3rd of total number of options granted 3) 1/3rd of total number of options granted	Refer 'Note A' below.	Refer 'Note A' below.

Weighted average remaining contractual life of outstanding options (in years):								
Granted but not vested (in years)	-	-	-	4.15	-	-	-	-
Vested but not exercised (in years)	2.18	-	-	4.15	-	-	2.00	2.00
Weighted average share price at the date of exercise for stock options exercised during the year	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Exercise period	7 years	7 years	7 years	7 years	7 years	7 years	Upto 31 March 2022	Upto 31 March 2022
Vesting conditions	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant.	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant.	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant.	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant.	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant.	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant.	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant for Vesting of Time Options and Refer 'Note A' below for Vesting of Performance Options.	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant for Vesting of Time Options and Refer 'Note A' below for Vesting of Performance Options.

Note A: Vesting Period and Vesting Pattern for Management ESOP Scheme are as follows:

1) Vesting of Time Options

Options granted anytime during the period	Percentage of Options vesting as on					
(A)	**(B)**					
	30-Sep-16	**31-Mar-17**	**31-Mar-18**	**31-Mar-19**	**31-Mar-20**	**31-Mar-21**
Anytime up to 30 September 2015	20%	20%	30%	30%	-	-
1 October 2015 to 31 March 2016	-	20%	20%	30%	30%	-
1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017	-	-	40%	30%	30%	-
1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018	-	-	-	70%	30%	-
1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	100%	-
1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020	-	-	-	-	-	100%

2) Vesting of Performance Options

Subject to continued employment and the Company achieving 15% or more ROE in the financial year 2020-21 as per the audited and approved financial statements, the Performance Options shall vest as under:

(i) First tranche - 50% of the Performance Options shall Vest on the date the financial statements of financial year 2020-21 are audited and approved or on the first anniversary of the latest grant whichever is later.

(ii) Second Tranche - Balance 50% of the Performance Options shall Vest after one year from the date of vesting of the First tranche.

Fair Value Methodology:

The fair value of options have been estimated on the date of each grant using Black-Scholes model are as under:

Weighted average fair value of options as on grant date (net of tax)	₹ 5.22	₹ 5.57	₹ 5.57	₹ 5.69	₹ 5.69	₹ 5.63	₹ 5.57	₹ 5.57

The key assumptions used in Black-Scholes model for calculating fair value of options under each grants are as under:

As on 31 March 2021:

ESOP Plan	ESOP - 2015							
ESOP Schemes	Scheme I			Scheme II		Scheme III	Management Scheme	
Date of Grants	02 June 2015	30 October 2015	20 May 2016	24 May 2017	25 October 2017	24 May 2017	27 July 2015	20 May 2016
Risk-free interest rate	6.86%	6.86%	6.86%	6.86%	6.86%	6.86%	6.86%	6.86%
Expected volatility of share price	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
The weighted average price of equity share as on grant date	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	10

Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Staragri Finance Limited) - Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP - 2015)	(5.30)	(118.92)

48 Movement of borrowings as per Ind AS 7

The movement of borrowings as per Ind AS 7 is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening balances		
Long-term borrowings	22,715.85	32,798.46
Short-term borrowings	13,498.46	11,729.56
Movements		
Long-term borrowings	(5,157.97)	(10,082.61)
Short-term borrowings	(3,572.89)	1,768.90
Closing balances		
Long-term borrowings	17,557.88	22,715.85
Short-term borrowings	9,925.57	13,498.46

49 Unhedged exposures In foreign currency

The foreign currency exposures not covered by forward contracts other derivative contracts as on 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 is given below:

Particulars	31 March 2021			31 March 2020		
	Currency	Amount (Foreign currency)	Amount (Indian rupees)	Currency	Amount (Foreign currency)	Amount (Indian rupees)
Trade receivable	USD	653,150	483.33	USD	653,150	489.86
Trade payable	USD	44,092	30.64	USD	63,453	47.59

50 Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999

As per Section 8 of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Master Circular No. 14/2014-15, the Company needs to take all reasonable steps to realise and repatriate to India within the time and in the manner specified by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) (i.e. within 6 months from the date of export). In case it is not possible to realise and repatriate the export proceeds within the time frame provided for an application should be made to the Authorised Dealer Bank (AD bank). Balance outstanding from foreign debtors (pertaining to financial year 2014-15) for more than 6 months is amounting to Rs 483.33 lakhs as at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Rs 489.86 lakhs). The Company had made application to Authorised Dealer Bank (AD bank) and has obtained no objection letter for crediting the funds to the account of the Company as and when the funds are received.

51 Government grant and subsidies

During the year, subsidiary Company had recognised subsidy interest income of ₹ 7,68,581 (2020: Rs.4,28,345) for Shujalpur and Harda, Madhya Pradesh respectively. Subsidy was received as per MP warehousing and Logistics Policy, 2012.

During the year, Company had recognised subsidy interest income of ₹ 7,68,581 (2020: Rs.4,28,345) for Shujalpur and Harda, Madhya Pradesh respectively. Subsidy was received as per MP warehousing and Logistics Policy, 2012.

52 Assignment

FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited (subsidiary company) had entered into a deed of assignment dated 28 September 2017 individually with certain promoter shareholders of the parent company / directors of the subsidiary company whereby the below mentioned trade receivables, advance to suppliers, capital advances, interest receivable from Corporates and advance for expenses ("assigned receivables") of the subsidiary company have been assigned to them and the said promoter shareholders of the parent company / directors of the subsidiary company would now pay these monies to the subsidiary company in the schedule as mentioned below, which represents the original amounts less recoveries till date :

Sr. no.	Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
1	Trade receivables	962.17	1,116.85
2	Advance to suppliers	1,273.74	1,278.74
3	Capital advances	-	-
4	Interest receivable from corporates	30.45	30.45
5	Advance for expenses	0.25	0.25
	Total	2,266.61	2,426.29

The above mentioned amount for assignment is split amongst the promoter shareholders of the parent company / directors of the Company in the following manner:

Sr. no.	Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
1	Amith Agarwal	566.65	606.57
2	Amit Khandelwal	566.65	606.57
3	Suresh Chandra Goyal	566.65	606.57
4	Amit Kumar Goyal	566.66	606.57
	Total	2,266.61	2,426.29

This amount is payable by the assignees as per following schedule:

Due date**	Payment terms
31-Mar-19	10% of total assigned/uncollected amount
Between 1 April 2019 to 30 June 2020	5% of the total assigned/uncollected amount in each quarter to be paid before 5th date of the end of quarter
28-Sep-20	65% of the total assigned/uncollected amount

**The Company is in the process of entering addendum to the assignment agreement so as to extend the terms of repayment with promoter shareholders of the parent company / directors of the Company for repayment/recovery of receivables as stated in table hereinabove.

The Board of Directors of the subsidiary company has approved the said individual deed of assignment in their meeting held on 8 September 2017 and the shareholders of the subsidiary company approved the same in their meeting held on 12 September 2017. Further the holding company has approved the same in their board meeting held on 8 September 2017.

The subsidiary company and these promoter shareholders of the parent company / directors of the subsidiary company have also entered into a servicing agreement dated 28 September 2017 individually with certain promoter shareholders of the parent company / directors of the subsidiary company whereby the subsidiary company shall provide services to promoter shareholders of the parent company / directors of the subsidiary company in the form of collecting and receiving payment of the above mentioned assigned receivables and provide certain other administrative services to these promoter shareholders of the parent company / directors of the subsidiary company.

Based on the said individual deed of assignment, in the financial statements, the said trade receivables, advance to suppliers, capital advances, interest receivable from Corporates and advance for expenses have been considered as good.

53 Disclosure under Ind AS -115

a) The Group is engaged in the activity of providing integrated post-harvest management solutions including warehousing (construction and leasing), procurement, trading, processing and collateral management of agriculture commodities and non-banking financial services.

b) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The details of disaggregate of revenue from contract with customers is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Sale of Goods	18,521.51	9,105.98
Warehousing rent	6,895.32	6,644.97
Collateral management charges	2,147.20	2,147.20
Warehouse Milling and allied activities	4,925.34	972.01
Other Warehousing allied service revenue	544.98	372.32
Interest income on loans and fixed deposits	4,769.13	6,191.24
Total	37,803.47	25,433.72

c) Revenue recognised from Contract liability (Advances from customers):

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Advance from customers		
Closing contract liability	2,806.71	1,528.86

The Contract liability outstanding at the beginning of the year has been recognised as revenue during the year ended 31 March 2021.

d) There are no adjustment to revenue accordingly, no disclosure is made under para 126AA.

e) Performance obligations

The Group is engaged in the business of to manage risk across various stages of commodity providing commodity handling and risk management services to customers across the country.

Revenue is recognised at a point of time/period of time based upon satisfaction of the performance obligations which is typically upon rendering of services based on the contractual terms.

f) Practical expedients:

Applying the practical expedient in paragraph 63 of Ind AS 115, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if at contract inception it is expected that the period between when the entity transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Group applies practical expedient in paragraph 121 of Ind AS 115 and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligations for SCM contracts that have original expected duration of one year or less.

54 Employee benefits

The Group contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

(A) Defined contribution plans:

(i) Contribution to provident fund

The Group's provident fund scheme (including pension fund scheme for eligible employees) is a defined contribution plan. The expense charged to the consolidate statement of profit and loss is Rs 166.80 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 159.95 lakhs).

(ii) Contribution to Employees' state insurance

The Group is contributing towards Employees State Insurance Contribution Scheme in pursuance of Employee state insurance Act,1948 (as amended). The expense charged to the consolidate Statement of Profit and Loss is Rs 28.06 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 33.78 lakhs).

(B) Defined benefit plan:

(i) Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on death or resignation or retirement at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Company during the year provided Rs 98.16 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 87.09 lakhs) towards gratuity.

The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognised in the consolidate Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the consolidate balance sheet for the respective plans.

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
I. Changes in defined benefit obligations		
Opening defined benefit obligation	378.06	305.46
Interest cost	24.52	39.94
Current service cost	73.64	57.96
Effect of Curtailment	-	(7.89)
Benefits paid	(39.28)	(29.27)
Actuarial (gains) / loss on obligation	(33.42)	11.87
Deduction in Defined Benefit Obligation	(103.45)	-
Effect of transfer in/ (out)	(6.34)	(0.01)
Closing defined benefit obligation	293.73	378.06
II Fair value of plan assets		
Opening fair value of plan assets	1.05	3.83
Expected return	0.29	0.18
Contributions by employer	13.50	26.32
Benefits paid	(12.64)	(29.27)
Actuarial gains / (losses)	(0.20)	(0.01)
Closing fair value of plan assets	2.00	1.05
III Actual return on plan assets		
Expected return on plan assets	0.29	0.18
Actuarial gains/(loss) on plan assets	(0.20)	(0.01)
Actual return on plan assets	0.09	0.17
IV Net liability recognised in the Balance sheet		
Liability at the year end	293.73	378.05
Fair value of plan assets at the year end	2.00	(1.05)
Amount recognised in the Balance sheet	295.73	377.00
V Expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	73.64	57.96
Interest costs	24.52	39.94
Effect of curtailment	-	(7.89)
Expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	98.16	90.01
VI Recognised in other comprehensive income for the year		
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation	33.42	11.87
Re-measurement of plan asset	(0.20)	(0.01)
Recognised in other comprehensive income (loss)/gain	33.22	11.86

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
VII Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate	6.30% - 6.80%	6.20% - 6.60%
Expected rate of return on Plan assets	7.50%	7.50%
Expected salary increase rate	7.00%-8.00%	7.00%-8.00%
Attrition rate		5% - 10% - 20%
Mortality rate	Indian assured lives (2012-14)	Indian assured lives (2012-14)
Retirement age		60 Years
VIII Expected Employer Contribution for next year	60.00	60.00
IX Assets information- Broad Category of Plan Assets as a Percentage of total asset of gratuity plan Category of assets		
Group Fixed Interest Fund Plan	100%	100%

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation. Estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The gratuity fund assets and liabilities are managed by Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Ltd. Employees' Group Gratuity Fund.

Sensitivity analysis		(₹ in Lakhs)
Year ended 31 March 2021	**Increases 1%**	**Decreases 1%**
Salary growth rate	DBO increases by Rs 30.91	DBO decreases by Rs 26.78
Discount rate	DBO decreases by Rs 26.57	DBO increases by Rs 31.39
Withdrawal rate	DBO decreases by Rs 2.47	DBO increases by Rs 2.65
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 1 year)	DBO Decreases by Rs 0.02	
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 3 year)	DBO Decreases by Rs 0.07	
Year ended 31 March 2020	Increases 1%	Decreases 1%
Salary growth rate	DBO increases by Rs 40.70	DBO decreases by Rs 35.22
Discount rate	DBO decreases by Rs 34.90	DBO increases by Rs 41.05
Withdrawal rate	DBO decreases by Rs 3.03	DBO increases by Rs 2.91
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 1 year)	DBO Decreases by Rs 0.04	
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 3 year)	DBO Decreases by Rs 0.10	

Note: The Sensitivity is performed on the DBO at the respective valuation date by modifying one parameter whilst retaining other parameter constant. There are no changes from previous period to the methods and assumptions underlying the sensitivity analyses.

Compensated absences other long-term employee benefits:

The Group does not provide for the encashment of leave or leave with pay. Accordingly for the current year, the Group has not recognised any expense in the consolidate Statement of Profit and Loss on account of provision for compensated absences.

55 Financial risk management objectives and policies

Risk management framework

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations and support its operations. The Group's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Group's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

Group has exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk:

The interest rate profile of the Group's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Group is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Fixed rate instruments :		
Financial asset	1,655.77	1,581.88
Financial liabilities	-	-
	1,655.77	1,581.88
Variable rate instruments :		
Financial asset	33,253.70	32,804.32
Financial liabilities	(27,483.46)	(36,214.31)
	5,770.24	(3,409.99)

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below.

	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31 March 2021				
Secured bank loan - Long-term	(175.58)	175.58	(127.38)	127.38
Secured bank loan - Short-term	-	-	-	-
Cash credit facility	(99.26)	99.26	(72.01)	72.01
Variable-rate instruments	(274.83)	274.83	(199.39)	199.39
31 March 2020				
Secured bank loan - Long-term	(227.16)	227.16	(227.16)	227.16
Secured bank loan - Short-term	-	-	-	-
Cash credit facility	(134.98)	134.98	(134.98)	134.98
Variable-rate instruments	(362.14)	362.14	(362.14)	362.14

(ii) The Group has negligible exposure to currency risk since almost all the transactions of the Group are denominated in Indian Rupees. (refer note 49 for "Unhedged exposures In foreign currency")

(iii) Commodities traded by the Group are subject to fluctuations due to a number of factors that result in price risk. The Group's trading market risk appetite is determined by the Managing Director and CFO in consultation with the Board of directors.

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is limited to the risk arising from the inability of a customer to make payment when due. It is the Group's policy to provide credit terms only to creditworthy customers. These debts are continually monitored and therefore, the Group does not expect to incur material credit losses.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, advances to suppliers, cash and short-term deposits payments, interest receivable on deposits and customer receivables represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk. Deposits and cash balances are placed with reputable banks.

Exposure to credit risk

In line with the prevalent trade practices in India, the Company realises it's trade receivables over a period of 60-180 days from the date of invoice. At the balance sheet date, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheets. The Group's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the balance sheet date is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
By operating segments:		
Supply chain	3,474.47	2,750.01
Warehouse service	3,874.00	2,493.34
Others	135.23	2,288.10
	7,483.70	7,531.45

Loans and advances in Subsidiary company i.e. Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to loans and advances are limited, due to the subsidiary company's borrower base being large and diverse. All trade receivables are reviewed and assessed for default on a regular basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all major borrowers requiring credit over a certain amount. The credit risk is monitored on a continuous basis. In about 95% (March 31, 2019 - 93%) of the cases, the loans and advances are secured based on a collateral.

Staging and SICR

In order to determine whether there is significant increase in credit risk as on the reporting date, the subsidiary company has assessed the portfolio at individual customer level based on below criteria:

Days Past Due Status Criteria:

Days Past Due Status	Staging
0-30 dpd	Stage 1
31-90 dpd	Stage 2
90+ dpd	Stage 3

Definition of Default

For the entire portfolio of loans, DPD greater than 90 days is considered for default definition and all accounts crossing threshold has been used for the ECL computations.

(a) Ageing analysis of the age of loans and advances (excluding trade receivables and accrued interest) amounts that are not due as at the end of reporting year:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Loans:		
Within credit days	25,627	21,703
Loan Commitments (not due)	-	-
Loan Commitments (0-30 days)	-	-
Total	25,627	21,703

(b) Ageing analysis of the age of loans and advances (excluding trade receivables and accrued interest) amounts that are past due as at the end of reporting year but not impaired:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
1-30 Days	1,767	3,124
31-60 Days	2,027	4,749
60-90 Days	3,652	3,104
>90 days	2,762	2,797
Total	10,208	13,774

Impairment

Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the Balance sheet date relate to debtors that are in significant financial difficulties and have defaulted on payments. These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements are reviewed by segment heads periodically.

The ageing of trade receivables that were not impaired was as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Neither past due nor impaired	-	-
Past due 1 – 6 months	2,182.39	3,377.04
Past due 6 - 12 months	1,169.31	889.32
Past due 12 months	4,132.01	3,265.08
	7,483.70	7,531.45

An analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and the corresponding ECL allowance in Subsidiary company (Star Agri Finance Limited)

	31 March 2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	24,827.45	7,853.41	2,796.52	35,477.39
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	3,440.64	2,307.94	940.01	6,688.59
Transfer from stage 1	(3,070.05)	2,541.53	528.52	-
Transfer from stage 2	1,255.23	(2,566.02)	1,310.79	-
Transfer from stage 3	69.73	-	(69.73)	-
Amounts written off	3.00	47.12	797.54	847.66
New assets originated*	7,687.94	205.41	-	7,893.35
Gross carrying amount closing balance	27,326.66	5,679.27	2,828.55	35,834.48

	31 March 2020			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	37,117.77	6,967.64	1,741.52	45,826.92
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	8,705.07	2,668.05	557.91	11,931.03
Transfer from stage 1	(6,048.37)	4,688.47	1,359.90	-
Transfer from stage 2	1,142.78	(2,135.58)	992.80	-
Transfer from stage 3	-	150.18	(150.18)	-
Amounts written off	40.29	118.31	594.93	753.53
New assets originated*	1,360.63	969.06	5.32	2,335.01
Gross carrying amount closing balance	24,827.45	7,853.41	2,796.52	35,477.38

* New assets originated are those assets which have either remained in stage 1 or have become stage 2 or 3 at the year end.

Assumption used in preparation of ECL

- Estimated LGD based on the RBI's IRB guidelines as subsidiary company does not have sufficient historical data of recovery
- Estimated the 1 year PD and life time PD based on macro economic variables - Real GDP (% change pa), private consumption (% of GDP) and industrial growth(% real change pa) using linear regression based on EIU stats.
- Best case scenario considered at increase by 5% and worst case scenario considered at decreased by 5%.
- For computation of PD%, weightage and considered (including) Covid impact for the base best and worst case are 30,10,60 respectively

Reconciliation of ECL balance:

	31 March 2021			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL Allowance - opening balance	577.02	269.85	1,826.21	2,673.07
Addition during the year	574.13	-	-	574.13
Reversal during the year	-	(264.03)	(402.39)	(666.42)
ECL Allowance - Closing balance	1,151.15	5.82	1,423.82	2,580.78

	31 March 2020			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL Allowance - opening balance	1,090.52	164.37	1,130.87	2,385.75
Addition during the year	-	105.48	695.34	800.82
Reversal during the year	(513.50)	-	-	(513.50)
ECL Allowance - Closing balance	577.02	269.85	1,826.21	2,673.07

Increase in ECLs of the portfolio was driven by an increase in the movements between stages as a result of increases in credit risk.

COVID impact on ECL

The current COVID -19 impact on economic growth of the country is difficult to predict and the extent of negative impact will mainly depend on the future developments in containment of COVID-19, which is highly uncertain. Existing ECL model of the subsidiary company was primarily based on historical experiences of the economic conditions, customer behaviour and related factors. Hence, the increased uncertainty about potential future economic scenarios and their impact on credit losses has necessitated to consider additional scenarios while measuring ECLs.

The subsidiary company calculates ECL on its loans and advances a collective basis. The portfolio consists of loans with common shared risk characteristics. To factor in impact of COVID-19, the subsidiary company has made following changes in the ECL estimation process:

Probability of default (PD)

For the purpose of estimation forward looking PD, the assumption for growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product growth, Private consumption and industrial growth in India, obtained from Economist Intelligent Unit were revised reduced by 40% as compared to 5 % considered in the original model on a worst case basis, as per management's judgement based on industry research reports published. This affected the ECL for loans classified into Stage 1 and Stage 2.

Loss given default (LGD)

LGD was revised from 51% to 65% as per management's estimates.

Exposure at default (EAD)

There were no specific changes in EAD

RBI Regulatory package

To effectively manage impact of the pandemic Covid-19, Government of India had placed the country into an extended period of lockdown till May 31, 2020. The subsidiary company believes that the lockdown within the country and the slowdown in the global economy would have a negligible negative impact on customers working for companies whose cash flows have been severely impacted by the lockdown.

The credit risk has been mitigated to some extent by measures taken by RBI by giving relief to customers thorough moratorium. In accordance with the RBI guidelines relating to COVID-19 Regulatory Package dated March 27, 2020; April 17, 2020 and May 23, 2020, the subsidiary company is granting a moratorium of six months on the payment of all instalments, falling due between March 1, 2020 and August 31, 2020 to eligible borrowers as per the Company's policy having days past due up to 90 days (Classified as Stage 1 and Stage 2), at February 29, 2020. For all such accounts where the moratorium is opted, the asset classification shall remain stand still during the moratorium period (i.e. the number of days past-due shall exclude the moratorium period for the purposes of staging).

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

To ensure continuity of funding, the Group primarily uses short-term bank facilities in nature of cash credit facility, bank overdraft facility and short term borrowings, to fund its ongoing working capital requirement and growth needs.

Further, the Holding Company has obtained long-term secured borrowings from banks to fund its warehouse construction from banks and financial institutions as referred in note 24.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities at the balance sheet date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations;

	Contractual cash flows 31 March 2021			Total
	One year or less	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	17,779.90	9,703.55	-	27,483.46
Other non-current financial liabilities				
Trade payables	8,205.26	-	-	8,205.26
Lease Liability	259.00	230.47		489.47
Other financial liability	860.85	-	-	860.85
	27,105.02	9,934.02	-	37,039.04

	Contractual cash flows 31 March 2020			Total
	One year or less	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	22,533.16	13,681.15	-	36,214.31
Other non-current financial liabilities				-
Trade payables	5,613.82	-	-	5,613.82
Lease Liability	320.93	243.96		564.89
Other financial liability	5,554.10	-	-	5,554.10
	34,022.01	13,925.11	-	47,947.12

The unprecedented situation created by COVID-19 outbreak necessitated a nationwide lockdown thereby impacting treasury operations having potential risks on liquidity. In order to address this risk and to seamlessly carry out treasury activities, the subsidiary company immediately activated its Business Continuity Plan (BCP). Accordingly, from liquidity perspective the Company does not anticipate any adverse impact due to this situation.

The Company also assessed its structural liquidity for the period ended March 31, 2020 after taking in to account the moratorium extended to its borrower under the RBI relief package and factored the expected change in prepayment behaviour. Based on this assessment no negative impact on liquidity has been observed and the cash flow mismatches have remained within the stipulated regulatory limits.

56 Fair value measurement

Financial Instrument by category and hierarchy

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is the value at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties.

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

Fair value of the cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short-term loans from banks and other financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short-term maturities of these instruments.

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

The fair value of loans were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current leading rate, they are classified as level 3 in fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of non current borrowings are based on discounted cash flow using a current lending rate. They are classified at level 3 fair value.

For financial liabilities and financial assets that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique.

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

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which uses inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2021

	Fair value through Profit or loss			Fair value Through OCI			Carried at Amortised cost		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-current assets									
Financial assets									
(i) Non-current investments	-	-	-	-	-	1,463.94	-	-	2.38
(ii) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,186.40
(iii) Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,903.97
Current assets									
Financial assets									
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,483.70
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,728.87
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,015.82
(iv) Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,067.30
(v) Investments						500.83			-
(vi) Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,307.51
	-	-	-	-	-	1,964.77	-	-	47,695.95
Non-current liabilities									
Financial liabilities									
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,703.55
(ii) Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230.47
Current liabilities									
Financial liabilities									
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,925.57
(ii) Lease Liability									259.00
(iii) Trade payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,205.26
(iv) Others financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,715.19
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,039.04

Financial assets and liabilities as at 31 March 2020	Fair value through P&L			Fair value Through OCI			Carried at Amortised cost		
	Level 1	Level2	Level 3	Level 1	Level2	Level 3	Level 1	Level2	Level 3
Non-current assets									
Financial assets									
(i) Non-current investments	-	-	-	-	-	1,508.38	-	-	2.38
(ii) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,098.00
(iii) Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,805.03
Current assets									
a. Financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,531.45
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,909.45
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	939.72
(iv) Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,706.32
(v) Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,146.87
	-	-	-	-	-	1,508.38	-	-	54,139.22
Non-current liabilities									
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,681.15
Lease Liability									243.96
Current liabilities									
Financial liabilities									
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,498.46
(ii) Lease Liability									320.93
(iii) Trade payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,613.82
(iv) Others financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,588.80
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47,947.12

57 Segment reporting

(a) Primary Segment

The Group is engaged in the activity of providing integrated post-harvest management solutions including warehousing (construction and leasing), procurement, trading, processing and collateral management of agriculture commodities and non-banking financial services.

Sr. No	Particulars	Year	Post-harvest management solutions	Supply Chain	Financial Services	Total
1	**Segment revenue**	CY	14,511.52	18,521.51	4,770.44	37,803.47
		PY	10,108.97	9,105.98	6,218.77	25,433.72
2	**Segment result before interest and tax**	CY	2,038.40	(363.17)	2,546.74	4,221.97
		PY	(154.01)	414.35	3,796.65	4,056.99
	Less: Finance costs	CY	-	-	-	3,642.01
		PY	-	-	-	5,037.40
	Add: Unallocable income	CY	-	-	-	1,053.89
		PY	-	-	-	792.37
	Profit before tax	CY	-	-	-	1,633.85
		PY	-	-	-	(188.04)
	Taxes	CY	-	-	-	496.24
		PY	-	-	-	101.43
	(Loss) / Profit after tax before exceptional item	CY	-	-	-	1,137.61
		PY				(289.47)
	Exceptional Item	CY				-
		PY				(1,141.71)
	(Loss) / Profit after tax after exceptional item	CY	-	-	-	1,137.61
		PY				(1,431.18)
	Other comprehensive income	CY	-	-	-	43.88
		PY	-	-	-	14.52
	Total comprehensive income	CY	-	-	-	1,181.49
		PY	-	-	-	(1,416.66)
	Minority interest - Loss	CY	-	-	-	(262.77)
		PY	-	-	-	(784.69)
	Other information					
3	**Segment assets**	CY	32,394.36	8,294.52	37,577.12	78,266.00
		PY	34,246.72	10,559.63	41,567.05	86,373.40
4	**Segment liabilities**	CY	15,301.58	6,249.85	20,546.24	42,097.68
		PY	23,013.55	3,523.48	24,840.30	51,377.33
	Minority interest	CY	-	-	-	(643.58)
		PY	-	-	-	(380.81)
5	Capital expenditure	CY	54.34	-	145.52	199.86
		PY	1,089.05	-	305.05	1,394.10
6	Depreciation and amortisation	CY	765.26	78.29	129.04	972.59
		PY	649.01	83.49	140.61	873.11

Types of products and services in each Business segment:

Business Segment	Types of products and services
i) Post-harvest management solutions	The activity of providing integrated post-harvest management solutions including warehousing (construction and leasing), processing and collateral management of agriculture commodities and providing online trading auction platform related to agri commodities.
ii) Supply Chain	Procurement, Trading and Supply Chain Solutions of agriculture commodities.
iii) Financial Services	Non-banking financial services

58 Additional Information to be given as required under Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013, of enterprises consolidated as Subsidiary.

2021								
Name of the entity	Net Assets		Share in Profit/ (loss)		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
Parent								
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	104.24%	37,701.95	104.54%	1,189.25	75.89%	33.30	103.48%	1,222.55
Subsidiaries								
FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited	12.43%	4,494.18	7.83%	89.12	0.91%	0.40	7.58%	89.52
Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited	0.09%	31.94	(0.97%)	(11.04)	0.00%	-	(0.93%)	(11.04)
Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	(3.63%)	(1,313.42)	(47.14%)	(536.26)	0.00%	-	(45.39%)	(536.26)
Star Agrilogistics Private Limited	0.04%	13.86	(1.93%)	(21.94)	0.00%	-	(1.86%)	(21.94)
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	47.17%	17,059.55	29.67%	337.55	9.66%	4.24	28.93%	341.79
Star Agri Services (Pte) Limited	(0.11%)	(38.13)	(3.91%)	(44.50)	2.12%	0.93	(3.69%)	(43.57)
Star Agri Technology services Ltd.	0.00%	-	9.29%	105.69	11.42%	5.01	9.37%	110.70
Less Adjustments arising out of consolidation	(60.23%)	(21,781.61)	2.61%	29.74	0.00%	-	2.52%	29.74
Total	100%	36,168.32	100%	1,137.61	100%	43.88	100%	1,181.49

2020								
Name of the entity	Net Assets		Share in Profit/ (loss)		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
Parent								
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	104.25%	36,483.27	-3.50%	50.10	145.32%	21.10	-5.03%	71.20
Subsidiaries								
FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited	12.59%	4,404.68	(1.61%)	23.03	4.20%	0.61	(1.67%)	23.64
Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited	0.12%	43.12	0.81%	(11.53)	0.00%	-	0.81%	(11.53)
Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	(1.05%)	(366.63)	111.89%	(1,601.41)	0.00%	-	113.04%	(1,601.41)
Star Agrilogistics Private Limited	0.10%	36.10	1.57%	(22.46)	0.00%	-	1.59%	(22.46)
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)	47.79%	16,724.76	(40.94%)	585.95	14.05%	2.04	(41.51%)	587.99
	0.02%	5.44	(0.01%)	0.19	(23.83%)	(3.46)	0.23%	(3.27)
Star Agri Service (Pte) Limited	2.06%	720.59	(0.94%)	13.40	(39.74%)	(5.77)	(0.54%)	7.63
Less Adjustments arising out of consolidation	(65.88%)	(23,055.26)	32.73%	(468.45)	0.00%	-	33.07%	(468.45)
Total	100.00%	34,996.07	100.00%	(1,431.18)	100.00%	14.52	100.00%	(1,416.66)

59 The Holding Company and one of the subsidiary i.e. FarmersFortune (India) Pvt. Ltd. have not conducted its annual general meeting for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 within the time limit prescribed under Companies Act, 2013 [It was conducted beyond Statutory timeline]. Consequently, the Holding Company and one of the subsidiary i.e. FarmersFortune (India) Pvt. Ltd. were not been able to file its statutory consolidated financial statements and its Annual return with the Registrar of Companies within the timelines prescribed under Section 137 and 92 of the Act [It was filed beyond Statutory timelines]. The Holding Company and one of the subsidiary i.e. FarmersFortune (India) Pvt. Ltd. are in the process of approaching the relevant authority for compounding this default.

60 Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19

COVID-19 has led to a significant decline and volatility in global and Indian financial markets and a significant decrease in global and local economic activities. The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Group will depend on future developments, which are uncertain, including, among other things, any new information concerning the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic and any action to contain its spread or mitigate its impact whether government-mandated or elected by the Group.

The Group has considered the possible effects that may result from the Pandemic relating to Covid-19 on the carrying value of current assets as well as impact on its liabilities, contracts and contingencies. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Group has used internal and external information. Having reviewed the underlying data and based on current estimates, the Group does not expect any material impact on the carrying amount of these assets or on its liabilities as stated and disclosed in these consolidated financial statements. The impact of COVID-19 may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Group will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

61 Exceptional item

During the previous year ended, one of the subsidiary i.e. Star Agriinfrastructure Pt. Ltd. (SAIPL) had sold land, building, plant and machinery and other assets at Neemuch location which has resulted in loss of ₹ 665.53 lakhs which has been disclosed as exceptional item.

Further, SAIPL had entered into agreement to sell land, building , plant and machinery and other assets at Vidisha location for a total consideration of ₹ 611 lakhs. The same has been disclosed at lower of cost and net realisable value and the loss arising out of same of ₹ 451.85 lakhs had been disclosed as exceptional item.

Further, during the previous year SAIPL has sold part of land at Guna to government by way of compulsory acquisition and loss arising out of same of ₹ 24.33 lakhs has been disclosed as exceptional item.

The total loss of ₹ 1,141.71 lakhs arising out of sale of fixed assets/asset held for sale has been disclosed as an exceptional item in Statement of profit and loss for the previous year.

62 The figures for the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified to correspond with the current year's classification/ disclosures.

As per our report of even date attached
For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 106655W

Jitendra N. Karamchandani
Partner
Membership No: 129652

Mumbai
Date: 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

Amit Khandelwal	**Amith Agarwal**	**Vaishali Gupta**
Managing Director	Director	Company Secretary
DIN: 00809249	DIN: 01140768	Membership No: 37530

Mumbai
Date: 29-11-2021

BIKANER AGRIMARKETING PRIVATE LIMITED

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31st March 2021 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2021, and 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 financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2021, its total comprehensive income comprise of profit or Loss and other comprehensive income, its changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The board of directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure A', a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, 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 financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act;

   (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B'; and

   (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

      ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts, for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

      iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 139007W

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
M. No. 122290
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) # 21122290AAAAQZ3934

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26-11-2021

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31st March 2021

(Referred to in our report of even date)

(i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified annually. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of an examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties as disclosed in Note 5 to the Ind AS financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The Company is engaged in the business of developing IT tools, IT Solutions and services for building an online commodity market place for providing services to various stakeholders and to be used by farmers, traders, processors, public and private entities for enabling financial transactions. Accordingly, the activities of the Company do not require it to hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans not made any investments, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). Accordingly, paragraphs 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, or made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 and Section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits as per the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India under the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory due of Income tax have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Sales tax / Value added tax, Service tax, Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, duty of Excise, duty of Custom and Cess.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income tax were in arrears as at 31st March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, as at 31st March 2021 there are no dues of Income tax which have not been deposited by the Company on account of any dispute.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company did not have any outstanding dues to any banks, financial institutions, government or debenture holder during the year.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any incidence of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the Management.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, Managerial remuneration has not been paid/provided during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company as prescribed under Section 406 of the Act and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 188 of the Act, where applicable. The details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified u/s 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **V M Gadiya & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 139007W

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
M. No. 122290
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) # 21122290AAAAQZ3934

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26-11-2021

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Financial statements of Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited – 31st March 2021

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 Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited as at 31st March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

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 Act, 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls 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:

a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

b) 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

c) 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 at 31st March 2021, 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.

For **V M Gadiya & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 139007W

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
M. No. 122290
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) # 21122290AAAAQZ3934

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26-11-021

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	Note	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	20,900,000	20,900,000
Total non-current assets (A)		20,900,000	20,900,000
TOTAL ASSETS (A)		20,900,000	20,900,000
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a. Share capital	6	500,000	500,000
b. Other equity	7	2,694,233	3,797,911
Total equity (B)		3,194,233	4,297,911
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	8	196,957	363,089
Current liabilities			
a. Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	9	9,960,772	9,806,281
(ii) Other financial liabilities	10	7,449,016	6,304,719
b. Other current liabilities	11	99,022	128,000
Total current liabilities (C)		17,508,810	16,239,000
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (B+C)		20,900,000	20,900,000
The attached notes 2 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements.			
The Board of Directors has authorised the issue of these financial statements on 26 November 2021.			

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 139007W

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290

Mumbai
Date: 26 November, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited
CIN: U63022RJ2008PTC026449

Amit Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Mumbai
Date: 26 November, 2021

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Currency : Indian rupees)

	Note	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Revenue			
Other income		-	-
Total revenue		-	-
Expenses			
Finance costs	12	1,237,078	1,217,587
Other expenses	13	32,732	59,710
Total expenses		1,269,810	1,277,297
(Loss) before tax		(1,269,810)	(1,277,297)
Income tax expenses:	8		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax credit		(166,132)	(124,599)
Total tax expenses		(166,132)	(124,599)
Loss for the period		(1,103,678)	(1,152,698)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:		-	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income		(1,103,678)	(1,152,698)
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of shares Rs 10)	15		
Basic and Diluted		(22.07)	(23.05)
The attached notes 2 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements.			
The Board of Directors has authorised the issue of these financial statements on 26 November 2021.			

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 139007W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited
CIN: U63022RJ2008PTC026449

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290

Amit Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Amith Agarwal
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 01140768

Mumbai
Date: 26 November, 2021

Mumbai
Date: 26 November, 2021

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Currency : Indian rupees)

(a) Share capital

	Equity share capital
Balance as at 1 April 2019	500,000
Changes in share capital during 2019-20	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	500,000
Changes in share capital during 2020-21	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	500,000

(b) Other equity

	Reserve and Surplus Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 1 April 2019	4,950,609	4,950,609
Loss for the year	(1,152,698)	(1,152,698)
Impact of change in tax rate on fair valuation of land	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**3,797,911**	**3,797,911**
Loss for the year	(1,103,678)	(1,103,678)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**2,694,233**	**2,694,233**

The attached notes 2 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The Board of Directors has authorised the issue of these financial statements on 26 November 2021.

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 139007W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited
CIN: U63022RJ2008PTC026449

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290

Amit Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Mumbai
Date: 26 November, 2021

Mumbai
Date: 26 November, 2021

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Currency : Indian rupees)

			31 March 2021	31 March 2020
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**			
	Net loss before tax		(1,269,810)	(1,277,297)
	Adjustment for:			
	Finance cost		1,237,078	1,217,587
	Operating loss before working capital changes		(32,732)	(59,710)
	Changes in:			
	Increase in other financial liabilities		-	(78,776)
	Increase in other current liabilities		(28,978)	83,167
	Cash flow used in operations		(61,710)	(55,319)
	Income taxes paid		-	-
	Net cash flow used in operating activities	(A)	(61,710)	(55,319)
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		-	-
	Net cash flows generated from investing activities	(B)	-	-
C	Cash flow from financing activities			
	Interest paid		(92,781)	(121,759)
	Loan taken		154,491	177,078
	Net cash from financing activities	(C)	61,710	55,319
	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	-	-
	Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		-	
	Cash on hand		-	-
	Cash and cash equivalent		-	-
	Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year			
	Cash on hand		-	-
	Cash and cash equivalent		-	-
	See accompanying notes to the financial statements			
1	**The movement of borrowings as per Ind AS 7 is as follows:**			
	Opening balances			
	Short-term borrowing		9,806,281	9,629,203
	Movements			
	Short-term borrowing		154,491	177,078
	Closing balances			
	Short-term borrowing		9,960,772	9,806,281

2 The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - "Statement of cash flows" notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015.

The attached notes 2 to 22 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The Board of Directors has authorised the issue of these financial statements on 26 November 2021.

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 139007W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited
CIN: U63022RJ2008PTC026449

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290

Amit Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Mumbai
Date: 26 November, 2021

Mumbai
Date: 26 November, 2021

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian rupees)

Company overview and significant accounting policies

1 Company overview

Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited ('the Company') is a private company incorporated on 28 April 2008 under the Companies Act, 1956 as a subsidiary of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited ('the holding Company'), The Company is engaged in the business of processing of agriculture products and other related services.

2 Statement of compliance and basis of presentation and preparation

2.01 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (' Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held 26th November 2021.

2.02 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). Indian rupee is the functional currency of the Company.

2.03 Basis of measurement

The Financial Statements has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value (refer- Accounting policy regarding financials instruments);
- land at fair value on transition date.

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

2.04 Current/ Non-current Classification

Any asset or liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

(i) it is expected to be realised or settled or is intended for sale or consumption in the Company's normal operating cycle;

(ii) it is expected to be realised or settled within twelve months from the reporting date;

(iii) it is held primarily for the purposes of being traded;

(iv) the asset 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;

(v) in the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for atleast twelve months from the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle

For the purpose of current/ non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realisation and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

3 Use of accounting estimates and judgments

Preparation of financial statements requires the Company to make assumptions and estimates about future events and apply significant judgments. The Company base its assumptions, estimates and judgments on historical experience, current trends and all available information that it believes is relevant at the time of preparation of the financial statements. However, future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty. Accordingly, as confirming events occur, actual results could ultimately differ from our assumptions and estimates. Such differences could be material. The following require most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, resulting from the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

3.01 Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is 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 and is measured at cost. Subsequent to recognition, all itmes of property, plant and equipment (except for freehold land) is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and where applicable accumulated impairment losses.

If the cost of an individual part of property, plant and equipment is significant relative to the total cost of the item, the individual part is accounted for and depreciated separately.

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price plus any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

3.02 Recoverability of deferred tax assets

In determining the recoverability of deferred income tax assets, the Company primarily considers current and expected profitability of applicable operating business segments and their ability to utilise any recorded tax assets. The Company reviews its deferred income tax assets at every reporting period end, taking into consideration the availability of sufficient current and projected taxable profits, reversals of taxable temporary differences and tax planning strategies.

3.03 Measurement of fair value

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for, both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

b) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level I that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

c) Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

4 Significant accounting policies

4.01 Property, plant and equipment

Measurement at recognition

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is 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 and is measured at cost. Subsequent to recognition, all items of property, plant and equipment (except for freehold land) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

If the cost of an individual part of property, plant and equipment is significant relative to the total cost of the item, the individual part is accounted for and depreciated separately.

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price plus any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipments and servicing that meets the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalised at cost and depreciated over the useful life. Cost of repairs and maintenance are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

Depreciation

Free hold land is not depreciated.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period the asset is derecognised.

4.02 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.

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognises a financial asset in its balance sheet when it become party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Where the fair value of a financial asset at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognised as a gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss at initial recognition if the fair value is determined through quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e level 1 input) or through a valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e level 2 input).

In case the fair value is not determined using a level 1 or level 2 input as mentioned above, the difference between the fair value and transaction price is deferred appropriately and recognised as a gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss only to the extent that such gain or loss arises due to a change in factor market participants take into account when pricing the financial asset.

However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price irrespective of the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

(i) The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and

(ii) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

(a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

(b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans, deposits and other financial assets of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). This is a residual category applies to inventories, share based payments and other investments of the Company excluding investment in subsidiary. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition:

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). This is a residual category applies to inventories, share based payments and other investments of the Company excluding investment in subsidiary. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Presentation:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities.

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the initial carrying value and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Other financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company comprise long-term borrowings, short-term borrowings, bank overdrafts and trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement:

Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition:

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced from the same lender on substantially different terms, or terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in the statement of profit and loss .

4.03 Fair Value

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above. 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:

(i) in the principal market for the asset or liability or

(ii) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy that categorises into three levels, as described as follows, the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs).

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

Level 2 : inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or Indirectly.

Level 3 : inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting year.

4.04 Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

4.05 Statement of cash flow

The Company's statement of cash flows are prepared using the Indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature if any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and short-term fixed bank deposits that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdrafts and cash credit facility that form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

4.06 Other income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial assets on initial recognition. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company's finance income include:

(i) Interest income from trade receivables for delayed payment as per the terms of contract; and

(ii) Interest income from financial deposits and other financial assets.

4.07 Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and have been classified according to their primary nature.

The costs of the Company are broadly categorised in other operating expenses and finance cost. Other operating expenses majorly include fees to external consultants and other expenses.

Finance costs

The Company's finance costs include:

(i) Interest expense on inter corporate borrowings

Interest expense is recognised using effective interest method based on interest rates specified / implicit in the transactions.

4.08 Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive (potential) equity equivalent shares outstanding during the period except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

4.09 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

4.10 Income tax

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

i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit/ (tax loss) for the year determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years & items that are never taxable or deductible. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously."

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

4.10 Income tax

ii) Deferred tax (Continued)

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and

- indexation benefit in relation to investments in subsidiaries, given that the Company does not have any intentions to dispose such investments in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity or OCI is recognised in equity or OCI and not in the statement of profit and loss.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

4.11 Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognised 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 more likely than not that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Unwinding of the discount (accretion) is recognized as a finance cost. Discount rates are assessed and projected timing of future obligations each reporting year.

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 embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

4.12 Lease

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

Company as a lessee

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

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognised the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The Company allocates the conisdersation in the contracts to the leases and non leases components based on their relatives stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of real estate for which company is lessee, it elected not to separate leases and non leases components and instead account for these as a single lease component. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets as below:

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease at the present value (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use by the company).Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the underlying assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 'Impairment of non financial assets'.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease Term

Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the expected lease rental escalation. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

4.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that economic benefits associated with a transaction flows to the Company in the ordinary course of its activities and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and services taxes, Goods and services tax or any other taxes.

I. Recent accounting Pronouncements:

Standards issued but not effective

There are no standards that are issued but not yet effective on 31st March, 2021.

Amendments in Companies Act, 2013:

On 24 March 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III (Division I, II and III) of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendment is applicable from 1 April 2021 and it specifies additional disclosures in the financial statements.

- Change in existing presentation requirements for certain items in Balance sheet, for eg. lease liabilities, security deposits, current maturities of long term borrowings, effect of prior period errors on Equity Share capital.

- Additional disclosure requirements in specified formats, for eg. ageing of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work in progress, intangible assets, shareholding of promoters, etc.

- Disclosure if funds have been used other than for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions.

- Additional Regulatory Information, for eg., compliance with layers of companies, title deeds of immovable properties, financial ratios, loans and advances to key managerial personnel, etc.

- Disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency.

The amendments are extensive and the Company is in the process of evaluating the same to give effect to the same as required by law.

4.14 Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also need to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgement are:

Estimation of Defined benefit obligation

Estimation of Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets

Estimation of Provision for Doubtful Debts

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

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land	Total
Gross Block		
As at 1 April 2019	20,900,000	20,900,000
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Disposal/Transfer	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	20,900,000	20,900,000
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Disposal/Transfer	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	20,900,000	20,900,000
Depreciation for the year		
As at 1 April 2019	-	-
Add: Depreciation for the year	-	-
Less: Deletion	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	-	-
Add: Depreciation for the year	-	-
Less: Deletion	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	-	-
Net block		
At 31 March 2020	20,900,000	20,900,000
At 31 March 2021	20,900,000	20,900,000

6 Share capital

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Authorised:		
50,000 (31 March 2020: 50,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	500,000	500,000
	500,000	500,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up:		
Equity Shares		
50,000 (31 March 2020: 50,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	500,000	500,000
Total	500,000	500,000

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year is as below:

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000
Add: Shares issued during the year	-		-	-
At the end of the year	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:

Equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of the shares. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders, after distribution of all preferential amounts.

c. **The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares and shares held by the holding Company**

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
Equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up, held by	**No. of shares**	**% of holding**	**No. of shares**	**% of holdign**
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited (Holding Company)*	50,000	100%	50,000	100%

* Mr. Amith Agarwal, Mr. Amit Khandelwal, Mr. Amit Kumar Goyal, Mr. Suresh Goyal, Mrs. Bindiya Goyal, Mrs. Shikha Khandelwal, Mrs. Manisha Agarwal and Mrs. Sumitra Devi Goyal each holding 100 equity shares in Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited have transferred their beneficial interest to Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limted on 16 February 2012.

7 Other equity

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,797,911	4,950,609
Add : (Loss) for the year	(1,103,678)	(1,152,698)
Impact of change in tax rate on fair valuation of land	-	-
	2,694,233	3,797,911

Retained earnings represents the accumulated loss of the Company. It includes impact of fair valuation of freehold land on transition to Ind AS, not presently available to shareholders (net of related tax impact) Rs 1,15,84,408 (31 March 2020 Rs 114,18,276)

8 Income tax expenses

(A) Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax	-	-
Total income tax expenses	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(166,132)	(124,599)
Deferred tax expense	(166,132)	(124,599)
Tax expense for the year	(166,132)	(124,599)

Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended 31 March 2021			Year ended 31 March 2020		
	Before tax	Tax (Expenses) Benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (Expenses) Benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss						
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

(B) Amounts recognised directly in other equity

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Deferred income tax asset /(liability)	-	-
	-	-

(C) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Profit / (loss) before tax	(1,269,810)	(1,277,297)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Expected income tax expenses	(330,151)	(332,097)
Tax effect of:		
Non deductible business expenses	330,151	332,097
Deferred tax on indexation of land	(166,132)	(124,599)
Tax expenses as per statement of profit and loss	(166,132)	(124,599)

(D) Movement in deferred tax balances

Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended 31 March 2021

					31 March 2021		
	Net balance 1 April 2020	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in equity	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) Business losses							
Carry forward business loss	86,301	-	-	-	86,301	86,301	-
Deferred tax assets (net) #	86,301	-	-	-	86,301	86,301	-
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)- Long-term Capital gain							
Fair value of freehold land	(2,450,524)	-	-	-	(2,450,524)	-	(2,450,524)
Indexation of freehold land	2,087,435	166,132	-	-	2,253,567	2,253,567	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(363,089)	166,132	-	-	(196,957)	2,253,567	(2,450,524)

Movement of deferred tax balances for the year ended 31 March 2020

					31 March 2020		
	Net balance 1 April 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in equity	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) Business losses							
Carry forward business loss	86,301	-	-	-	86,301	86,301	-
Deferred tax assets (net) #	86,301	-	-	-	86,301	86,301	-
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)- Long-term Capital gain							
Fair value of freehold land	(2,450,524)	-	-	-	(2,450,524)	-	(2,450,524)
Indexation of freehold land	1,962,836	124,599	-	-	2,087,435	2,087,435	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(487,688)	124,599	-	-	(363,089)	2,087,435	(2,450,524)

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority. Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

Given that the holding Company does not have any intention to dispose investments in subsidiaries in the foreseeable future, deferred tax asset on indexation benefit in relation to such investments has not been recognised.

 # Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets (DTA) have not been recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom:

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Gross amount	DTA not recognised	Gross amount	DTA not recognised
Business losses	279,292	86,301	279,292	86,301

(D) Movement in deferred tax balances (Continued)

Deferred tax assets for the carry forward of unused tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets - unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

9 Borrowings

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Unsecured		
From related party		
Loan repayable on demand from holding company*	9,960,772	9,806,281
	9,960,772	9,806,281

* The Company has taken a loan from Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited, the holding company, carrying interest rate of 12.50% p.a. (2019-20: 12.50% p.a.).

10 Other financial liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest accrued and due on unsecured borrowings from holding company	7,432,216	6,287,919
Others	16,800	16,800
	7,449,016	6,304,719

11 Other current liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Statutory dues payable		
- Tax deducted at source	99,022	128,000
	99,022	128,000

12 Finance costs

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest on inter corporate loan from holding company	1,237,078	1,217,587
	1,237,078	1,217,587

13 Other expenses

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Auditors' remuneration (refer note 14)	15,000	15,000
Filing fees	8,600	18,000
Miscellaneous expenses	9,132	26,710
	32,732	59,710

14 Payment to auditors' (excluding Goods and Service Tax)

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Statutory audit	15,000	15,000
Out of pocket expenses	-	-
	15,000	15,000

15 Earnings per share

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Basic and diluted Loss Per Share		
Net loss after tax attributable to equity shareholders	(1,103,678)	(1,152,698)
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year (Nos)	50,000	50,000
Nominal value of share (₹)	10	10
Basic and diluted loss per share (₹)	(22.07)	(23.05)

16 Related party disclosures

In accordance with the requirement of IND AS - 24 "Related Party Disclosures", following are the details of the transactions during the year with the related parties of the Company.

(A) Related parties and nature of relationship

Nature of relationship	Name of the related Party
Holding Company	Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited

(B) Details of related party transactions

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Loan taken	154,491	177,078
Interest expenses	1,237,078	1,217,587

(C) **Outstanding balances**

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Outstanding Expenses		
Short term borrowings	9,960,772	9,806,281
Interest payable	7,432,216	6,279,069

17 Capital management

For the purposes of Company's capital management, Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize 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 or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2021.

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

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Total financial liabilities (refer note 9 and 10)	17,409,788	16,111,000
Less: cash and bank balances	-	-
Adjusted net debt	17,409,788	16,111,000
Total equity (refer note 6 and 7)	3,194,233	4,297,911
Less: Other components of equity	-	-
Adjusted equity	3,194,233	4,297,911
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (times)	5.45	3.75

18 Financial risk management objectives and policies

Risk management framework

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

a) **Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) **Interest rate risk**

Exposure to interest rate risk:

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Fixed rate instruments :		
Financial asset	-	-
Financial liabilities	(9,960,772)	(9,806,281)
	(9,960,772)	(9,806,281)
Variable rate instruments :	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Company does not have borrowing at variable rate thereflow there will be no impact on cash flow due change in interest rate of borrowings.

(ii) The Company has negligible exposure to currency risk since almost all the transactions of the Company are denominated in Indian Rupees.

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is limited to the risk arising from the inability of a customer to make payment when due. It is the Company's policy to provide credit terms only to creditworthy customers. These debts are continually monitored and therefore, the Company does not expect to incur material credit losses.

Exposure to credit risk

Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheets. The Company do not have exposure to credit risk as there are not trade receivable as at balance sheet date.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

To ensure continuity of funding, the Company primarily uses short-term funding from Holding company short term borrowings, to fund its ongoing working capital requirement and growth needs.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the balance sheet date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations;

	Contractual cash flows 31 March 2021			
	One year or less	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	9,960,772	-	-	9,960,772
Other financial liability	7,449,016	-	-	7,449,016
	17,409,788	-	-	17,409,788

	Contractual cash flows 31 March 2020			
	One year or less	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	9,806,281	-	-	9,806,281
Other financial liability	6,304,719	-	-	6,304,719
	16,111,000	-	-	16,111,000

19 Fair Value Measurement

Financial Instrument by category and hierarchy

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is the value at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties.

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

Fair value of the cash and short term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

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

The fair value of loans were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current leading rate, they are classified as level 3 in fair value Hierarchy.

The fair value of non current borrowings are based on discounted cash flow using a current lending rate. They are classified at level 3 fair value.

For financial liabilities and financial assets that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

The company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique.

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

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which uses inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Financial Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Fair value through P&L			Fair value Through OCI			Carried at Amortised cost		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities									
a) Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,960,772
ii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,449,016
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,409,788

Financial Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2020

Particulars	Fair value through P&L			Fair value Through OCI			Carried at Amortised cost		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities									
a) Financial liabilities									
i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,806,281
ii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,304,719
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,111,000

20 Subsequent events

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 26 November 2021. There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the Balance sheet date.

21 Going Concern

The Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by ₹ 175,08,810 as at 31 March 2021, However, the financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis based on a letter of support from its holding company stating that it will continue to provide such financial support to the Company as is necessary to maintain the Company as a going concern for the foreseeable future and to meet its debts and liabilities, both present as well as in the future, as and when they fall due for payment in the normal course of business. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or to amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary if the entity is unable to continue as a going concern.

22 World Health Organisation (WHO) declared outbreak of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) a global pandemic on March 11, 2020.

(a) Consequent to this, Government of India declared lockdown on March 24, 2020 which has impacted the business activities of the Company. Collection from customers have been normal during the lockdown period and has improved post lockdown in certain cases enabling the Company to meet all its liabilities (including employee payables) in a timely manner. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions. The Company has subsequently commenced its operations in a phased manner, starting from April, 2020, in line with the directives from the relevant government authorities.

(b) The Company is fully mobilized to address the deteriorating health and economic situation caused by the rapid spread of Covid-19 in the country:

- the Company's priority is to protect the health and safety of its employees, in particular by rigorously applying the recommendations of local authorities and the World Health Organization;
- the Company is focused on providing the best possible service to customers, whose business is essential to the functioning of the economy;

- the Company is working very actively to protect its profitability and free cash flow and has a steady flow of revenue and does not foresee a major variation from the budgeted revenue.

  However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration and accordingly, the impact may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial results. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates Chartered Accountants Firm's Registeration No.: 139007W	For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Bikaner Agrimarketing Private Limited** CIN: U63022RJ2008PTC026449	
Vikas M Gadiya Proprietor Membership No: 122290	**Amit Goyal** Director DIN: 00474023	**Amith Agarwal** Director DIN: 01140768
Mumbai Date: 26 November, 2021	Mumbai Date: 26 November, 2021	

STAR AGRILOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Star Agrilogistics Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Star Agrilogistics Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31st March 2021 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2021, and 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 financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2021, its total comprehensive income comprise of profit or Loss and other comprehensive income, its changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The board of directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure A', a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, 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 financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act;

   (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B'; and

   (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

      ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts, for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

      iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 139007W

Mumbai
Date: 26h November 2021

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) # 21122290AAAARA8987

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31st March 2021

(Referred to in our report of even date)

(i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified annually. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of an examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties as disclosed in Note 5 to the Ind AS financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The Company is engaged in the business of developing IT tools, IT Solutions and services for building an online commodity market place for providing services to various stakeholders and to be used by farmers, traders, processors, public and private entities for enabling financial transactions. Accordingly, the activities of the Company do not require it to hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans not made any investments, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). Accordingly, paragraphs 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, or made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 and Section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits as per the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India under the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory due of Income tax have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Sales tax / Value added tax, Service tax, Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, duty of Excise, duty of Custom and Cess.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income tax were in arrears as at 31st March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, as at 31st March 2021 there are no dues of Income tax which have not been deposited by the Company on account of any dispute.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company did not have any outstanding dues to any banks, financial institutions, government or debenture holder during the year.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any incidence of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the Management.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, Managerial remuneration has not been paid/provided during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company as prescribed under Section 406 of the Act and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 188 of the Act, where applicable. The details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified u/s 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 139007W

Mumbai
Date: 26h November 2021

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) # 21122290AAAARA8987

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Financial statements of Star Agrilogistics Private Limited – 31st March 2021

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 Star Agrilogistics Private Limited as at 31st March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

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 Act, 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls 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:

a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

b) 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

c) 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 at 31st March 2021, 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.

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 139007W

Mumbai
Date: 26h November 2021

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) # 21122290AAAARA8987

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	Note	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
a. Property, plant and equipment	5	35,940,960	35,940,960
b. Financial assets			
Other financial assets	6	-	-
Total Non-current assets (A)		35,940,960	35,940,960
Current assets			
(i) Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	76,879	76,879
(ii) Other current Asset	8	4,900	99,900
Total current assets (B)		81,779	176,779
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)		36,022,739	36,117,739
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a. Share capital	9	1,000,000	1,000,000
b. Other equity	10	386,358	2,580,028
Total equity (C)		1,386,358	3,580,028
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities (net) (D)	11	3,779,577	3,926,979
Current liabilities			
a. Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	17,882,410	17,716,881
(ii) Other financial liabilities	13	12,552,763	10,656,122
b. Other current liabilities	14	421,631	237,729
Total current liabilities (E)		30,856,804	28,610,732
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (C+D+E)		36,022,739	36,117,739

The attached notes 2 to 28 are an integral part of these Ind AS financial statements.

The Board of Directors has authorised the issue of these financial statements on 26 November 2021.

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 139007W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agrilogistics Private Limited
CIN:U63020MH2011PTC247670

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290

Amit Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Mumbai
Date: November 26, 2021

Mumbai
Date: November 26, 2021

Statement of profit and loss for the period ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian rupees)

	Note	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Revenue			
Other income	15	-	-
Total revenue		-	-
Expenses			
Finance costs	16	2,230,886	2,211,427
Other expenses	17	110,186	144,836
Total expenses		2,341,072	2,356,263
(Loss) before tax		(2,341,072)	(2,356,263)
Income tax expenses:	11		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax credit		(147,402)	(110,551)
Total tax expenses		(147,402)	(110,551)
Loss for the period		(2,193,670)	(2,245,712)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:		-	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income		(2,193,670)	(2,245,712)
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of shares Rs 10)	18		
Basic and Diluted		(21.94)	(22.46)

The attached notes 2 to 28 are an integral part of these Ind AS financial statements.

The Board of Directors has authorised the issue of these financial statements on 26 November 2021.

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 139007W

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290

Mumbai
Date: November 26, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Star Agrilogistics Private Limited
CIN:U63020MH2011PTC247670

Amit Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Mumbai
Date: November 26, 2021

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees)

(a) Share capital

	Equity share capital
Balance as at 1 April 2019	1,000,000
Changes in share capital during 2019-20	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,000,000
Changes in share capital during 2020-21	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	1,000,000

(b) Other equity

	Reserve and surplus Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 1 April 2019	4,825,740	4,825,740
Loss for the year	(2,245,712)	(2,245,712)
Impact of change in tax rate on fair valuation of land	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	2,580,028	2,580,028
Loss for the year	(2,193,670)	(2,193,670)
Impact of change in tax rate on fair valuation of land	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	386,358	386,358

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 139007W

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290

Mumbai
Date: November 26, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Star Agrilogistics Private Limited
CIN:U63020MH2011PTC247670

Amit Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Mumbai
Date: November 26, 2021

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian rupees)

			31 March 2021	31 March 2020
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**			
	Net (Loss) before tax		(2,341,072)	(2,356,263)
	Adjustment for:			
	Interest on Income tax refund		-	-
	Finance cost		2,230,886	2,211,427
	Operating (loss) before working capital changes		(110,186)	(144,836)
	Changes in:			
	(Increase) / decrease in other financial liabilities		95,000	(99,900)
	Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities		70,800	59,118
	Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities		183,902	195,979
	Cash generated from operations		239,516	10,361
	Income taxes paid		-	-
	Net cash flow (used in) operating activities	(A)	239,516	10,361
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**		-	-
	Net cash flows generated from investing activities	(B)	-	-
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**			
	Interest paid		(405,045)	(221,143)
	Inter corporate deposits taken		165,529	210,782
	Net cash from investing activities	(C)	(239,516)	(10,361)
	Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	-	-
	Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		-	
	Balance in bank		76,879	76,879
	Cash and cash equivalent as per note 6		76,879	76,879
	Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year			
	Balance in bank		76,879	76,879
	Cash and cash equivalent as per note 6		76,879	76,879
	See accompanying notes to the Ind AS financial statements			
	Notes:			
1	The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - "Statement of cash flows" notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015.			
2	**Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:**			
	Opening balances			
	Short-term borrowing		17,716,881	17,506,099
	Movements			
	Short-term borrowing		165,529	210,782
	Closing balances			
	Short-term borrowing		17,882,410	17,716,881
	The attached notes 2 to 28 are an integral part of these Ind AS financial statements.			
	The Board of Directors has authorised the issue of these financial statements on 26 November 2021.			

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 139007W

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290

Mumbai
Date: November 26, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Star Agrilogistics Private Limited
CIN:U63020MH2011PTC247670

Amit Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Mumbai
Date: November 26, 2021

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian rupees)

Company overview and significant accounting policies

1 Company overview

Star Agrilogistics Private Limited ('the Company') is a private company incorporated on 11 May 2011 under the Companies Act, 1956 as a subsidiary of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited ('the holding Company'). The Company is engaged in the business of processing of agriculture products and other related services.

2 Statement of compliance and basis of presentation and preparation

2.01 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 26 November 2021.

2.02 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). Indian rupee is the functional currency of the Company.

2.03 Basis of measurement

The Ind AS Financial Statements has been prepared on a historical cost basis, as modified by the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value;
- Freehold land are measured at fair value on transition date.

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

2.04 Current/ Non-current Classification

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

(i) it is expected to be realised or settled or is intended for sale or consumption in the Company's normal operating cycle;

(ii) it is expected to be realised or settled within twelve months from the reporting date;

(iii) it is held primarily for the purposes of being traded;

(iv) the asset 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;

(v) in the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for atleast twelve months from the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle

For the purpose of current/ non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realisation and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

3 Use of accounting estimates and judgments

Preparation of Ind AS financial statements requires the Company to make assumptions and estimates about future events and apply significant judgments. The Company base its assumptions, estimates and judgments on historical experience, current trends and all available information that it believes is relevant at the time of preparation of the financial statements. However, future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty. Accordingly, as confirming events occur, actual results could ultimately differ from our assumptions and estimates. Such differences could be material. The following require most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, resulting from the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

3.01 Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimation of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and on the historical experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results from operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. The estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets.

3.02 Recoverability of deferred tax assets

In determining the recoverability of deferred income tax assets, the Company primarily considers current and expected profitability of applicable operating business segments and their ability to utilise any recorded tax assets. The Company reviews its deferred income tax assets at every reporting period end, taking into consideration the availability of sufficient current and projected taxable profits, reversals of taxable temporary differences and tax planning strategies.

3.03 Measurement of fair value

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for, both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

b) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level I that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

c) Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

4 Significant accounting policies

4.01 Property, plant and equipment

Measurement at recognition

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is 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 and is measured at cost. Subsequent to recognition, all items of property, plant and equipment (except for freehold land) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

If the cost of an individual part of property, plant and equipment is significant relative to the total cost of the item, the individual part is accounted for and depreciated separately.

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price plus any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipments and servicing that meets the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalised at cost and depreciated over the useful life. Cost of repairs and maintenance are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

Depreciation

Free hold land is not depreciated.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period the asset is derecognised.

4.02 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.

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognises a financial asset in its balance sheet when it become party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Where the fair value of a financial asset at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognised as a gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss at initial recognition if the fair value is determined through quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e level 1 input) or through a valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e level 2 input).

In case the fair value is not determined using a level 1 or level 2 input as mentioned above, the difference between the fair value and transaction price is deferred appropriately and recognised as a gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss only to the extent that such gain or loss arises due to a change in factor market participants take into account when pricing the financial asset.

However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price irrespective of the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

(i) The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and

(ii) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

(a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

(b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans, deposits and other financial assets of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). This is a residual category applies to inventories, share based payments and other investments of the Company excluding investment in subsidiary. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition:

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). This is a residual category applies to inventories, share based payments and other investments of the Company excluding investment in subsidiary. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Presentation:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities.

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the initial carrying value and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Other financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company comprise long-term borrowings, short-term borrowings, bank overdrafts and trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement:

Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition:

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced from the same lender on substantially different terms, or terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in the statement of profit and loss .

4.03 Fair Value

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above. 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:

(i) in the principal market for the asset or liability or

(ii) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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 that categorises into three levels, as described as follows, the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs).

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

Level 2 : inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or Indirectly.

Level 3 : inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Ind AS financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting year.

4.04 Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

4.05 Statement of cash flow

The Company's statement of cash flows are prepared using the Indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature if any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances.

4.06 Other income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial assets on initial recognition. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company's finance income include:

(i) Interest income from trade receivables for delayed payment as per the terms of contract; and

(ii) Interest income from financial deposits and other financial assets.

4.07 Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and have been classified according to their primary nature.

The costs of the Company are broadly categorised in other operating expenses and finance cost. Other operating expenses majorly include fees to external consultants and other expenses.

Finance costs

The Company's finance costs include:

(i) Interest expense on inter corporate borrowings

Interest expense is recognised using effective interest method based on interest rates specified / implicit in the transactions.

4.08 Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive (potential) equity equivalent shares outstanding during the period except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

4.09 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

4.10 Income tax

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

i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit/ (tax loss) for the year determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years & items that are never taxable or deductible. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

" - temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and

- indexation benefit in relation to investments in subsidiaries, given that the Company does not have any intentions to dispose such investments in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity or OCI is recognised in equity or OCI and not in the statement of profit and loss.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the repo1ting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabi 1 ities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

4.11 Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognised 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 more likely than not that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Unwinding of the discount (accretion) is recognized as a finance cost. Discount rates are assessed and projected timing of future obligations each reporting year.

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 embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

4.12 Lease

With effect from April 1, 2019

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

Company as a lessee

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

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognised the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The Company allocates the conisdersation in the contracts to the leases and non leases components based on their relatives stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of real estate for which company is lessee, it elected not to separate leases and non leases components and instead account for these as a single lease component. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets as below:

Right - of - use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease at the present value (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use by the company).Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the underlying assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 'Impairment of non financial assets'.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease Term

Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the expected lease rental escalation. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

Company as a lessor

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

4.13 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that economic benefits associated with a transaction flows to the Company in the ordinary course of its activities and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and services taxes, Goods and services tax or any other taxes.

4.14 Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also need to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgement are:

Estimation of Defined benefit obligation

Estimation of Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets

Estimation of Provision for Doubtful Debts

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

4.15 Standards issued but not effective

There are no standards that are issued but not yet effective on 31st March, 2021.

Amendments in Companies Act 2013:

On 24 March 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III (Division I, II and III) of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendment is applicable from 1 April 2021 and it specifies additional disclosures in the financial statements.

- Change in existing presentation requirements for certain items in Balance sheet, for eg. lease liabilities, security deposits, current maturities of long term borrowings, effect of prior period errors on Equity Share capital.
- Additional disclosure requirements in specified formats, for eg. ageing of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work in progress, intangible assets, shareholding of promoters, etc.
- Disclosure if funds have been used other than for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions.
- Additional Regulatory Information, for eg., compliance with layers of companies, title deeds of immovable properties, financial ratios, loans and advances to key managerial personnel, etc.
- Disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency.

The amendments are extensive and the Company is in the process of evaluating the same to give effect to the same as required by law.

5 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land	Total
Gross Block		
As at 1 April 2019	35,940,960	35,940,960
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Disposal during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	35,940,960	35,940,960
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Disposal during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	35,940,960	35,940,960
Depreciation for the year		
As at 1 April 2019	-	-
Add: Depreciation for the year	-	-
Less: Depreciation on deletion	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	-	-
Add: Depreciation for the year	-	-
Less: Depreciation on deletion	-	-
At 31 March 2021	-	-
Net block		
At 31 March 2020	35,940,960	35,940,960
At 31 March 2021	35,940,960	35,940,960

6 Other financial assets

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Security deposits	3,500,000	3,500,000
Less: Provision for security deposit	(3,500,000)	(3,500,000)
	-	-

7 Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Balance with banks		
- In current accounts	76,879	76,879
	76,879	76,879

8 Other current Asset

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Advance to vendor	4,900	99,900
	4,900	99,900

9 Share capital

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Authorised:		
150,000 (31 March 2020: 150,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	1,500,000	1,500,000
	1,500,000	1,500,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up:		
Equity Shares		
100,000 (31 March 2020: 100,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	1,000,000	1,000,000

a. **Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year is as below:**

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity Shares				
At the beginning of the year	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
Add: Shares issued during the year	-		-	-
At the end of the year	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000

b. **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:**

Equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of the shares. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders, after distribution of all preferential amounts.

c. **The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares and shares held by the holding Company**

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
Equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up, held by	Number of shares	% of Holding	Number of shares	% of Holding
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited (Holding Company)*	100,000	100%	100,000	100%

10 Other equity

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,580,028	4,825,740
Add : (Loss) for the year	(2,193,670)	(2,245,712)
Impact of change in tax rate on fair valuation of land	-	-
	386,358	2,580,028

Retained earnings represents the accumulated loss of the Company. It includes impact of fair valuation of freehold land on transition to Ind AS, not presently available to shareholders (net of related tax impact) Rs 1,71,61,383 (31 March 2020 Rs 170,13,981).

11 Income tax expenses

(A) **Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss**

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax	-	-
Total income tax expenses	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(147,402)	(110,551)
Deferred tax expense	(147,402)	(110,551)
Tax expense for the year	(147,402)	(110,551)

Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

	31 March 2021			31 March 2020		
	Before tax	Tax (Expenses) Benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (Expenses) Benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss						
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

(B) Amounts recognised directly in other equity

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Deferred income tax asset /(liability)	-	-
	-	-

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(C) Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit / (loss) before tax	(2,341,072)	(2,356,263)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	31.20%	31.20%
Expected income tax expenses	(730,414)	(735,154)
Tax effect of:		
Non deductible business expenses	730,414	735,154
Deferred tax on indexation of land	-	(110,551)
Tax expenses as per statement of profit and loss	-	(110,551)

(D) Movement in deferred tax balances

Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended 31 March 2021

	31 March 2021						
	Net balance 1 April 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in equity	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) Business losses							
Carry forward business loss	86,301	-	-	-	86,301	86,301	-
Deferred tax assets (net) #	86,301	-	-	-	86,301	86,301	-
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) - Long-term Capital gain							
Fair value of freehold land	(4,355,720)	-	-	0	(4,355,720)	-	(4,355,720)
Indexation of freehold land	428,741	147,402	-	-	576,143	576,143	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(3,926,979)	147,402	-	-	(3,779,577)	576,143	(4,355,720)

Movement in deferred tax balances for the year ended 31 March 2020

	31 March 2020						
	Net balance 1 April 2018	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in equity	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) Business losses							
Carry forward business loss	86,301	-	-	-	86,301	86,301	-
Deferred tax assets (net) #	86,301	-	-	-	86,301	86,301	-
Deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) - Long-term Capital gain							
Fair value of freehold land	(4,355,720)	-	-	-	(4,355,720)	-	(4,355,720)
Indexation of freehold land	318,190	110,551	-	-	428,741	428,741	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(4,037,530)	110,551	-	-	(3,926,979)	428,741	(4,355,720)

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority. Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

Given that the holding Company does not have any intention to dispose investments in subsidiaries in the foreseeable future, deferred tax asset on indexation benefit in relation to such investments has not been recognised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets (DTA) have not been recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom:

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Gross amount	DTA not recognised	Gross amount	DTA not recognised
Business losses	279,292	86,301	279,292	86,301

Deferred tax assets for the carry forward of unused tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets - unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised .

The Company has recognised deferred tax asset to the extent that the same will be recoverable using the estimated future taxable income based on the approved business plans and budgets of the Company The Company is expected to generate taxable income from the financial year ended 31 March 2020 onwards The business losses can be carried forward for a period of 8 years as per the tax regulations and the Company expects to recover the losses.

12 Borrowings

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Unsecured		
From related party		
Loan repayable on demand from holding company*	17,882,410	17,716,881
	17,882,410	17,716,881

* The Company has taken a loan from Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited, the holding company, carrying interest rate of 12.50% p.a. (31 March 2019: 12.50% p.a.).

13 Other financial liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest accrued and due on unsecured borrowings from holding company	12,202,163	10,376,322
Others	350,600	279,800
	12,552,763	10,656,122

14 Other current liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Statutory dues payable		
- Tax deducted at source	388,459	221,143
- Interest payable on TDS	33,172	16,586
	421,631	237,729

15 Finance costs

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest on inter corporate loan from holding company	2,230,886	2,211,427
	2,230,886	2,211,427

16 Other expenses

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Auditors' remuneration (refer note 17)	15,000	15,000
Filing fees	7,800	15,200
Legal and professional fees	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses	16,586	31,256
Office Rent	70,800	60,000
Printing & Stationary	-	-
Professional & Consultancy Exps	-	21,500
Rates and Taxes	-	1,880
	110,186	144,836

17 Payment to auditors' (excluding GST)

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Statutory audit	15,000	15,000
Out of pocket expenses	-	-
	15,000	15,000

18 Earnings per share

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Basic and diluted Earnings Per Share		
Net (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders	(2,193,670)	(2,245,712)
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year (Nos)	100,000	100,000
Nominal value of share (₹)	10	10
Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	(21.94)	(22.46)

19 Related party disclosures

In accordance with the requirement of IND AS - 24 "Related Party Disclosures", following are the details of the transactions during the year with the related parties of the Company.

(A) Related parties and nature of relationship

Nature of relationship	Name of the related Party
Holding Company	Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited
Fellow Subsidary	Star Agrifinance limited

(B) Details of related party transactions

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Loan taken	165,529	73,800
Office Rent	70,800	14,750
Interest expenses	2,230,886	2,211,427

(C) Outstanding balances

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Outstanding Expenses		
Short term borrowings	17,882,410	17,716,881
Interest payable	12,202,163	10,376,322
Creditors Payable-Staragri Finance Limited	85,550	-

20 Capital management

For the purposes of Company's capital management, Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize 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 or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2020.

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

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Total financial liabilities (refer note 11 and 12)	30,435,173	28,373,003
Less: Cash and bank balances (refer note 7)	76,879	76,879
Adjusted net debt	30,358,294	28,296,124
Total equity (refer note 8 and 9)	1,386,358	3,580,028
Less: Other components of equity	-	-
Adjusted equity	1,386,358	3,580,028
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (times)	21.90	7.90

21 Financial risk management objectives and policies

Risk management framework

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) Interest rate risk

Exposure to interest rate risk:

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Fixed rate instruments :		
Financial asset	76,879	76,879
Financial liabilities	(30,435,173)	(28,373,003)
	(30,358,294)	(28,296,124)
Variable rate instruments :	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Company does not have borrowing at variable rate thereflow there will be no impact on cash flow due change in interest rate of borrowings.

(ii) The Company has negligible exposure to currency risk since almost all the transactions of the Company are denominated in Indian Rupees.

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is limited to the risk arising from the inability of a customer to make payment when due. It is the Company's policy to provide credit terms only to creditworthy customers. These debts are continually monitored and therefore, the Company does not expect to incur material credit losses.

Exposure to credit risk

Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheets. The Company do hot have exposure to credit risk as there are not trade receivable as at balance sheet date.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

To ensure continuity of funding, the Company primarily uses short-term funding from Holding company short term borrowings, to fund its ongoing working capital requirement and growth needs.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the balance sheet date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations;

	Contractual cash flows		
	31 March 2021		
	One year or less	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17,882,410	-	-
Other financial liability	12,552,763	-	-
	30,435,173	-	-

	Contractual cash flows		
	31 March 2020		
	One year or less	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17,716,881	-	-
Other financial liability	10,656,122	-	-
	28,373,003	-	-

22 Fair Value Measurement

Financial Instrument by category and hierarchy

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is the value at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties.

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

Fair value of the cash and short term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

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

The fair value of loans were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current leading rate, they are classified as level 3 in fair value Hierarchy.

The fair value of non current borrowings are based on discounted cash flow using a current lending rate. They are classified at level 3 fair value.

For financial liabilities and financial assets that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

The company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique.

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

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which uses inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Financial Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Fair value through P&L			Fair value Through OCI			Carried at Amortised cost		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,879
Current liabilities									
a) Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,882,410
ii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,552,763
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,435,173

Financial Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March 2020

Particulars	Fair value through P&L			Fair value Through OCI			Carried at Amortised cost		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,879
Current liabilities									
a) Financial liabilities									
i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,716,881
ii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,656,122
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,373,003

23 Subsequent events

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 26 November 2021. There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements as on the Balance sheet date.

24 There are no delayed payments to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 during the year. Further, there are no dues to such parties which are outstanding as at the Balance Sheet date. This information has been determined on the basis of information available with the company.

25 Segment information

The company is primarily engaged in single primary business segment of processing of agriculture products and other related services. Information reported to and evaluated regularly by the Chief Operational Decision Maker (CODM) i.e. Managing Director for the purpose of resource allocation and assessing performance focuses on the business as a whole. The CODM reviews the company's performance on the analysis of profit before tax at an overall entity level. Accordingly, there is no other separate reportable segment as defined by Ind AS 108. " Operating Segments".

26 'World Health Organisation (WHO) declared outbreak of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) a global pandemic on March 11, 2020.

(a) Consequent to this, Government of India declared lockdown on March 24, 2020 which has impacted the business activities of the Company. Collection from customers have been normal during the lockdown period and has improved post lockdown in certain cases enabling the Company to meet all its liabilities (including employee payables) in a timely manner. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions. The Company has subsequently commenced its operations in a phased manner, starting from April, 2020, in line with the directives from the relevant government authorities.

(b) The Company is fully mobilized to address the deteriorating health and economic situation caused by the rapid spread of Covid-19 in the country:

'- the Company's priority is to protect the health and safety of its employees, in particular by rigorously applying the recommendations of local authorities and the World Health Organization;

-the Company is focused on providing the best possible service to customers, whose business is essential to the functioning of the economy;

-the Company is working very actively to protect its profitability and free cash flow and has a steady flow of revenue and does not foresee a major variation from the budgeted revenue.

However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration and accordingly, the impact may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial results. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

27 Previous year figures have been regrouped where necessary.

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 139007W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Star Agrilogistics Private Limited
CIN:U63020MH2011PTC247670

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290

Amit Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Mumbai
Date: November 26, 2021

Mumbai
Date: November 26, 2021

STAR AGRI SERVICES (PTE) LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of **Star Agri Services (PTE) Ltd**

Report on the Audit of the special purpose Ind AS financial statements Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose Ind AS financial statements of Star Agri Services (PTE) Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid special purpose Ind AS financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the special purpose Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs"), issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the special purpose Ind AS financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the ICAI together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the special purpose Ind AS financial statements.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records 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 judgement and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the special purpose Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the special purpose Ind AS financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the special purpose Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

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

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

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

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

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

Other Matter

These special purpose Ind AS financial statements have been prepared in all material respect in accordance with basis of preparation as set out in Note 2 to the special purpose Ind AS financial statements of the Company, which describes the basis of accounting and the related audit covered by the report was carried out following the generally accepted auditing principles in India. This report covering the special purpose Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021 is intended for the information and use of the Board of Directors of the Company and Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited, the Holding Company to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India. Use of these special purpose Ind AS financial statements or the related audit report for any other purpose will be subject to the above explanation.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above said matter.

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 139007W

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
M. No. 122290
UDIN: 21122290AAAAQS3685

Place Mumbai
Date: 30th Nov, 2021

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2021

Balance Sheet	Note No.	As at 31st March 2021 (₹)	As at 31st March 2020 (₹)
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets		-	-
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	5	3,227,145	4,783,428
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	622,949	102,000
(iii) Loans	7	321,682	331,124
Total Current Assets (B)		4,171,776	5,216,553
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)		4,171,776	5,216,553
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	8	6,917	6,917
Other Equity	9	(3,820,389)	535,992
Total Equity (C)		(3,813,472)	542,909
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	10	3,584,986	3,913,749
Income Tax Liabilities (Net)		277,910	290,013
Other current liabilities	11	4,122,352	469,881
Total Current Liabilities (E)		7,985,249	4,673,644
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (C+D+E)		4,171,776	5,216,553
Notes forming part of the financial statements	1-23		

As per our report of even date attached
For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 139007W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agri Services (PTE) Limited

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Amit Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Mumbai
Date: November 30, 2021

Mumbai
Date: November 30, 2021

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March 2021

Particular	Notes	Current Year 2020-21 (₹)	Previous Year 2019-20 (₹)
Income			
Revenue from Operations	12	-	-
Other Income	13	-	250,810
Total Income		-	250,810
Expenses			
Purchase of Stock in trade		-	-
Finance Costs	14	-	-
Other Expenses	15	4,449,709	227,608
Total Expenses		4,449,709	227,608
Profit /(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(4,449,709)	23,202
Exceptional item			-
Profit /(Loss) before tax		(4,449,709)	23,202
Tax expenses:			
Current tax	17	-	3,944
Total tax expenses		-	3,944
Profit /(Loss) for the period		(4,449,709)	19,258
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Exchange Difference on Translation of Foreign operations		48,199	55,157
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, net of tax		48,199	55,157
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		(4,401,510)	74,415
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of shares Rs 10)	16		
Basic and Diluted		(44,497.09)	192.58
	1-23		

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 139007W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agri Services (PTE) Limited

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Amit Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Mumbai
Date: November 30, 2021

Mumbai
Date: November 30, 2021

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March 2021

Particulars		Current Year 2020-21 (₹)	Previous Year 2019-20 (₹)
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Profit/(Loss) before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(4,449,709)	19,258
	Adjustment:		
	Finance Costs	-	-
	Operating profit before working capital changes	(4,449,709)	19,258
	Changes in Working Capital-		
	Increase/(Decrease) in trade receivables	1,556,282	643,237
	Increase/(Decrease) in loans and other financial assets	9,443	(27,297)
	Increase/(Decrease) in current liabilities and others	3,640,368	(178,666)
	Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(328,763)	(517,480)
	Cash generated from operations	427,621	(60,947)
	Direct taxes (paid)	-	-
	Net cash flows generated from operating activities	427,621	(60,948)
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Net cash flows (used in) investing activities	-	-
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Interest paid	-	-
	Effect of Exchange Rate Difference in Other Equity	93,328	44,541
	Net cash flows generated from financing activities	93,328	44,541
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	520,949	(16,407)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	102,000	118,407
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	622,949	102,000

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 139007W

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290

Mumbai
Date: November 30, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agri Services (PTE) Limited

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Amit Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Mumbai
Date: November 30, 2021

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31st March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees)

(a) Share capital

	No. of shares	Amount
Equity share capital		(₹)
Balance as at 1st April, 2019	100	6,917
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	100	6,917
Changes in Equity share capital during the year	-	
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	100	6,917

(b) Other equity

	Reserve and Surplus	Other Reserves	Total other equity
	Retained earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	
Balance as at 1 April 2019	605,092	(132,898)	472,194
Profit for the period	19,258	-	19,258
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	44,541	44,541
Balance as at 31 March 2020	624,349	(88,357)	491,452
Balance as at 1 April 2020	624,349	(88,357)	535,992
During the year	(4,449,709)	-	(4,449,709)
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	93,328	93,328
Balance as at 31 March 2021	(3,825,360)	4,971	(3,820,389)

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 139007W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agri Services (PTE) Limited

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Amit Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Mumbai
Date: November 30, 2021

Mumbai
Date: November 30, 2021

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

1 Corporate information

Star Agri Services (PTE) Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated on Singapore and is a 100% subsidiary of Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited ('the holding Company'). The Company is engaged in the business of provision of post Harvest solutions to the agriculture industry.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the director on November 30, 2021.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time. These financial statements have been prepared on the request of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Ltd, the Holding Company to comply with the financial reporting requirements in India.

As the Company is not domiciled in India and hence not registered under the Act, these financial statements have not been prepared to fully comply with the Act, and so they do not reflect all disclosure requirements of the Act.

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on an accrual and going concern basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) and share-based payments.

Previous year numbers as disclosed in these Ind AS financial statements are based on the special purpose financial information prepared by the Company to enable Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited (the "Holding Company") to prepare its consolidated financial statements. The special purpose financial information for the year ended and as at March 31, 2020 were prepared for the sole purpose of consolidation and accordingly was not a complete set of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in accounting policy hitherto in use.

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The significant accounting policies adopted by the Company, in respect of the financial statements are set out as below:

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's or cash generating units' ('CGU') fair value less cost of disposal, and its value in use. 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 risks specific to assets.

In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are validated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators. 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.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR'). The functional currency of the Company is US Dollar.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at the functional currency using spot rates on the date the transactions.

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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

The assets and liabilities are translated into INR at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. For practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation in INR are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI').

Revenue recognition

The company recognises revenue at a point in time when control of the product has been transferred to customers and specific criteria have been met for each of the comapny's activities as described below.

Sale of Goods

Sales are recognised upon satisfaction of performance obligations, i.e. at a point of time, which occurs when the control is transferred to the customer and there are no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products. In case of domestic customer, generally sales take place when goods are dispatched or delivery is handed over to transporter. In case of export customers, generally sales take place when goods are shipped onboard based on bill of lading.

The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its statement of profit and loss.

Trade receivables represents the Company's rights to an amount of consideration that is unconditional. Revenue in excess of billing is classified as contract asset i.e. unbilled revenue while billing in excess of revenue is classified as contract liability i.e. deferred revenue. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

Income tax

Current income 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 in the countries where the Company operate and generate taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside statement of profit or loss is recognized either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. 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.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

Deferred tax

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

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

When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized 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, except:

When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized 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 recognized outside profit or loss is recognized either in other comprehensive income or in equity as applicable. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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.

Fair value measurement

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 so as to maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (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 recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

At the reporting date, the Company analyzes the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the accounting policies. For this analysis, the Company verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Company also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies expected credit loss ('ECL') model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the financial assets and credit risk exposure. For trade receivables the Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. Further, the trade receivables have customer concentration across the globe and therefore the Company also considers the socio- economic conditions of the regions where the customers are located.

At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward- looking estimates are analyzed.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, 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 payables and accrued expenses, .

Subsequent measurement

The Company measures all financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. 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.

Financial liabilities held for trading are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

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

Leases

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

Company as a Lessee

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

The Company recognizes right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which the Company is a lessee, except for a short term lease of 12 months or less and leases of low- value assets. For short term lease and low-value asset arrangements, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on straight-line basis over the lease term.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease arrangement. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are measured according to such options when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise these options.

The right-of-use asset are recognized at the inception of the lease arrangement at the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of lease arrangement reduced by any lease incentives received, added by initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. Estimated useful life of right-of-use assets is determined on the basis of useful life of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that their carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any is recognized in the statement of profit and loss account.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost, at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease arrangement or, if not readily determinable, at the incremental borrowing rate in the country of domicile of such leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with corresponding adjustments to right-of-use assets to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

Company as a Lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as finance or operating lease. If the terms of the lease arrangement transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, such lease arrangement is classified as finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

In case of sub-lease, the Company recognizes investment in sub-lease separately in the financial statements. The sub-lease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from such lease arrangement. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease arrangement.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Earnings per share

The earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share comprise the net profit after tax. The number of shares used in computing basic earnings per share is the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of shares, if any which would have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The weighted average number of shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for the bonus shares and sub-division of shares. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

4 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

The key assumptions and estimate at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities are described below. These assumptions and estimates are based on available parameters as on the date of preparation of financial statements. These assumptions and estimates, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company.

Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net changes in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year, if any. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions, including disclosures thereof.

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 valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment 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.

5 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹)
Trade Receivables	3,227,145	4,783,428
Receivables from Related Parties [refer note 18]		-
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts (Expected credit loss allowance)	-	-
	3,227,145	4,783,428
Current portion	3,227,145	4,783,428
Non-current portion	-	-
Break up of security details		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	3,227,145	4,783,428
Unsecured, which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Unsecured, Credit impaired	-	-
Total	3,227,145	4,783,428
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
Total Trade Receivables	3,227,145	4,783,428

6 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹)
Balances with banks		
- In Current Accounts	622,949	102,000
	622,949	102,000

7 Loans

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹)
Unsecured considered good		
Security Deposits	321,682	331,124
	321,682	331,124

8 Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	(₹)
Authorised Equity Share Capital		
As at 1st April, 2019	100	6,917
Increase during the year		-
As at 31st March, 2020	100	6,917
Increase during the year		-
As at 31st March, 2021	100	6,917

8 Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up

a. Details of reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding:

Particulars	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	(₹)	No. of shares	(₹)
Equity Shares :				
At the beginning of the year	100	6,917	100	6,917
Issued during the year		-		-
At the end of the year	100	6,917	100	6,917

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:

Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having no par value. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares at year end is as below:

Name of shareholders	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	% of Holding	Number of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares at no par value, fully paid-up, held by				
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Ltd	100	100.00%	100	100.00%

9 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹)
Surplus in statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	624,349	605,092
Add: (Loss) / Profit for the year	(4,449,709)	19,258
Closing balance	(3,825,360)	624,349
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
Opening balance	(88,357)	(132,898)
Addition/(Deletion) during the year	93,328	44,541
Closing balance	4,971	(88,357)
Total	(3,820,389)	535,992

10 Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹)
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises [Refer Note 28];	-	-
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	1,084,904	1,573,975
Total outstanding dues of Related Parties [Refer Note 18]	2,500,083	2,339,775
	3,584,986	3,913,749

11 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹)
Other payables	4,122,352	469,881
Statutory Dues		
	4,122,352	469,881

12 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Current Year 2020-21 (₹)	Previous Year 2019-20 (₹)
Sale of services		
Sale of Goods	-	-
	-	-

13 Other income

Particulars	Current Year 2020-21 (₹)	Previous Year 2019-20 (₹)
Quality Claim Income	-	250,810
Trade Settlement	-	-
	-	250,810

14 Finance cost

Particulars	Current Year 2020-21 (₹)	Previous Year 2019-20 (₹)
Interest Expenses	-	-
	-	-

15 Other expenses

Particulars	Current Year 2020-21 (₹)	Previous Year 2019-20 (₹)
Audit fees		
- Statutory Audit	297,244	28,352
Processing fees	-	-
Legal and professional fees	4,096,394	173,044
Secretarial fees	-	29,923
Gain/(Loss) on Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation (Net)	41,209	(41,606)
Bank Charges	14,862	25,428
Registered office Rent	-	12,468
	4,449,709	227,608

16 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share has been calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share has been calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Earnings Per Share has been computed as under:

Particulars	Current Year 2020-21 (₹)	Previous Year 2019-20 (₹)
Basic and diluted Earnings Per Share		
Net (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders	(4,449,709)	19,258
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (₹)	100	100
Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	(44,497.09)	192.58

17 Income taxes

(A) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021 (₹)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (₹)
Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Domestic Income Tax	-	206,801
Total income tax expenses	-	206,801
Income Tax reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	206,801
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Particulars	**Year ended 31 March 2021 (₹)**	**Year ended 31 March 2020 (₹)**
Profit / (loss) before tax	-	23,202
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	17.00%	17.00%
Expected income tax expenses	-	
Tax effect of:		
Tax effect of Non Deductible expense		147,608.8
Statutory Exempt Income		(115,721)
Tax Rebate	-	(14,456.5)
Other Adjustments		189,370.0
Tax expenses as per statement of profit and loss	-	206,801

18. Related Party Disclosures:

In accordance with the requirement of IND AS - 24 "Related Party Disclosures", following are the details of the transactions during the year with the related parties of the Company.

(A) Related parties and their relationships:

Relationship	Name of Related Party
a. Holding Company	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited
b. Fellow subsidiary company with whom transactions have taken place during the year	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited

(B) Disclosure of material transactions with related parties

Particulars	Current Year 2020-21 ₹	Previous Year 2019-20 ₹
Transactions with related parties:		
Holding company:		
Sale of goods	-	45,314,025
Fellow Subidiary:		
Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited		
Sale of goods	-	70,322,503
Outstanding balances	**As at 31 March 2021 (₹)**	**As at 31 March 2020 (₹)**
(iv) Trade Payables		
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	2,500,083	2,235,962

19. Segment reporting

Business Segmenst

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole. Segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Board of Directors i.e. Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) who evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by reportable segments. The Company operates under a single reportable segment. Accordingly, the amounts appearing in these financial statements relate to this primary business segment

Geographical Segments

The Company operates business in Singapore and thus have only one single geography.

20 Revenue from contracts with customers

(a) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company has determined the categories for disaggregation of revenue considering the types / nature of contracts. The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time in the geographical regions:

	31st March 2021 (In Rupees)	31st March 2020 (In Rupees)
Revenue by location of customers		
- India	-	-
- Outside India		-
	-	-
Timing of revenue recognition		
- At a point in time	-	-
- Over time	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	-	-

21 Financial risk management objectives and policies

(a) Risk management framework

The Company's activities expose it to market risks, Liquidity risk and credit risks. The management oversees these risks and is aided by the Risk Management Committee whose scope is to formulate the risk management policy, which will identify elements of risk, if any which may affect the Company.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk mainly comprises of foreign currency risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of monetary items will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. This may have potential impact on the statement of profit and loss and other components of equity, where monetary items are denominated in a foreign currency, which are different from functional currency in which they are measured.

As at the balance sheet date, the Company's net foreign currency exposure expressed in INR that is not hedged is ₹ Nil (March 31, 2020 ₹ Nil).

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily financial assets).

Exposure to credit risk

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the balance sheet date is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021 (₹)	As at 31 March 2020 (₹)
Trade Receivables	3,227,145	4,783,428
	3,227,145	4,783,428

Impairment

Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the Balance sheet date relate to debtors that are in significant financial difficulties and have defaulted on payments. These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements are reviewed by segment heads periodically.

The ageing of trade receivables that were not impaired was as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Neither past due nor impaired		
Past due 1 – 6 months	-	4,783,428
Past due More than 6 months	3,227,145	-
	3,227,145	4,783,428

c) **Liquidity Risk**

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

i) **Maturity patterns of Financial Liabilities**

Maturity patterns of Financial Liabilities as at 31st March, 2021

Particular	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	-	3,584,986	-	3,584,986
Total	-	3,584,986	-	3,584,986

Maturity patterns of Financial Liabilities as at 31st March, 2020

Particular	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	3,913,749	-	-	3,913,749
Total	3,913,749	-	-	3,913,749

22 Fair Value Measurement

Financial Instrument by category

Particulars	31st March, 2021 (₹)	31st March, 2020 (₹)
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Security Deposits	321,682	331,124
Trade receivables	3,227,145	4,783,428
Cash and Cash Equivalents	622,949	102,000
	4,171,776	5,216,553
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Trade Payables	3,584,986	3,913,749
	3,584,986	3,913,749

(ii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

Particular	31 March, 2021 (₹)		31 March, 2020 (₹)	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Security deposits	321,682	321,682	331,124	331,124
Trade receivables	3,227,145	3,227,145	4,783,428	4,783,428
	622,949	622,949	102,000	102,000
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	3,584,986	3,584,986	3,913,749	3,913,749

The carrying amounts of Trade receivable, Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade payable, Security Deposit and Payables for Fixed Asset are considered to be the same as their fair values, as they are current in nature.

23 Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to Covid- 19 on the carrying value of its financial assets which is not significant to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021. In assessing the recoverability of these assets, the Company has used internal and external sources of information up to the date of approval of these financial statements, and based on current estimates, expects the net carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact on account of Covid-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company will continue to monitor any material impact due to changes in future economic conditions.

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 139007W

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290

Mumbai
Date: November 30, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agri Services (PTE) Limited

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Amit Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Mumbai
Date: November 30, 2021

STAR AGRIBAZAAR TECHNOLOGY PRIVATE LIMITED.

(*SUCCESSFULLY SEPARATED INTO AN INDEPENDENT ENTITY IN FY21.)

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Star Agribazaar Technology Limited* (Formerly known as StarAgri Technology Services Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Star Agribazaar Technology Limited (Formerly known as StarAgri Technology Services Limited) ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021, and 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 financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, its total comprehensive income comprise of profit or Loss and other comprehensive income, its changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The board of directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of Financial Statements

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

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

** Agribazaar has been successfully demerged into a separate and independent entity w.e.f from 31 March '21.*

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order'), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure A', a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, 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 financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act;

   (e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2021, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B'; and

   (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

      ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts, for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

      iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 139007W

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) # 21122290AAAAQT3660

Mumbai
Date: 27th November 2021

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report – 31st March 2021

(Referred to in our report of even date)

(i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all fixed assets are verified annually. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of an examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties as disclosed in Note 5 to the Ind AS financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The Company is engaged in the business of developing IT tools, IT Solutions and services for building an online commodity market place for providing services to various stakeholders and to be used by farmers, traders, processors, public and private entities for enabling financial transactions. Accordingly, the activities of the Company do not require it to hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans not made any investments, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). Accordingly, paragraphs 3(iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, or made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 and Section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits as per the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India under the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the services rendered by the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory due of Income tax have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of Sales tax / Value added tax, Service tax, Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, duty of Excise, duty of Custom and Cess.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income tax were in arrears as at 31st March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, as at 31st March 2021 there are no dues of Income tax which have not been deposited by the Company on account of any dispute.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company did not have any outstanding dues to any banks, financial institutions, government or debenture holder during the year.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any incidence of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the Management.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, Managerial remuneration has been paid or provided by the Company in accordance with the requisite approvals mandate by the provisions of Section 197 of the act read with schedule V of the Act.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company as prescribed under Section 406 of the Act and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 188 of the Act, where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified u/s 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 139007W

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) # 21122290AAAAQT3660

Mumbai
Date: 27th November 2021

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Financial statements of Star Agribazaar Technology Limited* – 31st March 2021

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 Star Agribazaar Technology Limited as at 31st March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

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 Act, 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 ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls 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:

a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;

b) 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

c) 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 at 31st March 2021, 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.

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 139007W

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No: 122290
Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) # 21122290AAAAQT3660

Mumbai
Date: 27th November 2021

* Agribazaar has been successfully demerged into a separate and independent entity w.e.f from 31 March '21.

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2021

Balance Sheet	Note No.	As at 31st March 2021 (₹)	As at 31st March 2020 (₹)
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	11,813,924	1,961,263
Capital work in progress	5	84,384,469	135,611,919
Intangible assets	6	83,380,657	5,291,122
Financial Asset			
Other financial assets	8(i)	3,400,000	3,400,000
Deferred tax assets	9	10,728,180	9,641,069
Other Non-current assets	10	-	-
Total Non-Current Assets (A)		193,707,230	155,905,374
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	11	18,628,842	24,650,833
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	787,187,117	342,862,246
(iii) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	13	-	-
(iv) Loans	7(ii)	4,849,313	4,000,312
(v) Other financial assets	8(ii)	545,342	333,460
Other current assets	14	18,583,297	58,460,727
Total Current Assets (B)		829,793,912	430,307,577
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)		1,023,501,142	586,212,951
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	15	88,974,413	81,350,000
Other Equity	16	2,205,608	(9,291,144)
Total Equity (C)		91,180,020	72,058,856
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
Provisions	17(i)	10,297,414	7,185,165
Total Non-current Liabilities (D)		10,297,414	7,185,165
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	88,432,391	93,079,830
(ii) Trade Payables	19	23,831,622	32,042,718
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	794,908,541	356,866,533
Contract Liabilities	20(A)	4,762,299	13,165,117
Provisions	17(ii)	716,000	850,000
Income Tax Liabilities (Net)	9	1,502,550	-
Other current liabilities	21	7,870,305	10,964,733
Total Current Liabilities (E)		922,023,707	506,968,930
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (C+D+E)		1,023,501,142	586,212,951
Notes forming part of the financial statements	1-39		

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 139007W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agribazaar Technology Limited

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No.: 122290

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Amit Goyal
Managing Director
DIN: 00474023

Mumbai
Date: 27th November, 2021

Mumbai
Date: 27th November, 2021

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March 2021

Particular	Notes	Current Year 2020-21 (₹)	Previous Year 2019-20 (₹)
Income			
Revenue from Operations	22	181,113,434	75,218,087
Other Income	23	586,236	376,647
Total Income		181,699,670	75,594,734
Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expense	24	75,308,140	35,254,238
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	5	23,746,062	7,454,479
Finance Costs	25	12,096,403	8,265,703
Other Expenses	26	59,732,802	25,444,574
Total Expenses		170,883,407	76,418,994
Loss before exceptional items and tax		10,816,263	(824,260)
Exceptional item			-
Loss before tax		10,816,263	(824,260)
Tax expenses:			
Current tax		1,502,550	-
Deferred tax	9	(1,255,445)	(2,164,323)
Total tax expenses		247,105	(2,164,323)
Profit /(Loss) for the period		10,569,158	1,340,063
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss		-	-
Actuarial Gain/ (Loss) on Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans		669,000	(771,000)
Income tax relating to above item	9	(168,374)	194,045
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period, net of tax		500,626	(576,955)
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		11,069,784	763,109
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of shares Rs 10)	27		
Basic and Diluted		1.27	0.23
	1-38		

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 139007W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agribazaar Technology Limited

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No.: 122290

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Amit Goyal
Managing Director
DIN: 00474023

Mumbai
Date: 27th November, 2021

Mumbai
Date: 27th November, 2021

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March 2021

	Particulars	Current Year 2020-21 (₹)	Previous Year 2019-20 (₹)
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Profit/(Loss) before Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	11,485,263	(1,595,260)
	Adjustment:		
	Finance Costs	12,096,403	8,355,530
	Depreciation and Amortization Expense	23,746,062	7,454,479
	Operating profit before working capital changes	47,327,728	14,214,750
	Changes in Working Capital-		
	Increase/(Decrease) in trade receivables	6,021,991	(21,711,331)
	Increase/(Decrease) in loans and other financial assets	(1,060,884)	(2,781,322)
	Increase/(Decrease) in other current assets	39,877,430	(22,228,411)
	Increase/(Decrease) in non-current assets	-	24,125
	Increase/(Decrease) in current liabilities	(11,497,246)	10,150,565
	Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	438,042,008	(81,364,059)
	Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	2,978,249	1,440,165
	Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(8,211,134)	5,593,726
	Cash generated from operations	513,478,142	(96,661,793)
	Direct taxes (paid)	-	-
	Net cash flows generated from operating activities	513,478,142	(96,661,793)
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Interest received		-
	Purchase of assets and Capitalisation (including movement in capital work-in-progress, capital advances, capital creditors)	(60,460,808)	(53,264,041)
	Proceeds from/ (Investment in) deposits with Banks with maturity of more than 3 months	-	500,000
	Net cash flows (used in) investing activities	(60,460,808)	(52,764,041)
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Interest paid	(12,096,403)	(8,355,530)
	Short Term Borrowings	(4,647,439)	71,921,821
	Proceeds from issued equity share capital	7,624,413	-
	Security Premium received on proceeds of Partly paid equity shares	426,967	-
	Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	-
	Net cash flows generated from financing activities	(8,692,462)	63,566,291
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	444,324,871	(85,859,543)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	342,862,245	428,721,789
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	787,187,117	342,862,245

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 139007W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agribazaar Technology Limited

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No.: 122290

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Amit Goyal
Managing Director
DIN: 00474023

Mumbai
Date: 27th November, 2021

Mumbai
Date: 27th November, 2021

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2021

(a) Share Capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount (₹)
Equity share capital		
Balance as at 1st April, 2019	4,860,000	48,600,000
Changes in Equity share capital during the year	3,275,000	32,750,000
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	8,135,000	81,350,000
Balance as at 1st April, 2019	-	-
Changes in Equity share capital during the year	3,275,000	32,750,000
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	8,135,000	81,350,000
Changes in Equity share capital during the year (Issue Equity share of Rs.2.5, Partly Paid up)	3,049,765	7,624,413
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	11,184,765	88,974,413

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus		Total Other Equity (₹)
	Retained earnings (₹)	Security Premium (₹)	
Balance as at 1 April 2019	(7,962,242)	-	(7,962,242)
Profit for the period	1,340,063	-	1,340,063
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plan-OCI	194,045	-	194,045
Balance as at 31 March 2020	(6,428,134)	-	(6,428,134)
Balance as at 1 April 2020	(6,428,134)	-	(6,428,134)
During the year	10,569,158	426,967	10,996,125
Remeasurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plan-OCI	-	(168,374)	(168,374)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	4,141,024	258,593	4,399,617

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements	1-38	

As per our report of even date attached

For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 139007W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agribazaar Technology Limited

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No.: 122290

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Amit Goyal
Managing Director
DIN: 00474023

Mumbai
Date: 27th November, 2021

Mumbai
Date: 27th November, 2021

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2021

1 Corporate information

Star Agribazaar Technology Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated on 29th December, 2016 as a Wholly owned subsidiary of Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited . However, the status of the Company was changed from a wholly owned subsidiary to a separate entity w.e.f. 31st March, 2021. Further the Company was converted from Public Company to Private Limited Company and accordingly name of the Company was changed to Star Agribazaar Technology Private Limited w.e.f. 19th April, 2021. The Company is engaged in the business of developing IT tools, IT Solutions and services for building an online commodity market place for providing services to various stakeholders and to be used by farmers, traders, processors, public and private entities for enabling financial transactions.

2 Statement of compliance and basis of presentation and preparation

2.01 Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

2.02 Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

1) certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value; and

2) defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value

2.03 Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

- Held primarily for the purpose of trading

- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading

- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

3 Significant accounting policies

3.01 Property, plant and equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is 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 and is measured at cost. Subsequent to recognition, all itmes of property, plant and equipment (except for freehold land) is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and where applicable accumulated impairment losses.

If the cost of an individual part of property, plant and equipment is significant relative to the total cost of the item, the individual part is accounted for and depreciated separately.

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price plus any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at their cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, thereon, if any. The cost of tangible assets includes inward freight, duties, taxes and incidental expenses related to acquisition and installation incurred up to the date of commissioning of the assets.

Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is provided on Straight Line Method at the rates prescribed under Schedule II of the Act. In respect of assets acquired/sold during the year, depreciation has been provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the days of addition/ put to use or disposal. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the useful life of the asset or the primary lease tenure whichever is lower, on a straight-line basis.

Asset class	Useful life as per management
Buildings	10 years
Leasehold improvements	Lease term
Plant and machinery	15 years
Computer equipment	3 years
Vehicles	6 years
Office equipments	5 years
Electrical installations	10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 years

The useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which are higher than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

Assets costing INR 5000 or less are fully depreciated in the year of purchase. Depreciation is charged on a proportionate basis for all assets purchased and sold during the year.

Capital work in progress and Capital advance

Assets under construction includes the cost of property, plant and equipment that are not ready to use at the balance sheet date. Advances paid to acquire property, plant and equipment before the balance sheet date are disclosed under Other Non-current Assets. Assets under construction are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

Derecognition of assets

An item of property, plant & equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Impairment of assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

The carrying value of assets / cash generating units at each Balance Sheet date is reviewed for impairment. If any indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of such assets is estimated and impairment is recognised if the carrying amount of these assets exceeds their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3.02 Intangible assets

Measurement at recognition

Intangible assets comprise primarily of computer software (including enterprise systems). Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost and subsequent to recognition, intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation

Intangible Assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Asset class	Useful life as per management
Computer software	3

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with finite useful life is reviewed at the end of each financial year. If any of these expectations differ from previous estimates, such changes is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

Derecognition

An item of intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of intangible asset is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

3.03 Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand , cheques on hand, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.04 Trade Receivable

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain sufficient financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cashflow and therefore measure them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

3.05 Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

The company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

(1) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through the Statement of Profit and Loss), and

(2) those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

(ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value, in case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

Debt instruments:

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The company classifies its debt instruments into following three measurement categories:

(a) Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

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

(c) Fair value through profit and loss (FVPTL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through Profit and Loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The company measures the expected credit loss associated with its assets based on historical trend, industry practices and the business environment in which the entity operates or any other appropriate basis. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For Trade Receivables only, the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ins AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- The company has transferred The rights to receive cash flows from The financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

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

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

3.06 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

3.07 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The managing Director is designated as CODM.

3.08 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and measured subsequently at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

3.09 Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.10 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as finance cost.

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made.

3.11 Lease

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

Company as a lessee

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

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognised the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The Company allocates the conisdersation in the contracts to the leases and non leases components based on their relatives stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of real estate for which company is lessee, it elected not to separate leases and non leases components and instead account for these as a single lease component. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets as below:

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease at the present value (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use by the company).Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the underlying assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 'Impairment of non financial assets'.

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

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

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease Term

Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the expected lease rental escalation. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.

3.12 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that economic benefits associated with a transaction flows to the Company in the ordinary course of its activities and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. When there is uncertainity as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainity is resolved. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and services taxes, Goods and services tax or any other taxes. Amount collected on behalf of third parties such as services taxes, Goods and services tax are excluded from revenue. Revenue on time and material contracts are recognised as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last billing to the balance sheet date is recognised as unbilled revenue. Advances received for services and products are reported as advances from customers until all conditions for revenue recognition are met.

The SATL earn revenues primarily from providing online trading platform, business solutions like developing a customised software, and consultancy services through development and maintenances of IT applications.

The company recognise revenue as follows:

Revenue is recognised only when evidence of an arrangement is obtained and the other criteria to support revenue recognition are met, including the price is fixed or determinable, services have been rendered and collectibility of the resulting receivables is resonably assured.

Interest and dividend income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis, based on underlying interest rates.Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive it is established.

Contract Balances

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional. A receivable represent the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

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

3.13 Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and have been classified according to their primary nature.

The costs of the Company are broadly categorised in employee benefit expenses, depreciation and amortisation and other operating expenses. Employee benefit expenses include employee compensation, allowances paid, contribution to various funds and staff welfare expenses. Other operating expenses majorly include fees to external consultants, cost running its facilities, travel expenses, cost of hardware and software bought for reselling, communication costs allowances for delinquent receivables and other expenses. Other expenses is an aggregation of costs which are Individually not material such us commission and brokerage, bank charges, freight and octroi etc.

Finance costs

The Company's finance costs include:

(i) Interest expense on borrowings and overdrafts

(ii) Interest expense on inter corporate deposits

Interest expense is recognised using effective interest method based on interest rates specified / implicit in the transactions.

3.14 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Initial Recognition

All transactions that are not denominated in the Company's functional currency are foreign currency transactions. These transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the appropriate daily rate which best approximates the actual rate of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Measurement of foreign current items are reporting date

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising out of these translations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3.15 Earnings per share

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss after tax attributable to the equity shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the years presented.

3.16 Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised during the period when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentives.

Long-term employee benefits

Defined contribution plans:

The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Employees Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance Scheme (ESIC). The Company's contribution paid / payable under the schemes is recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plan:

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of the gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted.

The Company contributes to a separate entity (a fund), towards meeting the Gratuity obligation.

The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date.

When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the net total of any unrecognised actuarial losses and past service costs and the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The Company recognises all remeasurement gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans in the Statement of other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in the subsequent period. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of 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 recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs in the statement of profit and loss.

3.17 Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The Company determines the tax as per the provisions of Income Tax Act 1961 and other rules specified thereunder.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. 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 in full using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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

When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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 Alternative Tax ('MAT')

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as current tax in the statement of profit and loss. The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as a deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as an deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

4 Recent accounting amendments

Standards issued but not effective

There are no standards that are issued but not yet effective on 31st March, 2021.

Amendments in Companies Act, 2013:

On 24 March 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III (Division I, II and III) of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendment is applicable from 1 April 2021 and it specifies additional disclosures in the financial statements.

i. Change in existing presentation requirements for certain items in Balance sheet, for eg. lease liabilities, security deposits, current maturities of long term borrowings, effect of prior period errors on Equity Share capital.

ii. Additional disclosure requirements in specified formats, for eg. ageing of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work in progress, intangible assets, shareholding of promoters, etc.

iii. Disclosure if funds have been used other than for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions.

iv. Additional Regulatory Information, for eg., compliance with layers of companies, title deeds of immovable properties, financial ratios, loans and advances to key managerial personnel, etc.

v. Disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency.

The amendments are extensive and the Company is in the process of evaluating the same to give effect to the same as required by law.

4.01 Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also need to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgement are:

Estimation of Defined benefit obligation

Estimation of Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets

Estimation of Provision for Doubtful Debts

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

5 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold Improvement	Computers	Vehicle	Total	Capital Work In progress
Year ended 31st March, 2020							
Gross Carrying amount							
Opening gross carrying amount	514,830	233,550	491,598	2,705,569		3,945,547	82,791,209
Additions	33,480	-	43,723	366,128		443,331	52,820,710
Disposals	-	-				-	-
At 31st March, 2020	548,310	233,550	535,321	3,071,697	-	4,388,878	135,611,919
Accumulated Depreciation							
Opening accumulated depreciation	97,259	23,028	226,478	870,717		1,217,482	-
Depreciation charge during the year	101,735	22,187	177,065	909,145		1,210,132	-
Disposals/ transfers						-	-
At 31st March, 2020	198,994	45,216	403,543	1,779,862	-	2,427,615	-
Net carrying amount							
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	349,316	188,334	131,778	1,291,835	-	1,961,263	135,611,919
Year ended 31st March, 2021							
Gross Carrying amount							
Opening gross carrying amount	548,310	233,550	535,321	3,071,697	-	4,388,878	135,611,919
Additions	378,937	2,400	-	1,483,796	9,823,125	11,688,258	48,772,550
Disposals/ transfers	-	-				-	100,000,000
At 31st March, 2021	927,247	235,950	535,321	4,555,493	9,823,125	16,077,136	84,384,469
Accumulated Depreciation							
Opening accumulated depreciation	198,994	45,216	403,543	1,779,862	-	2,427,615	-
Depreciation charge during the year	123,970	22,293	115,843	1,035,238	538,253	1,835,598	-
Disposals/ transfers						-	-
At 31st March, 2021	322,964	67,508	519,386	2,815,101	538,253	4,263,212	-
Net carrying amount				10,569,158			
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	604,283	168,442	15,935	1,740,392	9,284,872	11,813,924	84,384,469

6 Intangible Assets

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Year ended 31st March, 2020		
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount	18,734,914	18,734,914
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At 31st March, 2020	18,734,914	18,734,914
Accumulated amortisation		
Opening Accumulated Amortisation	7,199,445	7,199,445
Amortisation charge for the year	6,244,347	6,244,347
Disposals	-	-
At 31st March, 2020	13,443,792	13,443,792
Net carrying amount		
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	5,291,122	5,291,122
Year ended 31st March, 2021		
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount	18,734,914	18,734,914
Additions	100,000,000	100,000,000
Disposals	-	-
At 31st March, 2021	118,734,914	118,734,914
Accumulated amortisation		
Opening Accumulated Amortisation	13,443,792	13,443,792
Amortisation charge for the year	21,910,465	21,910,465
Disposals	-	-
At 31st March, 2021	35,354,257	35,354,257
Net carrying amount		
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	83,380,657	83,380,657

7 Loans

(i) **Non-Current**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Unsecured considered good		
Security Deposits	-	-
	-	-

(ii) **Current**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Unsecured considered good		
Loans to Employees	2,941,814	2,564,915
Security Deposits	1,907,499	1,435,397
	4,849,313	4,000,312

8 Other financial assets

(i) Non-Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Balances with banks held as security against the Bank guarantee	2,500,000	2,500,000
Margin Money Deposits with Banks with more than 12 months maturity	900,000	900,000
	3,400,000	3,400,000

(ii) Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Interest accrued but not due on Deposits with Banks	545,342	333,460
	545,342	333,460

9 Income taxes

(A) Amounts recognised in profit or loss

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2021 (₹)	Year ended 31st March 2020 (₹)
Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	1,502,550	-
Total income tax expenses	1,502,550	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1,255,445)	(2,164,323)
Deferred tax expense	(1,255,445)	(2,164,323)
Tax expense for the year	247,105	(2,164,323)

(B) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2021 (₹)	Year ended 31st March 2020 (₹)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		
Before Tax	(669,000)	771,000
Tax (Expenses) Benefit	168,374	(194,045)
Net of tax	(500,626)	576,955
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	-	-
	-	-
Total	(500,626)	576,955

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2021 (₹)	Year ended 31st March 2020 (₹)
Profit / (loss) before tax	10,816,263	(824,260)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected income tax expenses	2,722,237	(207,450)
Tax effect of:		
Income not liable for tax		
Non deductible business expenses	521,868	393,501
Minimum alternate tax credit availed/(utilised)	-	-
Carry forward loss set-off	(3,404,356)	(1,278,939.6)
Expense that are not dedutible in determining taxable profit	-	(1,862,714.9)
Other adjustment	(1,095,194)	791,281
Tax expenses as per statement of profit and loss	(1,255,445)	(2,164,323)

Deferred tax asset/(liability) Net		
Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021 (₹)**	**As at March 31, 2020 (₹)**
Deferred tax asset(Net)		
Carry forward losses	10,179,404	10,179,404
Provision for Gratuity	1,813,322	1,326,573
Deferred tax liability		
Depreciation / Amortisation	(1,264,546)	(1,864,623)
Others	-	(286)
	10,728,180	9,641,069

10 Other Non-Current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Deferred Rent	-	-
	-	-

11 Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Trade Receivables	9,501,417	5,118,222
Receivables from Related Parties [Refer Note 29]	9,127,425	19,532,611
Less: Loss Allowance	-	-
	18,628,842	24,650,833
Current portion	18,628,842	24,650,833
Non Current portion	-	-
Break up of security details		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	18,628,842	24,650,833
Unsecured, which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Unsecured, Credit impaired	-	-
Total	18,628,842	24,650,833
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-
Total Trade Receivables	18,628,842	24,650,833

12 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Cash in hand	-	5,742
Balances with banks		
- in Current accounts	787,187,117	342,856,504
	787,187,117	342,862,246

13 Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Long-term Deposits (with maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months)	-	-
	-	-

14 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Advance to suppliers	7,062,451	13,159,922
Unbilled Revenue	1,292,780	25,303,364
Balances with Government Authorities	81,982	11,193,392
TDS receivables	9,767,388	8,742,522
Deferred Rent	-	24,126
Prepaid Expense	378,696	37,400
	18,583,297	58,460,727

15 Equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	(₹)
Authorised Equity Share Capital		
As at 1st April, 2019	5,000,000	50,000,000
Increase during the year	5,000,000	50,000,000
As at 31st March, 2020	10,000,000	100,000,000
Increase during the year	5,000,000	50,000,000
As at 31st March, 2021	15,000,000	150,000,000

a. Details of reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding:

Particulars	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	(₹)	No. of shares	(₹)
a) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each, Fully Paid-up:				
At the beginning of the year	8,135,000	81,350,000	8,135,000	81,350,000
Issued during the year Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each (Rs.2.5 partly paid up),	3,049,765	7,624,413	-	-
At the end of the year	11,184,765	88,974,413	8,135,000	81,350,000

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:

Equity shares

The Company has two class of equity shares having a fully paid at par value of Re 10/- and Partly equity shares of Rs.10/- each, (Rs.2.5 Paid up) . Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares at year end is as below

Name of shareholders	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	% of Holding	Number of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up, held by				
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Ltd	1,351,405	12.08%	8,135,000	99.88%
V- Sciences Investments Pte Ltd	3,049,765	27.27%	-	-
IDFC Trustee Co. Ltd A/C IDFC Infrastructure Fund 3 A/C IDFC Private Equity Fund III	2,729,322	24.40%	-	-
Suresh Chandra Goyal	1,351,419	12.08%	-	-
Amit Kumar Goyal	1,351,420	12.08%	-	-
Amit Khandelwal	1,351,419	12.08%	-	-
Amith Agarwal	15	0.00%	-	-

16 Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Surplus in statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	(6,505,265)	(7,845,328)
Add: (Loss) / Profit for the year	10,569,158	1,340,063
Amount available for appropriation	4,063,894	(6,505,265)
Closing balance	4,063,894	(6,505,265)
Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening balance	(2,785,879)	(2,208,924)
Acturial gain/(loss) on remeasurement of gratuity during the year	669,000	(771,000)
Income tax relating to items not classified in profit & loss	(168,374)	194,045
Closing balance	(2,285,253)	(2,785,879)
Security Premium		
Opening balance	-	-
Addition Premium on shares issued under Partly Paid Equity shares	426,967	
Closing balance	426,967	-
Total	2,205,608	(9,291,144)

17 Provisions

(i) **Non-Current**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Employee Benefits Obligations:		
Gratuity (Refer Note 32 (II))	10,297,414	7,185,165
	10,297,414	7,185,165

(ii) **Current**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Employee Benefits Obligations:		
Gratuity (Refer Note 32 (II))	716,000	850,000
	716,000	850,000

18 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Loan from Related Parties (Refer Note 29)*	88,432,391	93,079,830
	88,432,391	93,079,830

* The above short term financing facility has been taken from Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited ('the holding Company' -Ceased to be Holding from 31st March 2021) at a 12.5% p.a interest rate.

19 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises [Refer Note 28];	-	-
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	3,653,874	10,923,166
Total outstanding dues of Related Parties [Refer Note 29]	20,177,748	21,119,552
	23,831,622	32,042,718

20 Other financial liabilities

Current		
Particulars	**As at March 31, 2021 (₹)**	**As at March 31, 2020 (₹)**
Employees benefits payable	11,003,584	8,035,448
Balance in Custodian Account	783,904,957	348,831,085
	794,908,541	356,866,533

20(A) Contract liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Advance received from customers	4,762,299	13,165,117
	4,762,299	13,165,117

21 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Other payables	3,683,597	2,773,621
Statutory Dues	4,186,708	8,191,112
	7,870,305	10,964,733

22 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Current Year 2020-21 (₹)	Previous Year 2019-20 (₹)
Sale of services		
Transaction Fees	181,113,434	75,218,087
	181,113,434	75,218,087

23 Other income

Particulars	Current Year 2020-21 (₹)	Previous Year 2019-20 (₹)
Discount Received	-	7,780
Interest Income	302,899	321,450
Interest on Income Tax Refund	258,235	-
Miscellaneous Income	25,102	47,417
	586,236	376,647

24 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Current Year 2020-21 (₹)	Previous Year 2019-20 (₹)
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	69,393,922	31,753,685
Gratuity [Refer Note 32(II)]	2,603,000	1,162,000
Contributions to provident and other funds	3,057,639	1,662,054
Staff Welfare Expenses	253,579	676,499
	75,308,140	35,254,238

25 Finance cost

Particulars	Current Year 2020-21 (₹)	Previous Year 2019-20 (₹)
Interest on Short term borrowings	10,402,374	7,165,186
Other Borrowing Cost	1,694,029	1,100,517
	12,096,403	8,265,703

26 Other expenses

Particulars	Current Year 2020-21 (₹)	Previous Year 2019-20 (₹)
Advertisement , Sponsorship and business promotion	7,216,300	2,617,149
Audit Remuneration		
- Audit Fees	125,000	65,000
- Tax Audit Fees	15,000	15,000
License Fees Expenses	679,681	188,880
Commission and brokerage	210,030	8,210
Communication Expenses	108,095	166,364
Electricity charges	257,204	513,101
Legal and professional Charges	14,267,532	3,456,451
Office expenses	939,278	2,934,502
Postage and Courier	57,536	35,423
Printing and stationery	268,380	454,365
Travelling and conveyance	6,104,300	7,604,034
Hotel Expenses	340,103	829,308
Housekeeping and security charges	433,849	727,415
Rates and Taxes	207,693	89,828
ROC Expenses	15,700	508,000
Rent Expenses	362,910	663,701
Stamp Duty Charges	363,809	-
Insurance	600,030	348,916
IT Expenses	6,424,850	3,024,211
Repairs & Maintenance	1,897,207	20,533
Advances Written off	9,397,080	-
Miscellaneous expenses	9,441,236	1,174,183
	59,732,802	25,444,574

27 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share has been calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share has been calculated by dividing profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Earnings Per Share has been computed as under:

Particulars	Current Year 2020-21 (₹)	Previous Year 2019-20 (₹)
Basic and diluted Earnings Per Share		
Net (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders	10,569,158	1,340,063
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (₹)	8,318,955	5,915,548
Nominal value of share (₹)	10	10
Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	1.27	0.23

28 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

There are no delayed payments to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 during the year. Further, there are no dues to such parties which are outstanding as at the Balance Sheet date. This information has been determined on the basis of information available with the company.

29 Related Party Disclosures:

In accordance with the requirement of IND AS - 24 "Related Party Disclosures", following are the details of the transactions during the year with the related parties of the Company.

(A) Related parties and their relationships:

Relationship	Name of Related Party
a. Holding Company	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited (Ceased to be Holding from 31st March 2021)
b. Fellow subsidiary company with whom transactions have taken place during the year	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited
	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Staragri finance limited))
c. Key management personnel	Suresh Goyal (Director)
	Amith Agarwal (Director)
	Amit Goyal (Director)
	Amit Khandelwal (Director)

(B) Disclosure of material transactions with related parties

Particulars	Current Year 2020-21 ₹	Previous Year 2019-20 ₹
Transactions with related parties:		
Holding company:		
Expenses recovered from the Company (reimbursement)	1,066,300	-
Expenses recovered by the Company (reimbursement)	715,700	-
Advance received during the year		-
Share Allotment		-
Loan taken	75,466,000	78,100,581
Loan Repaid	88,735,528	12,627,067
Interest on loan taken	10,402,258	7,164,786
Sale of services	6,000,000	30,165,296
Sale of software	-	-
Lab service expense	144,163	
Fellow Subidiary:		
(i) Farmersfortune (India) Private Limited		
Expenses recovered by the Company (reimbursement)	283,043	3,337,107
Expenses recovered from the Company (reimbursement)	-	558,552
Sale of services	134,297	761,857
(ii) Agriwise finserv limited (formerly known as Staragri finance limited)		
Rent Expenses recovered by the Company	60,000	64,800
Expenses recovered from the Company (reimbursement)	-	7,508
Key Managerial Personnel:		
Remuneration		
Amith Agarwal	2,644,992	3,085,824
Amit Khandelwal	2,644,992	2,204,160

(C)	Outstanding balances	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
(i)	**Remuneration**		
	Amith Agarwal	42,646	1,315,786
	Amit Khandelwal	-	2,090,390
(ii)	**Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Staragri Finance Limited)**		
	Expenses recovered by the Company (reimbursement)	-	64,800
	Expenses recovered from the Company (reimbursement)	-	7,508
(iii)	**Trade receivables**		
	Star Agriwarehousing & Receivables Collateral Management Limited	9,127,425	19,532,611
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	61,277	
(iv)	**Trade Payables**		
	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	20,177,748	21,119,552
(v)	**Other Advances given**		
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	196,316	1,318,892
(vi)	**Other Advances received**		
	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	709,564	-
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	-	9,195,751
(vii)	**Loan outstanding**		
	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited		
	Principal amount	72,371,769	85,641,298
	Interest amount	16,060,621	7,438,532

30 Contingent Liabilities

30	Particular	As at 31st March 2021 (₹)	As at 31st March 2020 (₹)
	Bank Guarantee	23,500,000	-
		-	-
		23,500,000	-

31 Segment reporting

The Company engaged in the business of developing IT tools/softwares, IT solutions and services for building an online commodity market place for providing services to various stakeholders and to be used by farmers, traders, processors, public and private entities for enabling financial transactions. The company has earned 96% of its revenue from its holding company therefore, the company has only one reportable segments which is, developing IT tools/softwares, IT Solutions and services for building an online commodity market place and only one reportable geographical segment. Hence, the financial statements are reflective of the information required by Ind AS 108 "Operating segment".

32 Post retirement benefit plans

I) Defined contribution plans:

The company has Defined Contribution Plans for post employment benefits in form of Provident Fund, Employees' Pension Scheme and Employees' State Insurance Scheme which are administered through Government of India and / or Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). Provident Fund, Employees' Pension Scheme and Employees' State Insurance Scheme (which constitutes an insured benefit) are classified as Defined Contribution Plans as the company has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation beyond making the contributions. The company's contributions to Defined Contribution Plans are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Amount of ₹ 30,57,639 (as of 31st March, 2020: ₹ 16,62,054) is recognised as expense.

II) Defined benefit plan:

(i) Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on death or resignation or retirement at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Company during the year provided Rs 1,03,45,000 (2020: Rs 80,36,000) towards gratuity.

The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

	Particulars	Current year 2020-21 (₹)	Current year 2019-20 (₹)
I.	**Changes in defined benefit obligations**		
	Opening defined benefit obligation	8,036,000	6,595,000
	Interest cost	575,000	480,000
	Current service cost	2,028,000	1,471,000
	Past service cost	-	-
	Effect of Curtailment	-	(789,000)
	Benefits paid	(570,000)	(656,000)
	Actuarial (gains) / loss on obligation	(669,000)	771,000
	Effect of transfer in/ (out)	945,000	164,000
	Closing defined benefit obligation	10,345,000	8,036,000
II.	**Fair value of plan assets**		
	Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
	Expected return	-	-
	Contributions by employer	570,000	656,000
	Benefits paid	(570,000)	(656,000)
	Actuarial gains / (losses)	-	-
	Closing fair value of plan assets	-	-
III.	**Actual return on plan assets**		
	Expected return on plan assets	-	-
	Actuarial gains/(loss) on plan assets	-	-
	Actual return on plan assets	-	-

Particulars		Current year 2020-21 (₹)	Current year 2019-20 (₹)
IV.	**Net liability recognised in the Balance sheet**		
	Liability at the year end	10,345,000	9,477,000
	Fair value of plan assets at the year end	-	-
	Amount recognised in the Balance sheet	10,345,000	9,477,000
V	**Expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss**		
	Current service cost	2,028,000	1,471,000
	Past service cost		
	Finance cost / (income)	575,000	480,000
	Effect of Curtailment	-	(789,000)
	Expected return on plan assets	-	-
	Expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	2,603,000	1,162,000
VI.	**Net (Gain) / Loss recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income**		
	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	72,000	449,000
	Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	-741,000	322,000
	Recognised in other comprehensive income	(669,000)	771,000
VII.	**Actuarial assumptions**		
	Discount rate	6.30%	6.40%
	Expected rate of return on Plan assets	6.40%	7.10%
	Expected salary increase rate	8.00%	8.00%
	Mortality rate	Indian assured lives (2012-14)	Indian assured lives (2012-14)
	Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years
VIII.	**Expected Employer Contribution for next year**	-	-

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the prevailing market yields of Indian government bonds as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation. Estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Compensated absences- other long term employee benefits:

Company does not provide for the encashment of leave or leave with pay. Accordingly for the current year, Company has not recognised any expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on account of provision for compensated absences.

33 Revenue from contracts with customers

(a) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company has determined the categories for disaggregation of revenue considering the types / nature of contracts. The Company derives revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time in the geographical regions:

	March 31, 2021 (In Rupees)	March 31, 2020 (In Rupees)
Revenue by location of customers		
- India	181,113,434	75,218,087
- Outside India		-
	181,113,434	75,218,087
Timing of revenue recognition		
- At a point in time	181,113,434	75,218,087
- Over time	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	181,113,434	75,218,087

(b) Contract liabilities are in the nature of Advance from customers, which arise when the Company has obligation to perform specified services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration.

34 Financial risk management objectives and policies

(a) Risk management framework

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has exposed to credit risk.

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is limited to the risk arising from the inability of a customer to make payment when due. It is the Company's policy to provide credit terms only to creditworthy customers. These debts are continually monitored and therefore, the Company does not expect to incur material credit losses. The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, advances to suppliers, cash and short-term deposits payments, interest receivable on deposits and customer receivables represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk. Deposits and cash balances are placed with reputable banks.

Exposure to credit risk

In line with the prevalent trade practices in India, the Company realises it's trade receivables over a period of 60-180 days from the date of invoice. At the balance sheet date, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheets. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the balance sheet date is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
By Operating segments:		
E- market services	18,628,842	24,650,833
	18,628,842	**24,650,833**

Impairment

Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the Balance sheet date relate to debtors that are in significant financial difficulties and have defaulted on payments. These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements are reviewed by segment heads periodically.

The ageing of trade receivables that were not impaired was as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Neither past due nor impaired		
Past due 1 – 6 months	16,034,118	22,804,201
Past due 6 - 12 months	747,336	230,182
Past due 12 months	1,847,387	1,616,450
	18,628,841	**24,650,833**

c) Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

i) Maturity patterns of borrowings

Maturity patterns of borrowings as at 31st March, 2021

Particular	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings	88,432,391	-	-	88,432,391
Total	88,432,391	-	-	88,432,391

Maturity patterns of borrowings as at 31st March, 2020

Particular	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Short term borrowings	93,079,830	0	0	0
Total	93,079,830	0	0	0

Maturity patterns of Financial Liabilities

Maturity patterns of Financial Liabilities as at 31st March, 2021

Particular	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	1,900,679	21,932,710	-	23,833,389
Other Financial liabilities (Current and Non Current)	794,908,541			794,908,541
Total	796,809,220	21,932,710	-	818,741,930

Maturity patterns of Financial Liabilities as at 31st March, 2020

Particular	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	32,042,718	-	-	32,042,718
Other Financial liabilities (Current and Non Current)	356,866,533	-	-	356,866,533
Total	388,909,251	-	-	388,909,251

35 Fair Value Measurement

Financial Instrument by category

Particulars	March 31, 2021 (₹)	March 31, 2020
Financial assets at amortised cost		
Loans to Employees	2,941,814	2,564,915
Security Deposits	1,907,499	1,435,397
Advances recoverable in cash	7,062,451	13,159,922
Balances with banks held as security against the Bank guarantee	2,500,000	2,500,000
Margin Money Deposits with Banks with more than 12 months maturity	900,000	900,000
Trade receivables	18,628,842	24,650,833
Cash and Cash Equivalents	787,187,117	342,862,246
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-
Interest accrued but not due on Deposits with Banks	545,342	333,460
	821,673,065	388,406,773
Financial Liabilities at amortised cost		
Borrowings	88,432,391	93,079,830
Trade Payables	23,831,622	32,042,718
Employees benefits payable	11,003,584	8,035,448
Balance in custodian Account	783,904,957	348,831,085
	907,172,554	481,989,081

(i) Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted price.

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 technique for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

The financial assets and financial liabilities as at reporting date are level 3 financial instruments. 10569158.308

(ii) Valuation Technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

For the purpose of Fair valuation of Security Deposits, Margin Money Deposits with Banks with more than 12 months maturity and Loan to Employees , the company has used general bank borrowing rate prevalent in the market.

Security deposits are classified as Level 3 category item under the fair value hierarchy based on the valuation technique used to calculate the Fair value.

The fair values of borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. These are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

(iii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

Particular	March 31, 2021 (₹)		March 31, 2020 (₹)	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Loans to Employees	2,941,814	2,941,814	2,564,915	2,564,915
Security deposits	1,907,499	1,907,499	1,435,397	1,435,397
	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	88,432,391	88,432,391	93,079,830	93,079,830
Trade Payables	23,831,622	23,831,622	32,042,718	32,042,718

The carrying amounts of Trade receivable, Cash and Cash Equivalents, Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents,Balances with banks held as security against the Bank guarantee, Advances recoverable in cash,Interest accrued but not due on Deposits with Banks, Balance in Custodian Account, Employees benefit payable and Payables for Fixed Asset are considered to be the same as their fair values, as they are current in nature.

The amount of Fair value of Financial Assets other than Security deposits namely Loan to Employees is considered to be insignificant in value and hence carrying value and fair value is considered as same.

36 Net debt reconciliation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021 (₹)	As at March 31, 2020 (₹)
Cash and Cash equivalents and Bank Overdrafts	787,187,117	342,862,246
Current Borrowings	88,432,391	93,079,830
Net Debt	698,754,726	249,782,416

37 Subsequent events

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 27th November, 2021. There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements as on the Balance sheet date.

38 'World Health Organisation (WHO) declared outbreak of Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) a global pandemic on March 11, 2020.

(a) Consequent to this, Government of India declared lockdown on March 24, 2020 which has impacted the business activities of the Company. Collection from customers have been normal during the lockdown period and has improved post lockdown in certain cases enabling the Company to meet all its liabilities (including employee payables) in a timely manner. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions. The Company has subsequently commenced its operations in a phased manner, starting from April, 2020, in line with the directives from the relevant government authorities.

(b) The Company is fully mobilized to address the deteriorating health and economic situation caused by the rapid spread of Covid-19 in the country:'- the Company's priority is to protect the health and safety of its employees, in particular by rigorously applying the recommendations of local authorities and the World Health Organization;

- the Company is focused on providing the best possible service to customers, whose business is essential to the functioning of the economy;
- the Company is working very actively to protect its profitability and free cash flow and has a steady flow of revenue and does not foresee a major variation from the budgeted revenue.

However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration and accordingly, the impact may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial results. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions..

39 The figures for the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

As per our report of even date attached
For V M Gadiya & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 139007W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agribazaar Technology Limited

Vikas M Gadiya
Proprietor
Membership No.: 122290

Amit Goyal
Managing Director
DIN: 00474023

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Mumbai
Date: 27th November, 2021

Mumbai
Date: 27th November, 2021

AGRIWISE FINSERV LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
Agriwise Finserv Limited (Formerly known as StarAgri Finance Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Agriwise Finserv Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as 'Ind AS financial statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2021, its profits, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the standards on auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on Ind AS Financial Statements.

3. Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note No. 54 of the Ind AS financial statements, the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will have impact on the Company's financial performance is dependent on future developments, which are highly uncertain.

Our Opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

4. Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS 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 to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report which is based on audit procedures performed by us.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
a)	**Transition to Ind AS accounting framework (as described in Note no. 52 of the Ind AS financial statements)**	
	The Company has adopted Ind AS from 1st April 2020 with an effective date of 1st April 2019 for such transition. For periods up to and including the year ended 31st March 2020, the Company had prepared and presented its financial statements in accordance with the erstwhile generally accepted amounting principles in India (Indian GAAP). To give effect of the transition to Ind AS, these financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2021 together with the comparative financial information for the previous year ended 31st March 2020 and the transition date Balance Sheet as at 1st April 2019 have been prepared under Ind AS. The transition has involved significant changes in the company's policies and process for financial reporting, including generation of supportable information and estimates to inter alia determine impact of Ind AS on accounting and disclosure requirement prescribed under extant Reserve Bank of India (RBI) directions. In view of the complexity involved, Ind AS transition and the preparation of financial statements subsequent to the transition date have been areas of key focus in our audit.	• Read the Ind AS impact assessment performed by Management and the resultant changes made to the accounting policies considering the requirement of new framework. • Evaluated the exemptions and exceptions allowed by Ind AS and applied by the Management in applying the first-time adoption principles of Ind AS 101 in respect of fair valuation of assets and liabilities existing as at transition date. • Tested the amounting adjustments posted as at the transition date and in respect of the previous year to convert the financial information reported under erstwhile Indian GAAP to Ind AS. • Tested the disclosures prescribed under Ind AS.

<table>
<tr><th>b)</th><th colspan="2">Impairment of financial assets (Expected Credit Losses) (as described in Note No.8 of the Ind AS financial statements)</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Ind AS 109 requires the Company to recognise impairment loss allowances in the financial assets. Such ECL allowance is required to be measured considering the guiding principles of Ind AS 109 including.
• unbiased, probability weighted outcome under various scenarios;
• impact arising from forward looking macro-economic factors and;
• availability of reasonable and supportable information
Applying these principles involves significant estimation in various underlying aspects, such as:
• staging of loans and estimation of behavioural life;
• determining macro-economic factors impacting credit quality of receivable;
The Company has considered modifications in the terms of the loans in the current year on account of COVID-19 related restructuring measures prescribed by the regulatory bodies.</td><td>• We read and accessed the Company's accounting policies for impairments of financial assets and their compliance with Ind AS 109.
• We tested the criteria for staging of loans based on their past-due status to check compliance with requirement of Ind AS 109.
• We evaluated the reasonableness of the Management estimates by understanding the process of ECL estimation and tested controls around data extraction and valuation.
• Tested the ECL model, including assumptions and underlying computation.
• Audited disclosures included in the Ind AS financial statements in respect of expected credit losses.
• The reasonableness of the Company's considerations of the impact of the current economic environment due to COVID-19 on the ECL determination.</td></tr>
</table>

5. **Other Matters**

Reporting on comparatives in case of first Ind AS financial statements

The comparative financial information of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2020 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1st April, 2019 prepared in accordance with Ind AS included in these Ind AS financial statements have been prepared by the management of the Company and have been reviewed by us. The audit of IGAAP Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2019 have been audited by the predecessor auditor. The report of the predecessor auditor dated 3rd June 2019 expressed an unmodified opinion.

Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory requirements below is not modified in respect of these matters.

6. **Information other than the Ind AS financial statements and Auditor's report thereon**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our Audit Report thereon. These reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of our Audit Report.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information included in the above reports, if we conclude that there is material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and determine the actions under the applicable laws and regulations.

7. **Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Ind AS financial statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('The Act') with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Amounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error design and perform audit procedure 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 amounting policies used and the reasonableness of amounting 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

9. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

9.1 As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

9.2 As required by section 143(3) of the Act, 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 purpose of our audit of Ind AS financial statements;

(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 the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flow and Statement of Changes in equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards), Rules 2015, amended;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these accompanying Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of the such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B" to this report;

(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 by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigation on financial position in its Ind AS financial statements. Refer Note No. 36 to the Ind AS financial statements;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **Mukund M. Chitale & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

(A.V. Kamat)
Partner
M. No. 039585
UDIN: 21039585AAAAFN3239

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29th June 2021

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

Annexure referred to in para 9.1 to the Independent Auditors Report of even date to the members of Agriwise Finserv Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021, we report that;

i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all the Fixed assets are verified once in three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable property in its name. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ii) The Company's business does not involve inventories and accordingly the requirements of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has granted secured and unsecured loans to companies, firms, limited liabilities partnership, or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('The Act'). In respect of which:

(a) The terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are, in our opinion prima facie, not prejudicial to interest of the Company;

(b) The repayment of the principal amount is as stipulated and payment of interest has been regular and in compliance with the Master Direction – Non-Banking Financial Company – Systematically Important Non - Deposit taking Company and Deposit taking Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016;

(c) There is no overdue amount of loans, outstanding as at the year end in respect of these loans.

iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees under section 185 of the Act. Section 186 of the Act is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3 (iv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for the services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income tax, Goods and Service Tax, Employees State Insurance, Cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues of Excise Duty, Duties of Customs and Sales Tax.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no undisputed dues in respect of provident fund, income tax, Goods and Service Tax, Employees State Insurance, Cess and other material statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no disputed dues which have not been deposited by the company on account of dispute except to the stated below:

Name of statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (In ₹)	Period to which it pertains	Forum where pending
The Income Tax Act,1961	Income Tax	1,02,60,542 (Refer Note below)	2016-2017	Commissioner of Appeal (Income Tax)

Note: The above demand is net of ₹ 25,65,140 paid by the company under protest.

viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions, banks or dues to debenture holders during the year. During the year, the Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings from the Government.

ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out accordance with generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi) According to the information and explanations given by management, the managerial remuneration has been paid / provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act.

xii) As the company is not a Nidhi company clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii) According the information and explanation given by the management, transaction with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details have been disclosed in notes to the financial statements, as required by applicable accounting standards.

xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year, therefore provisions of Clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xv) Accordance to the information and explanation given by management, the company has not entered into any non – cash transaction with directors or person connected with them referred in the section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi) The Company is required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and it obtained certificate of registration dated 05 June, 2015.

For **Mukund M. Chitale & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

(A.V. Kamat)
Partner
M. No. 039585
UDIN: 21039585AAAAFN3239

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29th June 2021

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report

Annexure referred to in paragraph 9.2(f) to the Independent Auditors Report of even date to the members of Agriwise Finserv Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021, we report that;

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 Agriwise Finserv Limited ('the Company') as at 31st March, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India" (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of 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.

Auditor's 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 and the Standards on Auditing, issues by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS 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, and adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2021, based on the internal financial control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Control Over Financial Reporting issued by Institute of Chartered Accountant of India.

For **Mukund M. Chitale & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

(A.V. Kamat)
Partner
M. No. 039585
UDIN: 21039585AAAAFN3239

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29th June 2021

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

		Note	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Assets					
1	**Financial Assets**				
	Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,120.38	5,370.28	1,796.60
	Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents	6	383.63	234.50	234.50
	Receivables				
	- Trade Receivables		-	-	-
	- Other Receivables	7	56.47	124.22	87.04
	Loans	8	32,529.98	33,152.45	45,441.39
	Investments	9	500.83	-	-
	Other Financial assets	10	807.54	1,282.00	993.79
2	**Non-financial Assets**				
	Current Tax Assets		56.20	8.66	6.89
	Deferred Tax Assets	11	699.87	701.66	595.94
	Investment Property	12	684.95	-	-
	Property, Plant and Equipment	13.1	58.15	92.00	133.56
	Intangible assets under development	13.2	-	294.81	-
	Other Intangible Assets	13.3	465.64	34.37	52.24
	Right to Use assets	50	98.02	144.36	-
	Other non-financial assets	14	149.66	126.06	151.53
	Total assets		37,611.32	41,565.37	49,493.48
	Liabilities and Equity				
3	**Financial Liabilities**				
	Payables				
	(I) Trade Payables				
	(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
	(ii) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	92.84	163.21	69.23
	(II) Other Payables				
	(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
	(ii) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
	Debt securities	16	1,000.00	-	-
	Borrowings	17	19,118.94	24,161.12	32,774.81
	Lease liability	50	100.47	140.11	-
	Other financial liabilities	18	123.48	276.24	50.97
4	**Non-financial liabilities**				
	Current tax liabilities		-	-	79.19
	Provisions	19	91.52	64.30	83.44
	Other non-financial liabilities	20	24.52	37.33	181.82
	Total liabilities		20,551.77	24,842.31	33,239.46
5	**Equity**				
	Equity share capital	21	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
	Other equity	22	2,059.55	1,723.06	1,254.02
	Total equity		17,059.55	16,723.06	16,254.02
	Total liabilities and equity		37,611.32	41,565.37	49,493.48
	Significant Accounting Policies and notes to the Financial Statements	1 to 59			

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 106655W

For and on behalf the Board of Directors of
Agriwise Finserv Limited

A.V. Kamat
Partner
Membership No.: 039585

Sureshchandra Goyal
Managing Director
DIN: 02018073

Amith Agarwal
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 01140768

Sankari Muthuraj
Company Secretary
Membership No. A25427

Mumbai
Date: June 29, 2021

Mumbai
Date: June 29, 2021

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31 2021
(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	Particulars	Note	Year Ended March 31 2021	Year Ended March 31 2020
1	**Revenue from operations**			
	Interest Income	23	5,144.26	6,486.88
	Net gain on fair value changes	24	1.21	-
	Fees and commission Income		0.11	1.09
	Total Revenue from operations		5,145.58	6,487.97
2	**Other Income**	25	302.96	360.70
	Total Income (1+2)		5,448.54	6,848.67
3	**Expenses**			
	Finance Costs	26	2,364.95	3,499.70
	Impairment on financial instruments	27	805.00	1,040.87
	Employee Benefits Expenses	28	1,040.52	884.03
	Depreciation, amortization and impairment	29	129.04	140.61
	Other expenses	30	624.28	597.24
	Total Expenses		4,963.79	6,162.45
4	**Profit/(loss) before tax**		484.75	686.22
5	**Tax Expense:**	31		
	(1) Current Tax		146.83	206.71
	(2) Deferred Tax charge / (credit)		0.37	(106.41)
			147.20	100.30
6	**Profit/(loss) for the year**		337.55	585.92
7	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Actuarial gain/(loss) on employee defined benefits		5.66	2.73
	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		1.42	0.69
	Sub-total (A)		4.24	2.04
	B. Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Sub-total (B)		-	-
	Other Comprehensive Income (A+B)		4.24	2.04
	Total Comprehensive Income for the year		341.79	587.96
	Earnings per equity share (for continuing operations)	30		
	Basic (₹)		0.22	0.39
	Diluted (₹)		0.22	0.39
	Significant Accounting Policies and notes to the Financial Statements	1 to 59		

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Company Secretary
Membership No. A25427

Mumbai
Date: June 29, 2021

Mumbai
Date: June 29, 2021

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

(a) **Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Authorized Capital			
17,50,00,000 (31 March 2020 17,50,00,000 & 01 April 2019 17,50,00,000) authorised equity shares of face value of Rs 10 per share	17,500.00	17,500.00	17,500.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital:			
15,00,00,000 (31 March 2020 15,00,00,000 & 01 April 2019 15,00,00,000) issued, subscribed and paid up equity shares face value of Rs 10 per share	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00

(b) **Other equity**

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus			OCI	Total Other Equity
	Retained Earnings (Surplus in profit and loss account)	Statutory reserve u/s 45-IC of The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934*	Employees Stock Option Reserve	Re-measurement of the net defined benefit plans	
	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)
Balance as at 01 April 2019	447.63	577.75	222.26	6.37	1,254.01
Profit for the year	585.92	-	-	-	585.92
Actuarial gain/(loss) on employee defined benefits	-	-	-	2.04	2.04
Employee Stock options	-	-	(118.92)	-	(118.92)
Transfer to/from reserves	(90.68)	90.68	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	**942.87**	**668.43**	**103.34**	**8.41**	**1,723.05**
Profit for the year	337.55				337.55
Actuarial gain/(loss) on employee defined benefits				4.24	4.24
Employee Stock options			(5.30)		(5.30)
Transfer to/from reserves	(68.36)	68.36			-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**1,212.06**	**736.79**	**98.04**	**12.65**	**2,059.54**

* Represents reserve created @ 20% of the profit after tax for the year as per the provisions of section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

As per our report of even date attached

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Company Secretary
Membership No. A25427

Mumbai
Date: June 29, 2021

Mumbai
Date: June 29, 2021

Statement of Cash flow for the year ended March 31 2021
(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

			Year ended March 31 2021	Year ended March 31 2020
A	**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**			
	(Loss)/Profit Before Tax		484.75	686.22
	Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash used in operating activities			
	Impairment of Receivables & Loans		805.00	1,040.87
	Depreciation, amortization and impairment		129.04	140.61
	Loss/(Profit) on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment		1.93	-
	Finance cost		2,364.95	3,499.70
	Interest income on fixed deposit		(32.51)	(28.59)
	Loss/(Profit) on sale of investment		-	16.72
	OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES		3,753.16	5,355.53
	Adjustments for working capital changes:			
	Decrease/(Increase) in Receivables		67.75	(37.18)
	Decrease/(Increase) in Loans		(182.53)	11,248.07
	Decrease/(Increase) in Other Financial Assets		485.60	(263.73)
	Decrease/(Increase) in Other Non-Financial Assets		(705.79)	21.48
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables		(70.37)	93.98
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities		(102.12)	(50.23)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions		27.22	(19.14)
	Cash flow generated from (used in) operations		3,272.92	16,348.78
	Income Taxes Refund/(Paid)		(195.21)	(328.95)
	Net Cash generated/(used in) from Operating Activities	(A)	3,077.71	16,019.83
B	**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**			
	Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Intangible Assets		(156.75)	(380.24)
	Fixed deposit placed with bank		(149.13)	-
	Interest Income on Security deposit & fixed deposits		18.60	8.11
	Purchase of mutual fund		(1,000.00)	(5,225.10)
	Sale of mutual fund		500.38	5,208.38
	Net Cash generated/(used in) Investing Activities	(B)	(786.90)	(388.85)
C	**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**			
	Repayment of Lease Liability (including interest)		(80.95)	(88.48)
	Finance cost paid		(2,417.58)	(3,355.14)
	Proceed from debt securities		1,000.00	-
	Repayment of Borrowing (other than debt securities)		(5,037.95)	(8,483.19)
	Repayments of short term borrowing		(4.23)	(130.49)
	Net Cash generated/(used in) from Financing activities	(C)	(6,540.71)	(12,057.30)
	Net Increase/(decrease) in Cash and Equivalents	(A+B+C)	(4,249.90)	3,573.68
D	**Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year**			
	Balance with banks			
	- in current account		5,352.06	1,784.11
	Cash on hand		18.22	12.49
	Cash and cash equivalent as per note 5		5,370.28	1,796.60
	Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year			
	Balance with banks			
	- in current account		1,094.21	5,352.06
	Cash on hand		26.17	18.22
	Cash and cash equivalent as per note 5		1,120.38	5,370.28

		Year ended March 31 2021	Year ended March 31 2020
The movement of borrowings as per Ind AS 7 is as follows:			
Opening balances			
Debt Securities		0.00	0.00
Long-term borrowing		19,282.85	27,766.05
Short-term borrowing		4,878.27	5,008.76
Movements			
Debt Securities		1,000.00	0.00
Long-term borrowing		(4,037.95)	(8,483.19)
Short-term borrowing		(4.23)	(130.49)
Closing balances			
Debt Securities		1,000.00	0.00
Long-term borrowing		15,244.90	19,282.85
Short-term borrowing		4,874.04	4,878.27
Significant Accounting Policies and notes to the Financial Statements	1 to 59		

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 106655W

For and on behalf the Board of Directors of
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A.V. Kamat
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Non-Executive Director
DIN: 01140768

Sankari Muthuraj
Company Secretary
Membership No. A25427

Mumbai
Date: June 29, 2021

Mumbai
Date: June 29, 2021

Notes to accounts

1 Overview

1.1 Background and general information

The name of the Company has been changed from Staragri Finance Limited to Agriwise finserv Limited with effect from 15th October 2020. Agriwise finserv Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated on 14 March 1995. The Company is registered as a non banking financial institution and has obtained certificate of registration from Reserve Bank of India bearing no. B-13.02107 dated 9 December 2015 in pursuance of Section 45-IA of the 'RBI' Act, 1934. The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited ('SACML').

2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance and Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time, other relevant provisions of the Act and accounting principles generally accepted in India. The Ind AS Financial Statements upto year ended 31 March 2020 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules 2006 and other relevant provisions of the Act, considered as the "Previous GAAP".

The financial statements for year ended 31 March 2021 are prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006, (as amended) notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

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

2.2 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are included in following notes:

i) Business model assessment

Classification and measurement of financial assets depends on the results of the solely payment of principal and interest ('SPPI') and the business model test. The Company determines the business model at a level that reflects how the Company's financial assets are managed together to achieve a particular business objective. This assessment includes judgement reflecting all relevant evidence including how the performance of the assets is evaluated and their performance measured, the risks that affect the performance of the assets and how these are managed and how the managers of the assets are compensated.

The Company monitors financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income that are derecognised prior to their maturity to understand the reason for their disposal and whether the reasons are consistent with the objective of the business for which the asset was held. Monitoring is part of the Company's continuous assessment of whether the business model for which the remaining financial assets are held continues to be appropriate and if it is not appropriate whether there has been a change in business model and so a prospective change to the classification of those assets.

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective.

The Company's business model is not assessed on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher level of aggregated portfolios and is based on observable factors such as:

- How the performance of the business model and the financial assets held within that business model are evaluated and reported to the Company's key management personnel.
- The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed.
- How managers of the business are compensated (for example, whether the compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected).

The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Company's assessment.

ii) Impairment of Financial Assets

The measurement of impairment losses across all categories of financial assets requires judgement, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk. These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Company's ECL calculations are outputs of models with a number of underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL models that are considered accounting judgements and estimates include:

- The Company's internal credit grading model, which assigns PDs to the individual grades.
- The Company's criteria for assessing if there has been a significant increase in credit risk and so allowances for financial assets should be measured on a LTECL basis and the qualitative assessment.
- The segmentation of financial assets when their ECL is assessed on a collective basis.
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of inputs.
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and, economic inputs, such as unemployment levels and collateral values, and the effect on PDs, EADs and LGDs.
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and their probability weightings, to derive the economic inputs into the ECL models.

It has been the Company's policy to regularly review its models in the context of actual loss experience and adjust when necessary.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). Indian rupee is the functional currency of the Company. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs with two decimals, unless otherwise indicated.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are re-measured into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date.

Exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.4 Current-non-current classification

Assets

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 company's normal operating cycle;

b. It is held primary for the purpose of being traded;

c. It is expected to be realized within 12 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 12 months after the reporting date.

Current Assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

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

a. It is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle.

b. It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;

c. It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or

d. The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

   Current liabilities include current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

3 Use of accounting estimates and judgments

3.1 Revenue recognition

a. Under IND AS 109 Interest income is recognised using an effective interest method. Interest income in case of financing business is recognised on accrual basis.

b. Profit/loss earned on sale of investments is recognised on trade date basis. Profit/loss on sale of mutual fund units is determined based on the weighted average cost method.

c. Cheque bouncing charges, foreclosure charges, and like any other penal charges collected from client are recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation.

3.2 Property, Plant and Equipment and Depreciation/Amortisation

Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are carried at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and / or accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of tangible fixed asset comprises its purchase price, and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates.

Residual values of all fixed assets are considered as nil.

The Company follows Straight Line Method ('SLM') of depreciation which is computed based on useful lives of assets as provided in Part "C" of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for following asset:

Class of asset	Useful Life
Motor vehicles	4 Years
Office equipments	5 Years
Furnitures and fixtures	10 Years
Software and servers	3 Years
Computers	3 Years

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the useful life of the assets or the primary lease tenor whichever is lower, on a straight-line basis.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loss. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates.

Amortisation is provided on SLM basis, which reflect management's estimate of the useful life of the intangible asset.

Class of asset	**Useful Life**
Software	6 Years

3.3 Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially and subsequently at cost. Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed annually in the notes which form an integral part of the financial statements. Fair values are determined based on an evaluation performed by an accredited external independent valuer applying a valuation technique as per the international norms and standards. Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed off or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from such disposal. The difference between the net sale proceeds and the carrying amount of asset is recognized in statement of profit and loss in the period of derecognition.

3.4 Financial instruments

Initial recognition

The Company recognises the financial asset and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. All the financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivable which are initially recognised at transaction price. Transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial asset and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit and loss, are added to the fair value on the initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement of Non-derivative financial instruments:

(i) Financial Assets at amortised cost

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

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. All the Loans and other receivables under financial assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value as reduced by impairment amount.

(ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss/Other comprehensive income

Instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

If the company decides to classify an instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

(iii) Financial liabilities

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

(a) Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. However, the Company has borrowings at floating rates. Considering the impact of restatement of Effective interest rate, transaction cost is being amortised over the tenure of loan and borrowing.

(b) Trade and other payables

After initial recognition, trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the group neither retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

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

Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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

3.5 Impairment of financial assets

Overview of the ECL principles

The Company records allowance for expected credit losses for all loans, together with loan commitments, in this section all referred to as 'financial instruments' other than those measured at FVTPL. Equity instruments are not subject to impairment under Ind AS 109.

The ECL allowance is based on the credit losses expected to arise over the life of the asset (the lifetime expected credit loss or LTECL), unless there has been no significant increase in credit risk since origination, in which case, the allowance is based on the 12 months' expected credit loss (12m ECL). The Company's policies for determining if there has been a significant increase in credit risk are set out.

The 12mECL is the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.

Both LTECLs and 12m ECLs are calculated on an individual basis, depending on the nature of the underlying portfolio of financial instruments.

The Company has established a policy to perform an assessment, at the end of each year end, of whether a financial instrument's credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, by considering the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining life of the financial instrument.

Based on the above process, the Company categorises its loans into Stage 1, Stage 2 and Stage 3, as described below:

Stage 1: When loans are first recognised, the Company recognises an allowance based on 12mECLs. This also include facilities where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 2.

Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the LTECLs. Stage 2 loans also include facilities, where the credit risk has improved and the loan has been reclassified from Stage 3.

Stage 3: Loans considered credit-impaired. The Company records an allowance for the LTECLs.

Undrawn loan commitments:

Undrawn loan commitments are commitments under which, over the duration of the commitment, the Company is required to provide a loan with pre-specified terms to the customer. Undrawn loan commitments are in the scope of the ECL requirements.

The Calculation of ECLs:

The Company calculates ECLs based on a probability-weighted scenario to measure the expected cash shortfalls, discounted at an approximation to the EIR. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

The mechanics of the ECL calculations are outlined below and the key elements are, as follows:

Probability of Default (PD): The Probability of Default is an estimate of the likelihood of default over a given time horizon. A default may only happen at a certain time over the assessed period, if the facility has not been previously derecognised and is still in the portfolio.

Exposure at Default (EAD): The Exposure at Default is an estimate of the exposure at a future default date, taking into account expected changes in the exposure after the reporting date, including repayments of principal and interest, whether scheduled by contract or otherwise, expected drawdowns on committed facilities, and accrued interest from missed payments.

Loss Given Default (LGD): The Loss Given Default is an estimate of the loss arising in the case where a default occurs at a given time. It is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due and those that the lender would expect to receive, including from the realisation of any collateral. It is usually expressed as a percentage of the EAD.

Impairment losses and releases are accounted for and disclosed separately from modification losses or gains that are accounted for as an adjustment of the financial asset's gross carrying value.

When estimating life time expected credit loss (LTECLs) for undrawn loan commitments, the Company estimates the expected portion of the loan commitment that will be drawn down over its expected life. The ECL is then based on the present value of the expected shortfalls in cash flows if the loan is drawn down, based on a probability-weightage. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted at an approximation to the expected EIR on the loan.

At every reporting date, the above calculated PDs, EAD and LGDs are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed

The mechanics of the ECL method are summarised below:

Stage 1: The 12 months ECL is calculated as the portion of LTECLs that represent the ECLs that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. The Company calculates the 12 months ECL allowance based on the expectation of a default occurring in the 12 months following the reporting date. These expected 12-months default probabilities are applied to a forecast EAD and multiplied by the expected LGD and discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

Stage 2: When a loan has shown a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the Company records an allowance for the LTECLs. The mechanics are similar to those explained above, but PDs and LGDs are estimated over the lifetime of the instrument. The expected cash shortfalls are discounted by an approximation to the original EIR.

Stage 3: For loans considered credit-impaired, the Company recognises the lifetime expected credit losses for these loans. The method is similar to that for stage 2 assets, with the PD set at 100%.

In ECL model the Company relies on broad range of forward looking information for economic inputs.

Write-off

Write-off of assets are considered in line with internally approved policy. Additionally, the Company may consider case specific write off based on recovery prospects and based on the recommendation of Credit Risk officer with relevant sanctioning authority.

Determination of fair value

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 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.

In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as summarised below:

- Level 1 financial instruments - Those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.
- Level 2 financial instruments - Those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. In addition, adjustments may be required for the condition or location of the asset or the extent to which it relates to items that are comparable to the valued instrument. However, if such adjustments are based on unobservable inputs which are significant to the entire measurement, the Company will classify the instruments as Level 3.
- Level 3 financial instruments - Those that include one or more unobservable input that is significant to the measurement as whole.

3.6 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan:

A defined contribution plan is a plan for the post-employment benefit of an employee under which the Company pays fixed periodic contributions into Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Corporations. The Company has no further legal or constructive obligation to pay once contributions are made. Contributions made are charged to employee benefit expenses in the period in which the employment services qualifying for the benefit are provided.

Defined benefit plan:

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan which is administered through Company gratuity scheme. The Company's net obligation in respect of gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted.

The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures. The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields on Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date.

When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the net total of any unrecognised actuarial losses and past service costs and the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The Company recognises all re-measurement gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans in the Statement of other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and not reclassified to statement of profit and loss in the subsequent period. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of 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 recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs in the statement of profit and loss.

Share-based payments:

Equity-settled plans are accounted at fair value as at the grant date in accordance with Ind AS 102 “ Share- Based Payments”. The fair value of the share-based option is determined at the grant date using a market-based option valuation model which includes an estimated forfeiture rate. The fair value of the option is recorded as compensation expense amortised over the vesting period of the award, with a corresponding increase in other components of Equity under the head “Share Options Outstanding Account”. On exercise of the option, the proceeds are recorded as share capital.

3.7 Taxation

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

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit/ (tax loss) for the year determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from ‘profit before tax’ as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years & items that are never taxable or deductible. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and

- indexation benefit in relation to investments in subsidiaries, given that the Company does not have any intentions to dispose such investments in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised, such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity or OCI is recognised in equity or OCI and not in the statement of profit and loss.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

3.8 Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive (potential) equity equivalent shares outstanding during the period except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

3.9 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

3.10 Provisions and contingences

A provision is recognised 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 more likely than not that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Unwinding of the discount (accretion) is recognized as a finance cost. Discount rates are assessed and projected timing of future obligations each reporting year.

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 embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

3.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement include cash in hand, balances with the banks and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

3.12 Lease accounting

(a) Leases

Company as a Lessee

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

The Company recognizes right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which the Company is a lessee, except for a short term lease of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. For short term lease and low-value asset arrangements, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on straight-line basis over the lease term.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease arrangement. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are measured according to such options when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise these options.

The right-of-use asset are recognized at the inception of the lease arrangement at the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of lease arrangement reduced by any lease incentives received, added by initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. Estimated useful life of right-of-use assets is determined on the basis of useful life of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that their carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any is recognized in the statement of profit and loss account.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost, at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease arrangement or, if not readily determinable, at the incremental borrowing rate in the country of domicile of such leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with corresponding adjustments to right-of-use assets to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

Company as a Lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as finance or operating lease. If the terms of the lease arrangement transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, such lease arrangement is classified as finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

In case of sub-lease, the Company recognizes investment in sub-lease separately in the financial statements. The sub-lease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from such lease arrangement. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease arrangement.

Transition

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' with effect from April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method. Cumulative effect of initially applying the standard has been recognized on the date of initial application and hence the Company has not restated comparative information. The Company has recorded Lease liability at the present value of the future lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right-of-use asset at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application.

The Company has selected practical expedient for the following:

a) Not recognizing right-of-use asset and lease liability for leases having a lease term of 12 months or less as on date of initial application and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with such leases as an expense over the lease term.

b) Excluded the initial direct cost from the measurement of the right of use asset at the date of initial application.

c) Ind AS 116 is applied only to those contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

Accordingly, the Company has recognized right-of-use asset of ₹ 215.30 lakhs and a lease liability of ₹ 215.02 lakhs in the financial statements on the date of initial application. There is no impact on the retained earnings. Due to adoption of Ind AS 116, the nature of expenses has changed from rent in previous periods to depreciation cost on right-of-use asset and finance cost for interest on lease liability. The effect of this standard is not significant on the profit for the year of the Company. Further as per Ind AS 116, the principal portion of lease payments and interest on lease liability has been disclosed under the cash outflow from financing activities. Operating lease payments as per Ind AS 17 – Leases were disclosed under the cash outflow from operating activities.

4. Standard issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2021.

Notes to accounts to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
I.	**Cash on hand**	26.17	18.22	12.49
II.	**Balances with Banks**			
	(a) In Current Accounts	1094.21	5,352.06	1,784.11
	Total (I and II)	1,120.38	5,370.28	1,796.60

6 Bank Balance other than 5(II) above

		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
I.	**Bank deposit**	383.63	234.50	234.50
	(Held as margin money against Securitisation)			
	Total	383.63	234.50	234.50

7 Other Receivables

		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
(a)	Receivable considered good, Secured;	-	-	-
	Less: Impairment Loss Allowance	-	-	-
(b)	Receivable considered good, Unsecured;	56.47	124.22	87.04
	Less: Impairment Loss Allowance	-	-	-
(c)	Receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-
	Less: Impairment Loss Allowance	-	-	-
(d)	Receivables-Credit Impaired	49.64	148.29	50.98
	Less: Impairment Loss Allowance	(49.64)	(148.29)	(50.98)
	Total	56.47	124.22	87.04
(e)	**The receivables includes dues from related parties:**			
	Gross carrying amount	3.12	60.94	96.52
	Less: Impairment Loss Allowance	(1.57)	(36.56)	(35.71)
	Net Carrying amount	1.55	24.37	60.81

Past Due analysis of Receivables and Impairment Loss allowance

Impairment Loss allowance on receivable has been provided using Provision matrix using practical expedient in the absence of default history. The provision held on the trade receivable represents lifetime loss allowance set out in the table below:

Impairment loss allowance	Not Due	0-90 Days	91-365 Days	Total
As at March 31, 2021				
Gross Amount	-	-	49.64	49.64
Impairment Loss Allowance	-	-	(49.64)	(49.64)
Net Amount	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2020				
Gross Amount	-	-	148.29	148.29
Impairment Loss Allowance	-	-	(148.29)	(148.29)
Net Amount	-	-	-	-
As at April 01, 2019				
Gross Amount	-	-	50.98	50.98
Impairment Loss Allowance	-	-	(50.98)	(50.98)
Net Amount	-	-	0.00	0.00

8. Loans

	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020			As at April 01, 2019		
	Amortized cost	At Fair Value Through other comprehensive income	Total	Amortized cost	At Fair Value Through other comprehensive income	Total	Amortized cost	At Fair Value Through other comprehensive income	Total
By Nature									
Term Loans & others	35,110.76	-	35,110.76	35,677.25	-	35,677.25	47,776.17	-	47,776.17
Gross Carrying Amount	**35,110.76**	**-**	**35,110.76**	**35,677.25**	**-**	**35,677.25**	**47,776.17**	**-**	**47,776.17**
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(2,580.78)	-	(2,580.78)	(2,524.80)	-	(2,524.80)	(2,334.78)	-	(2,334.78)
Net Carrying Amount	32,529.98	-	32,529.98	33,152.45	-	33,152.45	45,441.39	-	45,441.39
By Security									
Secured by tangible assets (refer note 1)	33,891.48	-	33,891.48	34,030.27	-	34,030.27	44,246.85	-	44,246.85
Unsecured (refer note 2)	1,219.28	-	1,219.28	1,646.98	-	1,646.98	3,529.32	-	3,529.32
Gross Carrying Amount	35,110.76	-	35,110.76	35,677.25	-	35,677.25	47,776.17	-	47,776.17
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(2,580.78)	-	(2,580.78)	(2,524.80)	-	(2,524.80)	(2,334.78)	-	(2,334.78)
Net Carrying Amount	**32,529.98**	**-**	**32,529.98**	**33,152.45**	**-**	**33,152.45**	**45,441.39**	**-**	**45,441.39**
By Borrower Category									
Public Sectors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Sectors	16,321.34	-	16,321.34	14,177.35	-	14,177.35	19,916.76	-	19,916.76
Others in India	18,789.42	-	18,789.42	21,499.90	-	21,499.90	27,859.41	-	27,859.41
Gross Carrying Amount	**35,110.76**	**-**	**35,110.76**	**35,677.25**	**-**	**35,677.25**	**47,776.17**	**-**	**47,776.17**
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(2,580.78)	-	(2,580.78)	(2,524.80)	-	(2,524.80)	(2,334.78)	-	(2,334.78)
Net Carrying Amount	32,529.98	-	32,529.98	33,152.45	-	33,152.45	45,441.39	-	45,441.39
The loan balance includes dues from related parties as below:									
Gross Carrying amount	876.00	-	876.00	462.26	-	462.26	2,677.70	-	2,677.70
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(23.65)	-	(23.65)	(14.38)	-	(14.38)	(33.20)	-	(33.20)
Net Carrying amount	852.35	-	852.35	447.88	-	447.88	2,644.50	-	2,644.50

Note 1: Security against loan generally includes pledge of Mortgage of real estate and Hypothecation of movable and immovable assets

Note 2: Unsecured loan includes loans which are contractually unsecured or where security creation has not been done

Loans at amortized cost

	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Exposure	Loss Allowance	Exposure	Loss Allowance	Exposure	Loss Allowance	Exposure	Loss Allowance
As on March 31, 2021	26,602.91	1,151.15	5,679.28	5.82	2,828.57	1,423.81	35,110.76	2,580.78
As on March 31, 2020	25,027.29	577.02	7,853.42	269.85	2,796.54	1,677.92	35,677.25	2,524.80
As on April 01, 2019	39,293.72	1,189.38	6,967.65	163.94	1,514.80	981.46	47,776.17	2,334.78

Reconciliation of loss allowance for loans at amortised cost

	March 31, 2021				March 31, 2020				April 01, 2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount opening balance	25,027.30	7,853.41	2,796.53	35,677.24	39,293.73	6,967.64	1,514.79	47,776.16	42,809.96	4,834.04	1,763.28	49,407.28
Assets derecognised or repaid (excluding write offs)	3,440.64	2,307.94	940.01	6,688.59	10,975.94	2,518.17	243.50	13,737.61	15,094.66	1,997.04	10.69	17,102.39
Transfer from stage 1	(3,070.05)	2,541.53	528.52	-	(6,048.37)	4,688.77	1,359.60	-	(4,160.73)	3,705.39	455.34	-
Transfer from stage 2	1,255.23	(2,566.02)	1,310.79	-	1,142.78	(2,135.58)	992.80	-	450.96	(945.13)	494.17	-
Transfer from stage 3	69.73	-	(69.73)	-	237.55	-	(237.55)	-	648.59	117.63	(766.22)	-
Amounts written off	3.00	47.12	797.54	847.66	40.29	118.31	594.93	753.53	193.53	172.60	421.09	787.22
New assets originated	6,764.35	205.41	-	6,969.76	1,417.84	969.06	5.32	2,392.22	14,833.14	1,425.35	-	16,258.49
Gross carrying amount closing balance	26,602.92	5,679.27	2,828.56	35,110.75	25,027.30	7,853.41	2,796.53	35,677.24	39,293.73	6,967.64	1,514.79	47,776.16

	March 31, 2021				March 31, 2020				April 01, 2019			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
ECL Allowance - opening balance	577.02	269.85	1,677.92	2,524.79	1,189.38	163.94	981.46	2,334.78	759.96	82.93	977.30	1,820.19
Addition during the year	574.13	-	-	574.13	-	105.91	696.46	802.37	479.74	81.01	291.30	852.05
Reversal during the year	-	(264.03)	(254.11)	(518.14)	(612.36)	-	-	(612.36)	(50.32)	-	-287.14	(337.46)
ECL Allowance - Closing balance	1,151.15	5.82	1,423.81	2,580.78	577.02	269.85	1,677.92	2,524.79	1,189.38	163.94	981.46	2,334.78

9 Investments

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Investment at fair value through Profit and loss			
Investment in Mutual Funds (20,01,533.256 units of SBI Short Term Debt Fund - Regular Plan - Growth)	500.83	-	-
Total	500.83	-	-

10 Other Financial Assets: (at amortised cost)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposit	40.08	26.17	5.69
Interest accrued on loans & Advances	522.63	1,007.93	776.14
Advances to related parties	-	10.79	-
Security Deposit	236.39	189.08	184.24
Vendor Advances	3.61	27.84	27.72
Investment in Sublease	1.23	3.99	-
Advance to employees	3.60	16.20	-
Total	807.54	1,282.00	993.79
Dues from related parties:			
Interest accrued on loans & Advances	31.53	64.79	86.09
Security Deposit	18.00	18.00	-
Advance to employees	-	15.00	-

11 Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
A.	**Deferred Tax Assets**			
	Depreciation	(11.71)	(1.46)	(10.69)
	Loans	745.08	735.83	694.99
	Others	(1.26)	19.74	11.63
	Provision for ESOP	24.68	24.85	-
	Sub-total (A)	756.79	778.96	695.93
B.	**Deferred Tax Liabilities**			
	Interest on NPA	49.92	58.95	57.06
	Borrowings	7.00	20.18	39.91
	Others	-	(1.83)	3.02
	Sub-total (B)	56.92	77.30	99.99
	Total	699.87	701.66	595.94

12 Investment Property

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Cost or Deemed cost			
At beginning of the year			
Additions	685.63		
Disposals			
Balance at end of year (A)	685.63	-	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
At beginning of the year	-	-	-
Additions	0.68	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance at end of year (B)	0.68	-	-
Carrying amount (A-B)	684.95	-	-

Note 1. Investment property is not pledged.

Note 2. No income is generated from the investment property and no direct expense is incurred on the same. (P.Y. Nil)

Note 3. Fair value of investment property as on 31 March 2021 ₹ 684.18 lakh (31 March 2020: Nil, 01 April 2019: Nil. The fair value of the investment properties has been determined by an external independent property valuer, having appropriate professional qualification and experience in the location and category of property being valued.

13.1 Property Plant and Equipment

	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Servers and networks	Computers	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost / Deemed Cost as at April 01, 2019	17.36	5.01	1.93	48.46	15.53	45.27	133.56
Additions	-	0.51	-	-	9.04	0.68	10.23
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Block as at March 31, 2020	17.36	5.52	1.93	48.46	24.57	45.95	143.79
Additions	0.86	-	-	-	0.80	-	1.66
Disposals	-	-	1.93	-	-	19.44	21.37
Gross Block as at March 31, 2021	18.22	5.52	-	48.46	25.37	26.51	124.08
Depreciation as at April 01, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	5.55	0.61	-	12.93	8.96	23.74	51.79
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2020	5.55	0.61	-	12.93	8.96	23.74	51.79
Depreciation for the year	4.86	0.61		12.60	7.36	8.15	33.58
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	19.44	19.44
Accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2021	10.41	1.22	-	25.53	16.32	12.45	65.93
Net Carrying Value as on April 01, 2019	17.36	5.01	1.93	48.46	15.53	45.27	133.56
Net Carrying Value as on March 31, 2020	11.81	4.91	1.93	35.53	15.61	22.21	92.00
Net Carrying Value as on March 31, 2021	7.81	4.30	-	22.93	9.05	14.06	58.15

Note: The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 01, 2019 (transition date) measured as per previous GAAP and use the carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date

13.2 Intangible assets under development

The Company has during the previous year started the development of an application software internally and in accordance with AS-26 "Intangible Assets" capitalised the following expenses:

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Opening Balance	294.81	-	-
Addition during the year			
(i) Salaries and wages	133.23	262.76	-
(ii) Contribution to provident and other funds	-	1.81	-
(iii) Remuneration to executive directors	5.29	24.47	-
(iv) Rent	4.32	3.72	-
(v) Computer expenses	1.02	2.05	-
Less: Capitalised during the year	(438.67)	-	-
Closing Balance	-	294.81	-

13.3 Other Intangible assets (Software)

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Cost / Deemed Cost as at April 01, 2019	52.24	52.24	52.24
Additions (refer below note 2 & above note 13.2)	449.23	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Cost at the end of the year	501.47	52.24	52.24
Accumulated amortization as at April 01, 2019	17.87	-	-
Amortization for the year	17.96	17.87	-
Disposals	-	-	-
Accumulated amortization at the end of the year	35.83	17.87	-
Net carrying amount	465.64	34.37	52.24

Note 1: The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its intangible assets recognised as of April 01, 2019 (transition date) measured as per previous GAAP and use the carrying value as its deemed cost as on the transition date

Note 2: Addition during the year consist of expenditure capitalised during the year of ₹ 438.67 lakhs as shown in note 13.2 and ₹ 10.56 lakhs directly incurred on the same.

14 Other Non-financial Assets

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Prepaid rentals	-	-	28.05
Prepaid Expenses-Others	45.96	44.06	47.83
Balance with government authority	103.70	82.00	75.65
Total	149.66	126.06	151.53

15 Payables

		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
(I)	**Trade Payables**			
(i)	dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
(ii)	dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	92.84	163.21	69.23
Total		92.84	163.21	69.23
Dues to related parties:				
Trade Payable to related parties		1.54	2.19	-

16 Debt Securities

Debt Securities at amortised cost

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Privately placed Bonds/Debentures			
- Secured (refer below note 1)	1,000.00	-	-
- Unsecured			
	1,000.00	-	-
Debt securities in India	1,000.00	-	-
Debt securities outside India	-	-	-
Total	1,000.00	-	-

17 Borrowings

Borrowings from Banks and Others at amortised cost

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Term loans			
from banks & others			
- Secured (refer below note 1)	14,244.90	19,282.85	27,766.05
- Unsecured	-	-	-
Loans repayable on demand			
from banks	4,874.04	4,878.27	5,008.76
From other	-	-	-
	19,118.94	24,161.12	32,774.81
Borrowings in India	19,118.94	24,161.12	32,774.81
Borrowings outside India	-	-	-
Total	19,118.94	24,161.12	32,774.81

Note:

1 All secured borrowing of the company are covered under pari-passu first charge on all the assets excluding own tangible fixed assets and intangible assets, trading portfolio, investment in subsidiaries and affiliates, tax assets, deferred tax assets and unamortized expenses and corporate guarantee by holding company.

2 The Company has not classified or designated any of its financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss account (FVTPL).

18 Other Financial Liabilities

Other Financial Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Interest Accrued but not due	106.95	170.40	39.39
Accrued salaries and benefits	11.53	100.84	11.58
Payable to non executive director	5.00	5.00	-
Total	123.48	276.24	50.97

19 Provisions

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Provisions for bonus*	40.00	-	39.96
Provision for gratuity	51.52	64.30	43.48
Total	91.52	64.30	83.44

* Provisions for bonus	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Opening Balance	-	39.96	-
Addition	40.00	-	39.96
Payment/Reversal	-	39.96	-
Closing Balance	40.00	-	39.96

20 Other Non-Financial Liabilities

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Statutory Dues	24.52	37.33	62.00
Income received in Advance	-	-	119.82
Total	24.52	37.33	181.82

21 Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
(a1) Authorized Capital			
17,50,00,000 (Previous year: 17,50,00,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	17,500.00	17,500.00	17,500.00
(a2) Issued, subscribed and paid up capital:			
15,00,00,000 (Previous year: 15,00,00,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each, fully paid-up	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00

Movement in Number of Equity Shares

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Opening Balance	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Add: Allotment made during the year	-	-	-
Less: Buyback during the year	-	-	-
Closing Balance	150,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000

Equity Shareholdings Pattern

Name	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020		April 01, 2019	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	150,000,000	100%	150,000,000	100%	150,000,000	100%

22 Other equity

Description of Reserve	As at March 31 2021	As at March 31 2020	As at April 01 2019
Statutory Reserve			
Opening Balance	668.43	577.75	577.75
Transfer from retained earnings	68.36	90.68	-
Closing Balance (refer below note 1)	736.79	668.43	577.75
Stock Options outstanding Account			
Opening Balance	103.34	222.26	222.26
Add: Employee stock compensation (reversal)	(5.30)	(118.92)	-
Closing Balance (refer below note 2)	98.04	103.34	222.26
Retained Earning			
Opening Balance	942.88	447.64	447.64
Transfer of Profit / (Loss) in the Statement of Profit and Loss	337.55	585.92	-
Transfer to Statutory Reserve	(68.36)	(90.68)	-
Closing Balance (refer below note 3)	1,212.07	942.88	447.64
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Opening Balance	8.41	6.37	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on employee defined benefits	4.24	2.04	6.37
Closing Balance (refer below note 4)	12.65	8.41	6.37
Total	2,059.55	1,723.06	1,254.02

Note

1. Represents reserve created @ 20% of the profit after tax for the year as per the provisions of section 45-IC of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
2. Share options outstanding account - Share-based compensation reserves represent the equity-settled shares and share options granted to employees (refer note 43). The reserve is made up of the cumulative value of services received from employees recorded over the vesting period commencing from the grant date of equity-settled shares and share options and is reduced by the expiry of the share options.
3. Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to special reserve, general reserve, dividends distributions paid to shareholders and dividend distribution tax thereon.
4. Other comprehensive income represents the remeasurements of the defined benefit gratuity plan; comprising of actuarial gains and losses on it's net liabilities / assets.

23 Interest income

	Year ended March 31, 2021				Year ended March 31, 2020			
	On Financial Assets measured at fair value through OCI	On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost	Interest Income on Securities classified at fair value through profit or loss	Total	On Financial Assets measured at fair value through OCI	On Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost	Interest Income on Securities classified at fair value through profit or loss	Total
Interest on Loans		5,111.75		5,111.75		6,458.29		6,458.29
Interest on deposits with Banks		32.51		32.51		28.59		28.59
Total	-	5,144.26	-	5,144.26	-	6,486.88	-	6,486.88

24 Net gain/ (loss) on fair value changes

	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Net gain/ (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		
On trading portfolio		
- Investments	1.21	-
Total	1.21	-
Fair Value Changes		
- Realised	0.38	-
- Unrealised	0.83	-
Total	1.21	-

25 Other income

	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Interest income from security deposit	-	147.68
Bad debts recovery	188.97	74.18
Miscellaneous income		
Foreclosure fees	42.05	86.41
Others #	71.94	52.43
Total	302.96	360.70

includes charges recovered on account of delayed payments.

Disclosure as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) – 115 on “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015:

	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
i. Type of Service		
Fees and Commission Income	0.11	1.09
Foreclosure fees	42.05	86.41
Others (including charges recovered on account of delayed payments)	71.94	52.43
Total	114.10	139.93
ii. Primary Geographical market		
Outside India	-	-
India	114.10	139.93
Total	114.10	139.93
iii. Timing of Revenue Recognition		
at a point in time upon rendering services	114.10	139.93
over period of time upon rendering services	-	-
Total	114.10	139.93
iv. Trade Receivables towards contracts with customers		
Opening Balance	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-
Total	0.00	0.00

As on March 2021/2020, the Company doesn’t have any unsatisfied/partially satisfied performance obligation.

26 Finance cost

	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Interest on borrowings	1,997.80	3,472.60
Interest on lease liability	10.82	13.55
Interest on debt securities	342.87	-
Processing, syndication and bank charges	13.46	13.55
Total	2,364.95	3,499.70

27 Impairment losses on financial instruments

	Year Ended March 31, 2021				Year Ended March 31, 2020			
	On Financial instruments measured at fair value through OCI	On Financial instruments measured at Amortised Cost	On Financial instruments measured at Cost less impairment	Total	On Financial instruments measured at fair value through OCI	On Financial instruments measured at Amortised Cost	On Financial instruments measured at Cost less impairment	Total
On Loans	-	55.98		55.98		290.02		290.02
On Receivables	-	(98.65)		(98.65)		(2.69)		(2.69)
Bad debts and advances written off	-	847.67		847.67		753.54		753.54
Total	-	805.00	-	805.00	-	1,040.87	-	1,040.87

28 Employee benefits

	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Salaries and wages including bonus*	991.92	930.24
Contribution to provident fund	30.38	33.16
Provision on gratuity (refer note 42)	19.52	23.63
Share Based Payments to employees (refer note 43)	(5.30)	(118.92)
Staff welfare expenses	4.00	15.92
Total	1,040.52	884.03

*Includes remuneration to directors

Managing Director	26.45	26.45
Other Executive Directors	26.45	26.45
Less : Capitalised during the year	(5.29)	(24.47)
Total	47.61	28.43

29 Depreciation, amortization and impairment

	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Property, Plant and Equipment	33.58	51.79
Intangible Assets	17.96	17.87
Investment Property	0.68	-
Right to Use Asset	76.82	70.95
Total	129.04	140.61

30 Other expenses

	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Advertisement and business promotion	92.15	7.50
Auditors' remuneration (refer note 33)	11.50	8.04
Commission and brokerage	2.00	3.48
Communication	9.03	13.37
Computer expenses	65.55	55.42
Collateral Management Fees	7.41	11.67
Commission to non-executive directors	14.00	14.00
Directors' sitting fees	5.40	3.80
Electricity charges	9.55	11.01
Insurance	12.05	7.88
Legal and professional fees	134.66	186.41
Loss on sale of fixed assets	1.93	-
Loss on sale of Mutual Fund	-	16.72
Membership and subscription	1.02	3.18
Office expenses	19.70	27.45
Postage and courier	4.88	4.68
Printing and stationery	5.23	7.35
Rates and taxes	2.07	3.48
Rating fees	30.50	22.00
Rent*	4.13	3.14
Repairs and maintenance	19.14	19.57
ROC expenses	0.46	1.12
GST expenses	40.77	54.03
Stamp duty	10.63	1.34
Travelling and conveyance	38.42	54.24
Housekeeping and security charges	38.10	41.82
Referral fees	-	4.54
Corporate social responsibilities expenses (refer note 34)	44.00	10.00
Total	624.28	597.24

*Rent	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Total Debited to Profit and Loss Account	85.08	82.53
Less : Repayment of Lease Liability (refer note 51)	80.95	79.39
Total	4.13	3.14

31 Reconciliation of Income tax

(A) Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss

	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax	146.83	206.71
Total current tax expenses	146.83	206.71
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	0.37	(106.41)
Deferred tax charge / (credit)	0.37	(106.41)
Tax expense for the year	147.20	100.30

(B) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Actuarial (loss) gain on gratuity fund	1.42	0.69
Income tax (credit)/charge to OCI	1.42	0.69

(C) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Profit Before Tax	484.75	686.22
Statutory Income Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax on Accounting Profit	122.00	172.71
Tax charge at Statutory Rate		
Tax effect of permanent tax items		
Non Taxable Items	11.56	10.93
Other Taxable Items	13.64	(83.34)
Total effect of Tax Adjustments	25.20	(72.41)
Tax expense recognised during the year	147.20	100.30

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

		As at March 31, 2020	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in OCI	As at March 31, 2021
A.	**Deferred Tax Assets**				
	Depreciation	(1.46)	(10.25)	-	(11.71)
	Loans	735.83	9.25	-	745.08
	Others	19.74	(19.58)	(1.42)	(1.26)
	Provision for ESOP	24.85	(0.17)	-	24.68
	Sub-total (A)	778.96	(20.75)	(1.42)	756.79
B.	**Deferred Tax Liabilities**				
	Interest on NPA	58.95	(9.03)	-	49.92
	Borrowings	20.18	(13.18)		7.00
	Others	(1.83)	1.83	-	-
	Sub-total (B)	77.30	(20.38)	-	56.92
Deferred Tax Assets/(liability) (net)		701.66	(0.37)	(1.42)	699.87

		As at March 31 2019	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in OCI	As at March 31, 2020
A.	**Deferred Tax Assets**				
	Depreciation	(10.69)	9.23	-	(1.46)
	Loans	694.99	40.84	-	735.83
	Others	11.63	8.80	(0.69)	19.74
	Provision for ESOP	-	24.85	-	24.85
	Sub-total (A)	695.93	83.72	(0.69)	778.96
B.	**Deferred Tax Liabilities**				
	Interest on NPA	57.06	1.89	-	58.95
	Borrowings	39.91	(19.73)	-	20.18
	Others	3.02	(4.85)	-	(1.83)
	Sub-total (B)	99.99	(22.69)	-	77.30
	Deferred Tax Assets/(liability) (net)	595.94	106.41	(0.69)	701.66

32 Earnings per Share

		For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Basic earnings per share			
Net profit / (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders (Rs in lakhs)	(A)	337.55	585.92
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year (Nos.)	(B)	150,000,000	150,000,000
Basic earnings / (loss) per share (Rs)	(A / B)	0.22	0.39
Dilutive earnings per share			
Number of equity shares considered for basic earnings per share (based on date of issue of shares) (Nos)	(C)	150,000,000	150,000,000
Weighted average number of equity shares considered for dilutive earnings per share (Nos.)	(D)	1,770,000	1,890,000
Total no. of shares	(C+D)	151,770,000	151,890,000
Dilutive earnings per share	(A)/(C+D)	0.22	0.39

33 Payments to auditors

		Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
a)	For audit	11.50	8.00
b)	For taxation matters	-	-
c)	For other services	-	0.04
d)	For reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Total		11.50	8.04

34 Expenditure incurred for corporate social responsibility

	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
Gross amount required to be spent	26.00	28.00
Donation to Trust carrying out CSR Activities	44.00	10.00
CSR Amount unspent /(Set off)	-	18.00

35 Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Particulars		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
(i)	Principle amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	-	-	-
(ii)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	-	-	-
(iii)	The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-	-
(iv)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-	-
(v)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-	-
(vi)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-	-

36 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities:

a) Income tax demand is being contested by the company at Commissioner Income Tax Appeals ₹ 128.26 lakhs. The Company has been legally advised that it has a good case and the demand by the authority is not tenable. Amount of ₹ 25.65 lakhs is paid under protest. Future cash flows in respect of these are determinable only on receipt of judgments / decisions pending with appropriate authority. (31 March 2020: ₹ 128.26 lakhs, 01 April 2019: Nil).

b) Company does not have any pending litigations which will have impact on its financial position.

c) Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

Commitments

a) Estimated amount of Loans (Assets) undrawn as at year end is Nil (31 March 2020: Nil, 01 April 2019: ₹ 138.97 lakhs).

b) Estimated amount of expenditure to be incurred on intangible under development amounting to ₹ Nil (31 March 2020: 185.75 lakhs, 01 April 2019: ₹ Nil).

37 Code on Social Security

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("Code") relating to employee benefits during the employment and post-employment benefits has been published in the Gazette of India on 28th September, 2020. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on 13th November, 2020. The effective date from which these changes are applicable is yet to be notified. The Company will assess and record the impact, if any when the rules are notified and the Code becomes effective.

38 Segment Reporting

The Company is in the business of providing financial services. As such, all activities undertaken by the Company are incidental to the main business segment based on the reporting to key managerial persons (KMPs).

39 Capital Management

The Company is registered as Non Deposit Non-Banking Finance Company (ND- NBFC) with Reserve Bank of India. The Company is required to maintain regulated Capital Adequacy Ratio (CRAR) of minimum 15% with minimum Tier I Capital of 10%. Tier I Capital [also referred as Net Owned Fund ("NOF")] is computed as Owned Fund (refer footnote) reduced by investment in shares of other NBFCs and in shares, debentures, bonds, outstanding loans and advances including hire purchase and lease finance made to and deposits with subsidiaries and companies in the same group exceeding, in aggregate, ten per cent of the owned fund and perpetual debt instruments issued by a non-deposit taking non-banking financial company in each year to the extent it does not exceed 15% of the aggregate Tier I Capital of such company as on March 31 of the previous accounting year. Further the Company is require to have minimum NOF of Rs 200 Lakhs to be eligible to hold registration as Non-Banking Finance Company.

		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
(i)	Capital Adequacy Ratio (CRAR)	47.80%	46.52%	36.01%
(ii)	Tier I Capital	44.57%	44.14%	33.14%
(iii)	Tier II Capital (shall not exceed Tier I capital)	3.23%	2.38%	2.87%
(iv)	Amount of Subordinated debt raised as Tier II Capital (Rs in lakhs)	-	-	-
(v)	Amount of Perpetual debt instrument (Rs in lakhs)	-	-	-

40 Related party disclosures

In accordance with the requirement of IND AS - 24 "Related Party Disclosures", following are the details of the transactions during the year with the related parties of the Company.

(A) Related parties and nature of relationship :

Nature of relationship	Name of the related Party
A. Holding company	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited
B. Fellow subsidiaries	Star Agri Logistics Private Limited
	Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited
C. Key management personnel with whom transactions have taken place	Suresh Goyal (Managing Director)
	Amit Kumar Goyal (Whole-time Director)
	Chandrashekhar Guruswamy Aiyar- Independent Director
	Mangala Radhakrishna Prabhu - Independent Director
	Gurinder Sehmbey (Chief Executive Officer upto 22 May 2020)
	Vipin Maheshwari (Chief Financial Officer upto 16 October 2020)
	Fredrick Pinto (Company Secretary upto 29 July 2020)
	Shankari Murtharaj (Company Secretary from 31 August 2020)
D. Enterprises owned by directors with whom transactions have taken place	Shri Krishna Motor Company
E. Relative of Key management personnel	Pramod Agarwal
	M/S Khandelwal Commodities

(B) Details of related party transactions

		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
	Transactions		
(i)	**Inter-corporate loan given**		
	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	4,560.00	1,055.00
	Farmer's Fortune (India) Private Limited	500.00	40.00
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	3,700.00	2,200.00
		8,760.00	3,295.00
	Inter-corporate loan repayment from		
	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	4,560.00	1,340.00
	Farmer's Fortune (India) Private Limited	540.00	-
	Star Agri Infrastructure Private Limited	3,700.00	1,200.00
		8,800.00	2,540.00
	Loan Given to		
	Farmer's Fortune (India) Private Limited	-	569.56
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	873.84	1,115.76
	Pramod Agarwal	585.06	155.00
	M/S Khandelwal Commodities	-	155.00
	Gurinder Sehmbey	-	15.00
		1,458.90	2,010.32
	Loan repayment from		
	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	-	567.70
	Farmer's Fortune (India) Private Limited	159.85	409.71
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	683.94	1,710.76
	Pramod Agarwal	7.57	415.03
	M/S Khandelwal Commodities	-	1.83
		851.36	3,105.03
	Interest received on inter-corporate loan		
	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	177.77	105.23
	Farmer's Fortune (India) Private Limited	14.71	1.84
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	182.42	95.00
		374.90	202.07
	Interest received on loan		
	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	-	58.38
	Farmer's Fortune (India) Private Limited	-	8.27
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	84.29	52.40

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Pramod Agarwal	84.96	64.93
M/S Khandelwal Commodities	-	12.71
	169.25	196.69
Misc income - Late Payment fees/ other charges		
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	-	0.99
Farmer's Fortune (India) Private Limited	10.53	0.27
Pramod Agarwal	-	0.85
M/S Khandelwal Commodities	-	0.06
	10.53	2.17
Processing fees		
Pramod Agarwal	5.17	1.55
M/S Khandelwal Commodities	-	1.55
Shri Krishna Motor Company	3.00	-
	8.17	3.10
Collateral management fees expenses		
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	6.41	11.67
Group Medical Insurance	-	6.14
	6.41	17.81
Reimbursement of expense		
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	5.22	6.14
	5.22	6.14
Rent Income		
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	0.60	0.60
Farmer's Fortune (India) Private Limited	0.60	0.60
Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	0.60	0.60
Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	0.60	0.60
Star Agrilogistics Private Limited	0.60	0.60
	3.00	3.00
Rent expense		
Shri Krishna Motor Company	40.16	36.60
Prashant Agarwal	3.06	-
Vidhya Prakash Vinod Kumar	0.92	-
	44.14	36.60
Remuneration paid		
Suresh Goyal	26.45	26.45
Amit Kumar Goyal	26.45	26.45
Gurinder Sehmbey	76.25	141.36
Vipin Maheshwari	47.72	33.95
Fredrick Pinto	8.15	19.30
Sankari Muthuraj	9.20	-
	194.22	247.51
Advances given to		
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	-	10.70
	-	10.70
Advances received from		
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	-	20.38
	-	20.38
Claim received from Collateral Manager		
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	57.38	18.44
	57.38	18.44

(C) Outstanding balances

		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	April 01, 2019
(i)	**Sundry Debtors**			
	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	-	57.58	95.92
	Farmer's Fortune (India) Private Limited	1.56	0.86	0.15
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	-	0.78	0.15
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	-	0.86	0.15
	Star Agrilogistics Private Limited	1.56	0.86	0.15
		3.12	60.94	96.52
(ii)	**Trade payables**			
	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	1.54	2.19	-
		1.54	2.19	-
(iii)	**Salary Payable**			
	Suresh Goyal	-	2.20	-
	Amit Kumar Goyal	-	2.20	-
	Gurinder Sehmbey	-	12.09	-
	Vipin Maheshwari	-	2.90	-
	Fredrick Pinto	-	1.73	-
		-	21.12	-
	Advance Given			
	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	-	10.79	-
		-	10.79	-
	Inter-corporate loan			
	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	-	-	285.00
	Star Agri Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	1,000.00
	Farmer's Fortune (India) Private Limited	-	40.00	-
		-	40.00	1,285.00
	Loan given			
	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	-	-	567.70
	Farmer's Fortune (India) Private Limited	-	159.85	-
	M/S Khandelwal Commodities	-	153.17	
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	189.91	-	595.00
	Pramod Agarwal	686.09	109.24	230.00
		876.00	422.26	1,392.70
	Security Deposit			
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	18.00	18.00	-
		18.00	18.00	-
	Advance to employee			
	Gurinder Sehmbey	-	15.00	-
		-	15.00	-
	Other financial assets (Accrued interest)			
	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	-	-	15.91
	Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited	15.22	62.95	66.95
	Farmer's Fortune (India) Private Limited	16.31	1.84	
	Shri Krishna Motor Company	-	-	3.23
		31.53	64.79	86.09

41 Maturity Analysis

	As at March 31, 2021			As at March 31, 2020			As at April 01, 2019		
	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total	Within 12 months	After 12 months	Total
Financial Assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	1,120.38	-	1,120.38	5,370.28	-	5,370.28	1,796.60	-	1,796.60
Bank balances other than cash & cash equivalents	-	383.63	383.63	-	234.50	234.50	-	234.50	234.50
Other receivables	56.47	-	56.47	124.22	-	124.22	87.04	-	87.04
Loans	7,343.58	25,186.40	32,529.98	3,906.17	29,246.28	33,152.45	9,069.44	36,371.95	45,441.39
Investments	500.83	-	500.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	571.15	236.39	807.54	1,092.92	189.08	1,282.00	809.55	184.24	993.79
Non-financial assets									
Current tax assets (net)	56.20	-	56.20	8.66	-	8.66	6.89	-	6.89
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	699.87	699.87	-	701.66	701.66	-	595.94	595.94
Investment Property	684.95	-	684.95	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	-	58.15	58.15	-	92.00	92.00	-	133.56	133.56
Intangible assets under development	-	-	-	-	294.81	294.81	-	-	-
Other intangible assets	-	465.64	465.64	-	34.37	34.37	-	52.24	52.24
Right to Use assets		98.02	98.02	-	144.36	144.36	-	-	-
Other non- financial assets	45.96	103.70	149.66	44.06	82.00	126.06	75.88	75.65	151.53
Total Assets	**10,379.52**	**27,231.80**	**37,611.32**	**10,546.31**	**31,019.06**	**41,565.37**	**11,845.40**	**37,648.08**	**49,493.48**
Financial Liabilities									
Trade payables	92.84	-	92.84	163.21	-	163.21	69.23	-	69.23
Debt securities	-	1,000.00	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings (other than debt securities)	11,694.21	7,424.73	19,118.94	12,363.74	11,797.38	24,161.12	13,053.35	19,721.46	32,774.81
Lease liability	-	100.47	100.47		140.11	140.11		-	-
Other financial liabilities	123.48	-	123.48	276.24		276.24	50.97		50.97
Non-financial liabilities									
Provisions	44.19	47.33	91.52	4.28	60.02	64.30	41.14	42.30	83.44
Current tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.19	-	79.19
Other non-financial liabilities	24.52	-	24.52	37.33	-	37.33	181.82	-	181.82
Total Liabilities	**11,979.24**	**8,572.53**	**20,551.77**	**12,844.80**	**11,997.51**	**24,842.31**	**13,475.70**	**19,763.76**	**33,239.46**
Net	**1,599.72)**	**18,659.27**	**17,059.55**	**(2,298.49)**	**19,021.55**	**16,723.06**	**(1,630.30)**	**17,884.32**	**16,254.02**

42 Employee benefits

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

(A) Defined contribution plans:

(i) Contribution to provident fund

The Company's provident fund scheme (including pension fund scheme for eligible employees) is a defined contribution plan. The expense charged to the statement of profit and loss is ₹ 30.38 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 33.16 lakhs, excluding ₹ 1.81 lakhs which has been capitalised in the previous year).

(ii) Contribution to Employees' state insurance

The Company is contributing towards Employees State Insurance Contribution Scheme in pursuance of Employee state insurance Act,1948 (as amended). The expense charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss is Rs 2.58 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 4.15 lakhs).

(B) Defined benefit plan:

(i) Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on death or resignation or retirement at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Company during the year provided Rs 19.52 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 23.63 lakhs) towards gratuity.

The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	April 01, 2019
I Changes in defined benefit obligations			
Opening defined benefit obligation	64.30	43.48	25.26
Interest cost	3.99	3.08	2.08
Current service cost	15.53	20.55	16.8
Benefits paid	(26.64)	-	-
Actuarial (gains) / loss on obligation	(5.66)	(2.73)	(3.52)
Effect of transfer in/ (out)	-	(0.08)	2.86
Closing defined benefit obligation	51.52	64.30	43.48
II Net liability recognised in the Balance sheet			
Liability at the year end	51.52	64.30	43.48
Fair value of plan assets at the year end			-
Amount recognised in the Balance sheet	51.52	64.30	43.48
III Expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss			
Current service cost	15.53	20.55	16.80
Interest costs	3.99	3.08	2.08
Expected return on plan assets	-	-	-
Expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	19.52	23.63	18.88
IV Recognised in other comprehensive income for the year			
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation	(5.66)	(2.73)	3.52
Re-measurement of plan asset	-	-	-
Recognised in other comprehensive income	(5.66)	(2.73)	3.52
V Actuarial assumptions			
Discount rate	6.30%	6.20%	7.40%
Expected rate of return on Plan assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected salary increase rate	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Attrition rate	10% to 20%	10% to 20%	10% to 20%
Mortality rate	Indian assured lives (2012-14)	Indian assured lives (2012-14)	Indian assured lives (2012-14)
Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years	60 Years

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation. Estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Year ended March 31, 2021	Increases 1%	Decreases 1%
Salary growth rate	DBO increases by Rs 4.83 lakhs	DBO decreases by Rs 4.26 lakhs
Discount rate	DBO decreases by Rs 4.29 lakhs	DBO increases by Rs 4.96 lakhs
Withdrawal rate	DBO decreases by Rs 1.11lakhs	DBO increases by Rs 1.19 lakhs
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 1 year)	DBO Increases by Rs 0.01 lakhs	
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 3 year)	DBO Increases by Rs 0.04 lakhs	

Year ended March 31, 2020	Increases 1%	Decreases 1%
Salary growth rate	DBO increases by Rs 4.40 lakhs	DBO decreases by Rs 3.86 lakhs
Discount rate	DBO decreases by Rs 3.89 lakhs	DBO increases by Rs 4.52 lakhs
Withdrawal rate	DBO decreases by Rs 1.19 lakhs	DBO increases by Rs 1.27 lakhs
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 1 year)	DBO Increases by Rs 0.01 lakhs	
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 3 year)	DBO Increases by Rs 0.03 lakhs	

Year ended April 01, 2019	Increases 1%	Decreases 1%
Salary growth rate	DBO increases by Rs 3.85 lakhs	DBO decreases by Rs 3.44 lakhs
Discount rate	DBO decreases by Rs 3.44 lakhs	DBO increases by Rs 3.92 lakhs
Withdrawal rate	DBO decreases by Rs 0.99 lakhs	DBO increases by Rs 1.03lakhs
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 1 year)	Negligible change	
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 3 year)	DBO Increases by Rs 0.01 lakhs	

Note: The Sensitivity is performed on the DBO at the respective valuation date by modifying one parameter whilst retaining other parameter constant. There are no changes from previous period to the methods and assumptions underlying the sensitivity analyses.

(ii) Compensated absences other long-term employee benefits:

Company does not provide for the encashment of leave or leave with pay. Accordingly for the current year, Company has not recognised any expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on account of provision for compensated absences.

43 Employee stock option plans

The Company has currently one Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP - 2015) and Four Employee Stock Option Scheme under the said plan in force. The Plan provides that the Company's employees and those of its Holding are granted an option to acquire equity shares of the Company that vest in a graded manner. The Option may be exercised within a specified period.

The fair value of the employee share options granted during the year was determined using the black-scholes- merton formula. Service and nonmarket performance condition attached to the arrangement were not taken into account in measuring fair value The total amount amortized for the year ended 31 March 2021 is ₹ (5.30) Lakhs (Previous year: ₹ (118.92) lakhs).

The Plan was approved by Board of Directors on May 29, 2015 and by the shareholders in EGM dated 1 June 2015 for issue of 11,25,00,000 options representing 1,12,50,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10 each. Pursuant to the said approvals and authority delegated by the Board and Shareholders of the Company, the Nomination and Remuneration Committee had made various grants, the details of the same are produced in the below table.

Details of ESOP Plan and its various schemes are stated below:

As on 31 March 2021:

ESOP Plan	**ESOP - 2015**							
ESOP Schemes	**Scheme I**			**Scheme II**		**Scheme III**	**Management Scheme**	
Date of Grants	**02 June 2015**	**30 October 2015**	**20 May 2016**	**24 May 2017**	**25 October 2017**	**24 May 2017**	**27 July 2015**	**20 May 2016**
Exercise Price	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	10
Option outstanding at the beginning of the year.	100,000	-	-	290,000	-	-	920,000	580,000
Add: Granted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Lapsed	-	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	-
Option outstanding, end of the year	100,000	-	-	170,000	-	-	920,000	580,000
Exercisable at the end of the year	100,000	-	-	170,000	-	-	920,000	580,000

As on 31 March 2020:

ESOP Plan	**ESOP - 2015**							
ESOP Schemes	**Scheme I**			**Scheme II**		**Scheme III**	**Management Scheme**	
Date of Grants	**02 June 2015**	**30 October 2015**	**20 May 2016**	**24 May 2017**	**25 October 2017**	**24 May 2017**	**27 July 2015**	**20 May 2016**
Exercise Price	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	10
Option outstanding at the beginning of the year.	372,500	-	-	490,000	250,000	-	920,000	580,000
Add: Granted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Exercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Lapsed	272,500	-	-	200,000	250,000	-	-	-
Option outstanding, end of the year	100,000	-	-	290,000	-	-	920,000	580,000
Exercisable at the end of the year	100,000	-	-	116,000	-	-	920,000	580,000

The Key terms of the Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP - 2015) and various Notified Scheme(s) therein are summarised below:

ESOP Plan	ESOP - 2015							
ESOP Schemes	**Scheme I**			**Scheme II**		**Scheme III**	**Management Scheme**	
Date of Grants	02 June 2015	30 October 2015	20 May 2016	24 May 2017	25 October 2017	24 May 2017	27 July 2015	20 May 2016
Date of board approval	29 May 2015	29 May 2015	29 May 2015	24 May 2017	25 October 2017	24 May 2017	29 May 2015	29 May 2015
Date of shareholders' approval	01 June 2015	01 June 2015	01 June 2015	01 June 2015	01 June 2015	01 June 2015	01 June 2015	01 June 2015
Number of options outstanding as on 31 March 2020	100,000	0	0	170,000	0	0	920,000	580,000
Method of settlement	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity
Vesting period	1) End of 1st year from the date of grant 2) End of 2nd year from the date of grant 3) End of 3rd year from the date of grant 4) End of 4th year from the date of grant	1) End of 1st year from the date of grant 2) End of 2nd year from the date of grant 3) End of 3rd year from the date of grant 4) End of 4th year from the date of grant	1) End of 1st year from the date of grant 2) End of 2nd year from the date of grant 3) End of 3rd year from the date of grant 4) End of 4th year from the date of grant	1) End of 1st year from the date of grant 2) End of 2nd year from the date of grant 3) End of 3rd year from the date of grant 4) End of 4th year from the date of grant	1) End of 1st year from the date of grant 2) End of 2nd year from the date of grant 3) End of 3rd year from the date of grant 4) End of 4th year from the date of grant	1) End of 1st year from the date of grant 2) End of 2nd year from the date of grant 3) End of 3rd year from the date of grant	Refer 'Note A' below.	Refer 'Note A' below.
Vesting pattern	1) 20% of total number of options granted 2) 20% of total number of options granted 3) 30% of total number of options granted 4) 30% of total number of options granted	1) 20% of total number of options granted 2) 20% of total number of options granted 3) 30% of total number of options granted 4) 30% of total number of options granted	1) 20% of total number of options granted 2) 20% of total number of options granted 3) 30% of total number of options granted 4) 30% of total number of options granted	1) 20% of total number of options granted 2) 20% of total number of options granted 3) 30% of total number of options granted 4) 30% of total number of options granted	1) 20% of total number of options granted 2) 20% of total number of options granted 3) 30% of total number of options granted 4) 30% of total number of options granted	1) 1/3rd of total number of options granted 2) 1/3rd of total number of options granted 3) 1/3rd of total number of options granted	Refer 'Note A' below.	Refer 'Note A' below.

ESOP Plan	ESOP - 2015							
ESOP Schemes	**Scheme I**			**Scheme II**		**Scheme III**	**Management Scheme**	
Weighted average remaining contractual life of outstanding options (in years):								
Granted but not vested (in years)	-	-	-	4.15	-	-	-	-
Vested but not exercised (in years)	2.18	-	-	4.15	-	-	2.00	2.00
Weighted average share price at the date of exercise for stock options exercised during the year	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Exercise period	7 years	7 years	7 years	7 years	7 years	7 years	Upto 31 March 2022	Upto 31 March 2022
Vesting conditions	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant.	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant.	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant.	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant.	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant.	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant.	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant for Vesting of Time Options and Refer 'Note A' below for Vesting of Performance Options.	Options shall be vested subject to continued employment of the participant for Vesting of Time Options and Refer 'Note A' below for Vesting of Performance Options.

Note A: Vesting Period and Vesting Pattern for Management ESOP Scheme are as follows:

1) Vesting of Time Options

Options granted anytime during the period (A)	Percentage of Options vesting as on (B)					
	30-Sep-16	31-Mar-17	31-Mar-18	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-21
Anytime up to 30 September 2015	20%	20%	30%	30%	-	-
1 October 2015 to 31 March 2016	-	20%	20%	30%	30%	-
1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017	-	-	40%	30%	30%	-
1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018	-	-	-	70%	30%	-
1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	100%	-
1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020	-	-	-	-	-	100%

2) Vesting of Performance Options

Subject to continued employment and the Company achieving 15% or more ROE in the financial year 2020-21 as per the audited and approved financial statements, the Performance Options shall vest as under:

(i) First tranche - 50% of the Performance Options shall Vest on the date the financial statements of financial year 2020-21 are audited and approved or on the first anniversary of the latest grant whichever is later.

(ii) Second Tranche - Balance 50% of the Performance Options shall Vest after one year from the date of vesting of the First tranche.

Fair Value Methodology

The fair value of options have been estimated on the date of each grant using Black-Scholes model are as under:

Weighted average fair value of options as on grant date (net of tax)	₹ 5.22	₹ 5.57	₹ 5.57	₹ 5.69	₹ 5.69	₹ 5.63	₹ 5.57	₹ 5.57

The key assumptions used in Black-Scholes model for calculating fair value of options under each grants are as under:

As on 31 March 2021:

ESOP Plan	ESOP - 2015							
ESOP Schemes	Scheme I			Scheme II		Scheme III	Management Scheme	
Date of Grants	02 June 2015	30 October 2015	20 May 2016	24 May 2017	25 October 2017	24 May 2017	27 July 2015	20 May 2016
Risk-free interest rate	6.86%	6.86%	6.86%	6.86%	6.86%	6.86%	6.86%	6.86%
Expected volatility of share price	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
The weighted average price of equity share as on grant date	10	10	10	11	11	11	10	10

Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Staragri Finance Limited) - Employee Stock Option Plan (ESOP - 2015)	(5.30)	(118.92)

44 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has exposed to credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

a) Credit Risk

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

1. All underlying transactions must be authorized by the relevant Credit delegation holder.
2. Quality of Legal documentation- Legal Department confirms the documentation and transactions concerned comply with prevailing local regulations.

Loans and advances

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to loans and advances are limited, due to the Company's borrower base being large and diverse. All trade receivables are reviewed and assessed for default on a regular basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all major borrowers requiring credit over a certain amount. The credit risk is monitored on a continuous basis. In about 93% of the cases, the loans and advances are secured based on a collateral.

	Staragri Group entities	Non Starargi entities	Total
As at March 31, 2021			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,120.38	1,120.38
Other Bank balances	-	383.63	383.63
Other receivables	1.55	54.92	56.47
Loans	-	32,529.98	32,529.98
Investments at fair value	-	500.83	500.83
Other financial assets	-	807.54	807.54
Total	1.55	35,397.28	35,398.83
As at March 31, 2020			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	5,370.28	5,370.28
Other Bank balances	-	234.50	234.50
Other receivables	24.37	99.85	124.22
Loans	-	33,152.45	33,152.45
Investments at fair value	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	1,282.00	1,282.00
Total	24.37	40,139.08	40,163.45
As at April 01, 2019			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,796.60	1,796.60
Other Bank balances	-	234.50	234.50
Other receivables	60.81	26.23	87.04
Loans	-	45,441.39	45,441.39
Investments at fair value	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	993.79	993.79
Total	60.81	48,492.51	48,553.32

Item exposed to Credit Risk	
Financial Assets Components	**Risk Mitigation Measures**
Cash and cash equivalents	Instruments carrying low probability of default
Other bank balances	Instruments carrying low probability of default
Other receivables	Fee based receivable on services provided. Unsecured in nature
Loans	Cash Deposit, Listed Shares, Real Estate, Hypothecation of receivable, unlisted instruments
Investments at amortised cost	Mainly unsecured in nature
Other financial assets	Mainly unsecured in nature

b) **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions.

The Company maintained a cautious liquidity strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the years ended March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018. Cash flow from operating activities provides the funds to service and finance the financial liabilities on a day-to-day basis. The Company regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in interest bearing term deposits with appropriate maturities to optimise the returns on investments while ensuring sufficient liquidity to meet working capital requirement.

The following table shows the maturity analysis of the Company's financial Assets and liabilities based on contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows along with its carrying value as at the Balance Sheet date.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021					
	On Demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,120.38	-	-	-	-	1,120.38
Other Bank Balance	-	-	-	383.63	-	383.63
Other receivables	-	56.47	-	-	-	56.47
Loans	-	826.71	6,516.87	14,850.27	10,336.13	32,529.98
Investments	500.83	-	-	-	-	500.83
Other financial assets	-	531.07	-	276.47	-	807.54
Total undiscounted financial assets	1,621.21	1,414.25	6,516.87	15,510.37	10,336.13	35,398.83
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	-	92.84	-	-	-	92.84
Debt securities	-	-	-	1,000.00	-	1,000.00
Borrowings	-	2,015.00	9,967.03	7,136.91	-	19,118.94
Other Financial Liabilities	-	123.48	-	-	-	123.48
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	-	2,231.32	9,967.03	8,136.91	-	20,335.26
Total net financial assets / (liabilities)	1,621.21	(817.07)	(3,450.16)	7,373.46	10,336.13	15,063.57

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020					
	On Demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	5,370.28	-	-	-	-	5,370.28
Other Bank Balance	-	-	-	234.50	-	234.50
Other receivables	-	124.22	-	-	-	124.22
Loans	-	2,658.95	2,038.19	14,459.49	13,995.82	33,152.45
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	1,066.75	-	215.25	-	1,282.00
Total undiscounted financial assets	5,370.28	3,849.92	2,038.19	14,909.24	13,995.82	40,163.45
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	-	163.21	-	-	-	163.21
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	1,587.32	10,926.59	11,647.21	-	24,161.12
Other Financial Liabilities	-	276.24	-	-	-	276.24
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	-	2,026.77	10,926.59	11,647.21	-	24,600.57
Total net financial assets / (liabilities)	5,370.28	1,823.15	(8,888.40)	3,262.03	13,995.82	15,562.88

Particulars	As at April 01, 2019					
	On Demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	Over 5 Years	Total
Financial Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	1,796.60	-	-	-	-	1,796.60
Other Bank Balance	-	-	-	234.50	-	234.50
Other receivables	-	87.04	-	-	-	87.04
Loans	-	1,299.24	8,153.45	14,070.83	21,917.87	45,441.39
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	803.86	-	189.93	-	993.79
Total undiscounted financial assets	1,796.60	2,190.14	8,153.45	14,495.26	21,917.87	48,553.32
Financial Liabilities						
Trade payables	-	69.23	-	-	-	69.23
Debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	1,915.39	11,410.72	19,448.70	-	32,774.81
Other Financial Liabilities	-	50.97	-	-	-	50.97
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	-	2,035.59	11,410.72	19,448.70	-	32,895.01
Total net financial assets / (liabilities)	1,796.60	154.55	(3,257.27)	(4,953.44)	21,917.87	15,658.31

c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realisable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument.

(i) Market Risk Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	Type of Sensitivity	As at March 31 2021	Sensitive	Non Sensitive	As at March 31 2020	Sensitive	Non Sensitive	As at April 01 2019	Sensitive	Non Sensitive
Financial Assets										
Cash and cash equivalents		1,120.38	-	1,120.38	5,370.28	-	5,370.28	1,796.60	-	1,796.60
Other Bank Balance		383.63	-	383.63	234.50	-	234.50	234.50	-	234.50
Other Receivables		56.47	-	56.47	124.22	-	124.22	87.04	-	87.04
Loans	Interest Rate	32,529.98	32,529.98	0.00	33,152.45	33,152.45		45,441.39	45,441.39	-
Investments	NAV	500.83	500.83		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial assets		807.54	-	807.54	1,282.00	-	1,282.00	993.79	-	993.79
Financial Liabilities										
Trade Payables		92.84	-	92.84	163.21	-	163.21	69.23	-	69.23
Debt securities		1,000.00	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	Interest Rate	19,118.94	19,118.94	-	24,161.12	24,161.12	-	32,774.81	32,774.81	-
Deposits			-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities			-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities		123.48	-	123.48	276.24	-	276.24	50.97	-	50.97

(ii) Interest Rate Sensitivity

Following change is estimated on the profits / (loss) in the event of change in interest rates

(a) On Borrowing

	Increase in Interest Rate by 100 bps	Decrease in Interest Rate by 100 bps
As at March 31, 2021	(191.19)	191.19
As at March 31, 2020	(241.61)	241.61
As at April 01, 2019	(327.75)	327.75

(b) On Loans

	Increase in Interest Rate by 100 bps	Decrease in Interest Rate by 100 bps
As at March 31, 2021	176.14	(176.14)
As at March 31, 2020	156.15	(156.15)
As at April 01, 2019	191.70	(191.70)

d) **Fair Value Measurement**

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

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

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

Fair valuation techniques

The Company has identified the appropriate valuation technique in each of the above financial assets and liabilities set out as per the table below:

Particulars	Valuation Technique
Financial Assets	
Cash & Cash Equivalent	Fair value approximate to current value
Bank Balance Other Than Above	Fair value approximate to current value
Other Receivables	Fair value approximate to current value
Loans & Advances	Yield to Maturity (YTM)
Investments	NAV
Other Financial Assets	Fair value approximate to current value
Financial Liabilities	
Payables	Fair value approximate to current value
Borrowings	Yield to Maturity (YTM)
Other Financial Liabilities	Fair value approximate to current value

Financial Assets carried at Amortized Cost or Cost

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31/03/2021				
Financial Assets				
Cash & Cash Equivalent	1,120.38	-	-	-
Bank Balance Other Than Above	383.63	-	-	-
Other Receivables	56.47	-	-	-
Loans & Advances	32,529.98	-	-	-
Investments	-	500.83		
Other Financial Assets	807.54	-	-	-
	34,898.00	500.83	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
Payables	92.84	-	-	-
Borrowings	20,118.94	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	123.48	-	-	-
	20,335.26	-	-	-
As at 31/03/2020				
Financial Assets				
Cash & Cash Equivalent	5,370.28	-	-	-
Bank Balance Other Than Above	234.50	-	-	-
Other Receivables	124.22	-	-	-
Loans & Advances	33,152.45	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	1,282.00	-	-	-
	40,163.45	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
Payables	163.21	-	-	-
Borrowings	24,161.12	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	276.24	-	-	-
	24,600.57	-	-	-

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 01/04/2019				
Financial Assets				
Cash & Cash Equivalent	1,796.60	-	-	-
Bank Balance Other Than Above	234.50	-	-	-
Other Receivables	87.04	-	-	-
Loans & Advances	45,441.39	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	993.79	-	-	-
	48,553.32	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
Payables	69.23	-	-	-
Borrowings	32,774.81	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	50.97	-	-	-
	32,895.01	-	-	-

45 Asset Liability Management

Maturity pattern of certain items of Assets and Liabilities.

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Liabilities			Assets		
	Borrowings from Banks	Market Borrowings	Foreign Currency Borrowings	Advances*	Investments	Foreign Currency Assets
1 day to 30/31 days (One month)	221.85	161.22	-	424.80	500.83	-
Over One months to 2 months	299.60	283.13	-	205.79	-	-
Over 2 months upto 3 months	889.25	159.95	-	196.12	-	-
Over 3 months to 6 months	1,254.45	608.03	-	807.93	-	-
Over 6 months to 1 year	7,382.61	721.94	-	5,708.95	-	-
Over 1 year to 3 years	4,785.18	1,588.14	-	7,897.96	-	-
Over 3 years to 5 years	-	806.04	-	6,952.30	-	-
Over 5 years	-	957.55	-	12,916.92	-	
Total	14,832.94	5,286.00	-	35,110.77	500.83	-

* Advances does not includes cash and bank balances of Rs 1120.28 lakhs and other receivables.
Assets and liabilities bifurcation into various buckets is based on RBI guidelines.

As at March 31, 2020

Particulars	Liabilities			Assets		
	Borrowings from Banks	Market Borrowings	Foreign Currency Borrowings	Advances*	Investments	Foreign Currency Assets
1 day to 30/31 days (One month)	-	12.51	-	536.26	-	-
Over One months to 2 months	-	13.73	-	197.30	-	-
Over 2 months upto 3 months	1,420.42	140.66	-	1,925.39	-	-
Over 3 months to 6 months	1,585.07	555.63	-	651.49	-	-
Over 6 months to 1 year	7,656.60	1,129.29	-	1,386.70	-	-
Over 1 year to 3 years	6,926.72	3,144.02	-	6,575.03	-	-
Over 3 years to 5 years	-	485.49	-	7,884.46	-	-
Over 5 years	-	1,090.98	-	16,520.61	-	-
Total	17,588.81	6,572.31	-	35,677.24	-	-

* Advances does not includes cash and bank balances of Rs 5,370.28 lakhs and other receivables.

Assets and liabilities bifurcation into various buckets is based on RBI guidelines.

As at April 01, 2019

Particulars	Liabilities			Assets		
	Borrowings from Banks	Market Borrowings	Foreign Currency Borrowings	Advances*	Investments	Foreign Currency Assets
1 day to 30/31 days (One month)	52.08	144.11	-	761.09	-	-
Over One months to 2 months	93.75	270.63	-	226.56	-	-
Over 2 months upto 3 months	1,118.33	236.49	-	311.59	-	-
Over 3 months to 6 months	1,326.66	656.26	-	4,880.02	-	-
Over 6 months to 1 year	8,187.79	1,240.01	-	3,273.43	-	-
Over 1 year to 3 years	10,182.80	4,357.08	-	6,184.28	-	-
Over 3 years to 5 years	1,467.87	1,183.97	-	7,886.55	-	-
Over 5 years	-	2,256.97	-	24,252.65	-	-
Total	22,429.28	10,345.52	-	47,776.17	-	-

*Advances does not includes cash and bank balances of Rs 1796.60 lakhs and other receivables.
Assets and liabilities bifurcation into various buckets is based on RBI guidelines.

46 Exposure to Real Estate Sector

		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	April 01, 2019
Category				
Direct Exposure				
(i)	**Residential Mortgages -**			
	Lending fully secured by mortgages on residential property that is or will be occupied by the borrower or that is rented	15,219.13	17,221.30	20,538.91
(ii)	**Commercial Real Estate -**			
	Lending secured by mortgages on commercial real estates (office buildings, retail space, multi-purpose commercial premises, multi-family residential buildings, multi-tenanted commercial premises, industrial or warehouse space, hotels, land acquisition, development and construction, etc.). Exposure would also include non-fund based limits	10,025.11	11,606.43	16,440.17
(iii)	Investments in Mortgage Backed Securities (MBS) and other securitised exposures -			
	a. Residential	-	-	-
	b. Commercial Real Estate	-	-	-
Total Exposure to Real Estate Sector		25,244.24	28,827.73	36,979.08

47 Exposure to Capital Market

Particulars		March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(i)	Direct investment in equity shares, convertible bonds, convertible debentures and units of equity-oriented mutual funds the corpus of which is not exclusively invested in corporate debt; (Refer note (c) below)	-	-
(ii)	Advances against shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis to individuals for investment in shares (including IPOs / ESOPs), convertible bonds, convertible debentures, and units of equity-oriented mutual funds; (Refer notes (a) and (b) below)	-	-
(iii)	Advances for any other purposes where shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds are taken as primary security;	-	-
(iv)	Advances for any other purposes to the extent secured by the collateral security of shares or convertible bonds or convertible debentures or units of equity oriented mutual funds i.e. where the primary security other than shares / convertible bonds / convertible debentures / units of equity oriented mutual funds 'does not fully cover the advances;	-	-
(v)	Secured and unsecured advances to stockbrokers and guarantees issued on behalf of stockbrokers and market makers;	-	-
(vi)	Loans sanctioned to corporates against the security of shares / bonds / debentures or other securities or on clean basis for meeting promoter's contribution to the equity of new companies in anticipation of raising resources;	-	-
(vii)	Bridge loans to companies against expected equity flows / issues;	-	-
(viii)	All exposures to Venture Capital Funds (both registered and unregistered)	-	-
Total Exposure to Capital Market		-	-

48 As per RBI Master Direction DNBR. PD. 008/03.10.119/2016-17 dated September 1, 2016, additional disclosures are required in the Annual Financial Statements as follows:

(i) The Company has following Registrations effective as on March 31, 2021:

Issuing Authority	Registration No., if any	Date of registration	Valid upto	Registered as
Reserve Bank of India	B-13.02107	9-Dec-15	NA	NBFC-ND-SI
Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India	CA0427	17-Oct-19	16-Oct-22	Corporate Agent

(ii) Ratings assigned by credit rating agencies and migration of ratings during the year

Instrument category		Care	Infomerics
i)	Long Term Instruments		
	Rating	CARE BB+	IVR BBB
	Amount in lakhs	65,000	30,000
ii)	Short Term Instruments		
	Rating	CARE A4+	IVR BBB
	Amount in lakhs	5,000	5,000
iii)	Market linked debentures		
	Rating		IVR BBB
	Amount in lakhs		5,000

Note : During the year under review Care has changed rating from BBB to BB+ for long term and from A3 to A4+. However, the same has not been accepted by the Company.

(iii) RBI has not levied any penalties on the Company during the year.

(iv) Concentration of Advances & Exposures stood as follows:

Advances#

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Total Advances to twenty largest borrowers	14,123.97	11,987.62	15,069.20
Percentage of Advances to twenty largest borrowers to Total Advances of the NBFC	40.23%	35.34%	33.56%

Includes Loans and Advances

Exposure *

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Total Exposure to twenty largest borrowers	14,193.64	12,299.50	15,192.60
Percentage of Exposure to twenty largest borrowers to Total Exposure of the NBFC **	39.83%	35.17%	33.73%

* Includes Loans, Advances and receivables

** Total Exposure includes off balance sheet exposure

(v) The Company does not have any Joint Ventures and Subsidiaries abroad. Company has not sponsored any SPVs. Accordingly there is no disclosure applicable

(vi) The status of the Customer Complaints during the year is as follows :

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31 ,2020	As at April 01, 2019
(a)	No. of complaints pending at the beginning of the year	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b)	No. of complaints received during the year	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c)	No. of complaints redressed during the year	Nil	Nil	Nil
(d)	No. of complaints pending at the end of the year	Nil	Nil	Nil

(vii) Since the Company does not have significant uncertainties pending resolutions as at March 31, 2021, revenue recognition has not been postponed.

(viii) No drawdown of reserves made during current year (Previous year : Nil)

(ix) The disclosure of the Concentration of Deposits taken is not applicable since the Company is not in the business of accepting deposits being a Systemically Important Non Deposit Accepting NBFC.

(x) Concentration of NPAs

Particulars	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020	April 01, 2019
Total Exposure to top four NPA accounts	716.46	1,320.08	833.46

(xi) Sector-wise NPAs

Sl. No.	Sector	Percentage of NPAs to Total Advances March 31, 2021	Percentage of NPAs to Total Advances March 31, 2020	Percentage of NPAs to Total Advances April 01, 2019
1	Agriculture & allied activities	3.44%	2.22%	-
2	MSME (refer Note 1)	3.88%	5.49%	-
3	Corporate borrowers (refer Note 2)	-	-	0.43%
4	Services (refer Note 3)	-	-	-
5	Unsecured personal loans	-	0.02%	-
6	Auto loans	-	-	-
7	Other personal loans (refer Note 4)	0.15%	0.12%	2.25%

Notes:
1. includes borrowers classified as per the Master Direction FIDD.MSME & NFS.3/06.02.31/2016-17 dated July 21, 2016.
2. includes borrowers classified as Industry excluding the MSME.
3. includes borrowers classified as Services excluding the MSME.
4. Other Personal Loans include : Loan against Property, Loan against Shares and Consumer Durables.

(xii) Movement NPA (Stage 3)

Particulars			March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
(i)	Net NPAs to Net Advances (%)		4.17%	3.24%
(ii)	Movement of NPAs (Gross)			
	(a)	Opening balance	2,796.54	1,514.80
	(b)	Additions during the year	1,489.43	2,107.67
	(c)	Reductions during the year	1,457.40	825.93
	(d)	Closing balance	2,828.57	2,796.54
(iii)	Movement of provisions for NPAs (excluding provision on standard assets)			
	(a)	Opening balance	1,677.93	981.47
	(b)	Additions during the year	620.33	1,233.32
	(c)	Write-off / write-back of excess provisions	874.44	536.86
	(d)	Closing balance	1,423.82	1,677.93
(iv)	Movement of Net NPAs			
	(a)	Opening balance	1,118.61	533.33
	(b)	Additions during the year	869.10	874.35
	(c)	Reductions during the year	582.96	289.07
	(d)	Closing balance	1,404.75	1,118.61

Note:
The movement of Gross NPA, Provisions for NPA and Net NPA presented above excludes NPA identified and regularised in the same financial year.

49 (A) Disclosure of Restructured Accounts

Sr No	Type of Restructuring		Under CDR Mechanism					Under SME Debt Restructuring Mechanism					Others					Total				
	Asset Classification		Standard	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
	Details																					
1	Restructured accounts as on 1st April, 2020 (Opening figures)*	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91.23	-	-	91.23	-	91.23	-	-	91.23
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.12	-	-	9.12	-	9.12	-	-	9.12
2	Fresh restructuring during the year	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	92			92
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	1,201.17	-	-	-	1,201.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,201.17			1,201.17
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	31.94	-	-	-	31.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.94			31.94
3	Upgradations of restructured accounts to Standard category	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Restructured advances which ceases to attract higher provisioning and/ or additional risk weight at the end of the FY and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at the beginning of the next FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Downgradations of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Write-offs of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Restructured accounts as on 31st March 2021 (Closing figures)*	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	92
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	1,201.17	-	-	-	1,201.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,201.17	-	-	1,201.17
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	31.94	-	-	-	31.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.94	-	-	31.94

* Excluding the figures of Standard Restructured Advances which do not attract higher provisioning or risk weight (if applicable).

(B) MSME Accounts restructured

Accounts restructured under DBR.No.BP.BC.18/21.04.048/2018-19 dated 1st January 2019.

No. of Accounts restructured	Amount (In INR)
92	1,201.17

Note: Increase in amount outstanding is on account of EMI's due but remaining unpaid by the borrower

49 (A) Disclosure of Restructured Accounts

Sr No	Type of Restructuring		Under CDR Mechanism					Under SME Debt Restructuring Mechanism					Others					Total				
	Asset Classification		Standard	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
	Details																					
1	Restructured accounts as on 1st April, 2019 (Opening figures)*	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.60	-	-	-	76.60	76.60	-	-	-	76.60
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.83	-	-	-	3.83	3.83	-	-	-	3.83
2	Fresh restructuring during the year	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				-
3	Upgradations of restructured accounts to Standard category	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Restructured advances which ceases to attract higher provisioning and/ or additional risk weight at the end of the FY and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at the beginning of the next FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Downgradations of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91.23	-	-	91.23	-	91.23	-	-	91.23
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.12	-	-	9.12	-	9.12	-	-	9.12
6	Write-offs of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Restructured accounts as on 31st Mar, 2020 (Closing figures)*	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91.23	-	-	91.23	-	91.23	-	-	91.23
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.12	-	-	9.12	-	9.12	-	-	9.12

* Excluding the figures of Standard Restructured Advances which do not attract higher provisioning or risk weight (if applicable)

(B) **MSME Accounts restructured**

Accounts restructured under DBR.No.BP.BC.18/21.04.048/2018-19 dated 1st January 2019

No. of Accounts restructured	Amount (In INR)
1	91.23

49 (A) Disclosure of Restructured Accounts

Sr No	Type of Restructuring		Under CDR Mechanism					Under SME Debt Restructuring Mechanism					Others					Total				
	Asset Classification		Standard	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total	Standard	Sub-standard	Doubtful	Loss	Total
	Details																					
1	Restructured accounts as on 1st April, 2019 (Opening figures)*	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.60	-	-	-	76.60	76.60	-	-	-	76.60
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.83	-	-	-	3.83	3.83	-	-	-	3.83
2	Fresh restructuring during the year	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Upgradations of restructured accounts to Standard category	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Restructured advances which ceases to attract higher provisioning and/ or additional risk weight at the end of the FY and hence need not be shown as restructured standard advances at the beginning of the next FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Downgradations of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Write-offs of restructured accounts during the FY	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Restructured accounts as on 1st April, 2019 (Closing figures)*	No. of borrowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
		Amt. outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.60	-	-	-	76.60	76.60	-	-	-	76.60
		Provision thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.83	-	-	-	3.83	3.83	-	-	-	3.83

* Excluding the figures of Standard Restructured Advances which do not attract higher provisioning or risk weight (if applicable)

(B) MSME Accounts restructured

Accounts restructured under DBR.No.BP.BC.18/21.04.048/2018-19 dated 1st January 2019

No. of Accounts restructured	Amount (In INR)
1	76.60

50 Disclourse Pursunat to Reverve Bank of India Circular No. RBI/2019-20/170 DOR(NBFC) CC.PD. No.109/22.10.106/2019-20 Dated March 13, 2020

As at March 31, 2021

Asset classification as per RBI norms	Asset Classification as per IND AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per IND AS	Loss Allowance (Provisions) as required under IND AS	Net Carrying Amount	Provision required as per ARACP Norms	Difference between IND AS 109 provision and ARACP norms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)= (3)-(4)	(6)	(7)= (4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard Assets	Stage 1	26,602.91	1,151.15	25,451.76	177.77	973.38
	Stage 2	5,679.28	5.82	5,673.46	27.20	(21.38)
Sub-total		32,282.19	1,156.97	31,125.22	204.97	952.00
Non- Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	2,024.42	1,019.03	1,005.39	179.96	839.07
Doubtful -upto 1 year	Stage 3	804.15	404.78	399.37	127.33	277.45
1 to 3 year	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
more than 3 year	Stage 3	-	-	-		-
Sub total of Doubtful		804.15	404.78	399.37	127.33	277.45
Loss	Stage 3	-	-	-		
Sub-total of NPA		2,828.57	1,423.81	1,404.76	307.29	1,116.52
Other Items such as guarantees, loan commitment, ICD etc. which are in the scope of IND AS 109 but not covered under current income recognition, Assets Classification and provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		-	-	-	-	-
Total	Stage 1	26,602.91	1,151.15	25,451.76	177.77	973.38
	Stage 2	5,679.28	5.82	5,673.46	27.20	(21.38)
	Stage 3	2,828.57	1,423.81	1,404.76	307.29	1,116.52
		35,110.76	2,580.78	32,529.98	512.26	2,068.52

As at March 31, 2020

Asset classification as per RBI norms	Asset Classification as per IND AS 109	Gross Carrying Amount as per IND AS	Loss Allowance (Provisions) as required under IND AS	Net Carrying Amount	Provision required as per ARACP Norms	Difference between IND AS 109 provision and ARACP norms
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)= (3)-(4)	(6)	(7)= (4)-(6)
Performing Assets						
Standard Assets	Stage 1	25,027.29	577.02	24,450.27	120.19	456.83
	Stage 2	7,853.42	269.85	7,583.57	140.97	128.88
Sub-total		32,880.71	846.87	32,033.84	261.16	585.71
Non- Performing Assets (NPA)						
Substandard	Stage 3	1,436.95	862.17	574.78	172.01	690.16
Doubtful -upto 1 year	Stage 3	1,271.35	762.81	508.54	245.57	517.24
1 to 3 year	Stage 3	88.24	52.95	35.30	22.07	30.88
more than 3 year	Stage 3	-	-	-		-
Sub-total of Doubtful		1,359.59	815.75	543.83	267.64	548.12
Loss	Stage 3	-	-	-		
Sub-total of NPA		2,796.54	1,677.92	1,118.61	439.65	1,238.28
Other Items such as guarantees, loan commitment, ICD etc. which are in the scope of IND AS 109 but not covered under current income recognition, Assets Classification and provisioning (IRACP) norms	Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-
	Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total		-	-	-	-	-
Total	Stage 1	25,027.29	577.02	24,450.27	120.19	456.83
	Stage 2	7,853.42	269.85	7,583.57	140.97	128.88
	Stage 3	2,796.54	1,677.92	1,118.61	439.65	1,238.28
		35,677.25	2,524.80	33,152.45	700.81	1,823.99

51 Lease accounting

The Company has adopted Ind AS-116 'Leases' with effect from April 01, 2019 using the modified retrospective method. Cumulative effect of initially applying the standard has been recognized on the date of initial application and hence the Company has not restated comparative information.

The Company has recorded Lease liability at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right-of-use asset at an amount equal to the lease liability.

Accordingly, the Company has recognized right-of-use asset of ₹ 215.30 lakhs and a lease liability of ₹ 215.02 lakhs in the Financial Statements on the date of initial application. There is no impact on the retained earnings. Due to adoption of Ind AS-116, the nature of expenses have changed from rent in previous periods to depreciation/amortization cost on right-of-use asset and finance cost for interest on lease liability. During the year ended March 31, 2021, the Company has recognized depreciation/amortization on right-of-use asset ₹ 76.82 lakhs along with interest on lease liability of ₹ 10.82 lakhs respectively.

Right to use assets	
Opening Balance as on April 01, 2019	215.30
Less : Depreciation	70.95
As at March 31, 2020	**144.35**
Add : Recognised in CY	30.49
Less : Depreciation	76.82
As at March 31, 2021	**98.02**

The incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet at the date. for initial application is 9.75% with maturities between 2019 to 2024.

Lease Liability	
Opening Balance as on April 01, 2019	215.02
Add : Interest	13.55
Less : Repayment of Lease Liability (including prepaid rental of ₹ 9.07 Lacs)	88.46
As at March 31, 2020	**140.11**
Add : Recognised in CY	30.49
Add : Interest	10.82
Less : Repayment of Lease Liability	80.95
As at March 31, 2021	**100.47**

The expenses relating to property lease rent on which the company has complied with IND AS 116 have been regrouped for F.Y 19-20 to finance cost to arrive at the comparative amounts for both the years.

52 First-time adoption of Ind AS– mandatory exceptions, optional exemptions:

(a) The Company has used the same accounting policies in its opening Ind AS Balance Sheet and throughout all periods presented in its first Ind AS financial statements. The accounting policies that the Company has used in its opening Ind AS Balance Sheet may differ from those that it used for the same date using its previous GAAP.

The estimates used by the Company at the date of transition to Ind AS are consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies).

Further, The Company has used reasonable and supportable information which is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial instruments were initially recognised in accordance with previous GAAP.

(b) The Company has prepared the opening balance sheet as per Ind AS as of April 01, 2019 by recognising all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by Ind AS, not recognising items of assets or liabilities which are not permitted by Ind AS, by reclassifying items from previous GAAP to Ind AS as required under Ind AS, and applying Ind AS in measurement of recognised assets and liabilities.

However, this principle is subject to the certain exception and certain optional exemptions availed by the Company as detailed below.

(c) **Derecognition of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities**

The Company has applied the derecognition requirements of financial assets and financial liabilities prospectively for transactions occurring on or after April 01, 2019.

(d) **Classification of all Instruments**

The Company has determined the classification of all instruments in terms of whether they meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria or FVTPL criteria based on the facts and circumstances that existed as of the transition date.

(e) **Impairment of Financial Assets**

The Company has applied the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively; however, as permitted by Ind AS 101, impairment has been done based on management estimates and past experience.

(f) **Property, Plant and Equipment**

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has measured all property, plant and equipment's as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

(g) **Investment Property**

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of its investment property recognised as of April 01, 2019 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

a)	Reconciliation of total equity as at:	Ind AS Reference No.	Refer Notes Below	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
	Total equity / shareholders' funds as per Indian GAAP			18,184.63	17,744.59
	Adjustment for:				
	Effective Interest Rate on Financial Liabilities at amortised cost	Ind AS 109	4	(333.01)	(444.99)
	Expected Credit Loss on Financial Asset at amortised cost	Ind AS 109	1	(1,966.69)	(1,915.89)
	Capitalisation of processing fees	Ind AS 109	5	80.20	158.58
	Recognition of Interest on NPA	Ind AS 109	8	234.22	226.73
	Other Items	Ind AS 115	7	(4.92)	9.72
	Deferred Tax impacts on the above items	Ind AS 12	3	528.63	475.28
	Total equity as per Ind AS			16,723.06	16,254.02

b)	Reconciliation of profit/(loss) for the year ended March 31, 2020	Ind AS Reference No.	Refer Notes Below	For the year ended March 31, 2020
	Comprehensive profit/(loss) as per Indian GAAP			453.40
	Adjustment for:			
	Impact on Interest income as per EIR Method	Ind AS 101	4	111.98
	Share based payment expense	Ind AS 102	6	105.56
	Capitalisation of Borrowing Cost	Ind AS 109	5	(105.84)
	Expected Credit Loss on Financial Asset at amortised cost	Ind AS 109	1	(50.79)
	Impact on Interest income on NPA	Ind AS 109	8	7.49
	Lease accounting	Ind AS 116	10	12.12
	Deferred tax impact on the above	Ind AS 12	3	54.04
	Comprehensive profit/(loss) as per Ind AS			587.96

c)	Balance Sheet Reconciliation as on April 01, 2019	Refer Notes Below	As per previous GAAP	Adjustments	As per Ind AS
	Assets				
1	**Financial Assets**				
	Cash and cash equivalents		1,796.60	-	1,796.60
	Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents		234.5	-	234.50
	Receivables				
	Trade Receivables		-	-	-
	Other Receivables	1	138.02	50.98	87.04
	Loans	1	44,744.08	(697.31)	45,441.39
	Investments		-	-	-
	Other Financial assets	9 & 10	1,071.00	77.21	993.79
2	**Non-financial Assets**				
	Current Tax Assets	3	6.87	(0.02)	6.89
	Deferred Tax Assets	3	120.66	(475.28)	595.94
	Investment Property		-	-	-
	Property, Plant and Equipment		133.57	0.01	133.56
	Intangible assets under development		-	-	-
	Other Intangible Assets		52.24	-	52.24
	Right to Use assets		-	-	-
	Other non-financial assets	10	887.36	735.83	151.53
	Total assets		49,184.90	(308.58)	49,493.48

		Refer Notes Below	As per previous GAAP	Adjustments	As per Ind AS
	Liabilities and Equity				
1	**Financial Liabilities**				
	Payables				
	(I) Trade Payables				
	(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
	(ii) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		69.23	-	69.23
	(II) Other Payables				
	(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
	(ii) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
	Debt securities		-	-	-
	Borrowings	5	29,683.88	(3,090.93)	32,774.81
	Lease liability		-	-	-
	Other financial liabilities		39.39	(11.58)	50.97
2	**Non-financial liabilities**			-	
	Current tax liability	3	-	(79.19)	79.19
	Provisions		632.49	549.05	83.44
	Other non-financial liabilities		1,015.32	833.50	181.82
			31,440.31	(1,799.15)	33,239.46
3	**Equity**				
	Equity share capital		15,000.00	-	15,000.00
	Other equity		2,744.59	1,490.57	1,254.02
	Total equity		17,744.59	1,490.57	16,254.02
	Total liabilities and equity		49,184.90	(308.58)	49,493.48

d) Balance Sheet Reconciliation as on March 31, 2020

		Refer Notes Below	As per previous GAAP	Adjustments	As per Ind AS
	Assets				
1	**Financial Assets**				
	Cash and cash equivalents		5,370.28	-	5,370.28
	Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents		234.50	-	234.50
	Receivables				
	Trade Receivables		-	-	-
	Other Receivables	1	270.36	146.14	124.22
	Loans	1	33,923.09	770.64	33,152.45
	Investments		-	-	-
	Other Financial assets	9 & 10	1,095.74	(186.26)	1,282.00
2	**Non-financial Assets**				
	Current Tax Assets		8.66	-	8.66
	Deferred Tax Assets	3	174.32	(527.34)	701.66
	Investment Property		-	-	-
	Property, Plant and Equipment		92.00	0.00	92.00
	Intangible assets under development		294.81	(0.00)	294.81
	Other Intangible Assets		34.37	(0.00)	34.37
	Right to use assets	10	-	(144.36)	144.36
	Other non-financial assets		683.41	557.35	126.06
	Total assets		42,181.54	616.17	41,565.37

		Refer Notes Below	As per previous GAAP	Adjustments	As per Ind AS
	Liabilities and Equity				
1	**Financial Liabilities**				
	Derivative financial instruments				
	Payables				
	(I) Trade Payables				
	(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises				-
	(ii) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		163.21	-	163.21
	(II) Other Payables				
	(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
	(ii) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-
	Debt securities		-	-	-
	Borrowings	5	22,154.99	(2,006.13)	24,161.12
	Lease liability	10	-	(140.11)	140.11
	Other financial liabilities		170.40	(105.84)	276.24
				-	
2	**Non-financial liabilities**			-	
	Current tax liability		-	-	-
	Provisions		768.54	704.24	64.30
	Other non-financial liabilities		739.75	702.42	37.33
			23,996.89	(845.42)	24,842.31
3	**Equity**				
	Equity share capital		15,000.00	-	15,000.00
	Other equity		3,184.63	1,461.57	1,723.06
	Total equity		18,184.63	1,461.57	16,723.06
	Total liabilities and equity		42,181.52	616.15	41,565.37

e) Reconciliation of Profit or Loss for the year ending March 31, 2020

		Refer Notes Below	As per previous GAAP	Adjustments	As per Ind AS
1	**Income**				
	Interest Income	4	5,945.00	(420.05)	6,486.88
	Fee and commission Income		48.95	47.86	1.09
			5,993.95	(372.19)	6,487.97
2	**Other Income**		361.68	0.98	360.70
3	**Total Income (1+2)**		6,355.63	(371.21)	6,848.67
4	**Expenses**				
	Finance Cost		3,030.66	(469.04)	3,499.70
	Impairment on financial instruments	1		(1,040.87)	1,040.87
	Employee Benefit Expenses		986.86	102.83	884.03
	Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		69.67	(70.94)	140.61
	Other expenses		1,661.99	1,064.75	597.24
			5,749.18	(413.27)	6,162.45
5	**Profit/(loss) before tax (3-4)**		606.46	42.06	686.22
6	**Tax Expenses**				
	Current Tax		206.71	-	206.71
	Deferred Tax charge / (credit)	3	(53.65)	52.76	(106.41)
			153.06	52.76	100.30

		Refer Notes Below	As per previous GAAP	Adjustments	As per Ind AS
7	**Profit/(loss) for the year**		453.40	(10.70)	585.92
8	**Other Comprehensive Income**				
	A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
	Actuarial gain/(loss) on employee defined benefits	7	-	(2.73)	2.73
	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	(0.69)	0.69
	Sub-total (A)		-	(2.04)	2.04
	B. Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
	Sub-total (B)		-	-	-
	Other Comprehensive Income (A+B)		-	(2.04)	2.04
9	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year**		453.40	(12.74)	587.96

Notes to the significant reconciliation items on first time adoption:

1 Expected Credit Loss on Loans and receivables

As per previous GAAP, loans and receivables are recognised at cost less provision specified as per the prudential norms issued by RBI. As per Ind AS 109 the loans and receivable has been recognised at amortised cost less expected credit loss based on the classification of loans as stage 1, stage 2 and stage 3. This would require assessment of 12 month loss allowance and life time loss allowance on the loans and receivables. In accordance with the above, an additional amount of Rs 1915.89 lakhs has been recognised in the retained earnings as on transition date. The additional impact of Rs 50.79 Lakhs on account of impairment on loans and receivables (net of reversals) has been considered in statement of profit or loss account for the year ended March 31, 2020.

2 Fair valuation of Investments

As per previous GAAP, the investments were carried at cost less impairment. Under Ind AS 109, all the investment have been carried at fair value except investment at cost and investment at amortised cost. Investment at amortised cost are recognised at amortised cost less expected credit loss.

3 Deferred tax

Previous GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the profit and loss approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using the balance sheet approach, which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base.

The application of Ind AS 12 approach has resulted in recognition of deferred tax on new temporary differences arising on account of transitional differences adjustments which were not required under Previous GAAP.

4 Processing Fees

Under Previous GAAP, transaction cost charged to customers were recognised upfront while under Ind AS, such costs are included in the initial recognition amount of financial asset and recognised as interest income using effective interest method.

5 Borrowing Cost

Under Previous GAAP, transaction cost related to borrowings were recognised upfront while under Ind AS, such costs are included in the initial recognition amount of financial liability and recognised as interest expense using effective interest method.

6 Share based payment transactions

Under Indian GAAP , the Company recognised costs related to its ESOP based on intrinsic value method. However under Ind AS the same is recognised using Fair value method.

7 Employee benefits

Both under Indian GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognised costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plan on an actuarial basis. Under Indian GAAP, the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, are charged to profit or loss. Under Ind AS, remeasurements comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI. Thus, there is corresponding impact on employee benefit cost.

8 Recognition of Interest on NPA

Under Previous GAAP, the Company did not accrue interest on stage 3 assets. Under Ind AS, the Company has recognized interest on stage 3 assets.

9 **Fair Value of Security Deposit**

Under Previous GAAP, the Company accounted for refundable security deposits provided to Vendors at carrying cost. Under Ind AS, these deposits have been accounted at amortised cost determined using the appropriate market rate.

10 **Ind AS 116 Lease Accounting**

Under Previous GAAP, the Company accounted for lease rentals on a straight line basis over lease term. Under Ind AS, the present value of lease rentals are accounted for as Lease liability with corresponding debit to Right to use asset(ROU). Lease rentals paid are bifurcated into interest and principal repayment of lease liability. ROU is depreciated over the lease term.

11 **Impairment Reserve**

In terms of the requirement as per RBI notification no. RBI/2019-20/170 DOR (NBFC).CC.PD.No.109/22.10.106/2019-20 dated March13,2020 on Implementation of Indian Accounting Standards, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are required to create an impairment reserve for any shortfall in impairment allowances under Ind AS 109 and Income Recognition , Asset Classification and Provisioning (IRACP)norms (including provision on standard assets).The impairment allowances under Ind AS 109 made by the company exceeds the total provision required under IRACP (including standard asset provisioning), as at March 31, 2021 and accordingly, no amount is required to be transferred to impairment reserve.

53 The Name of company has been changed from "Staragri Finance Limited" to "Agriwise Finserv Limited" w.e.f. 15th October 2020.

54 In accordance with the Board approved moratorium policy read with the Reserve Bank of India(RBI) guidelines dated 27th March 2020, 17th April 2020 and 23rd May 2020 relating to 'COVID-19-Regulatory Package', the Company had granted moratorium upto six months on the payment of instalments which became due between 1st March 2020 and 31st August 2020 to all eligible borrowers. This relaxation did not automatically trigger a significant increase in credit risk. The Company continued to recognize interest income during the moratorium period and in the absence of other credit risk indicators, the granting of a moratorium period did not result in accounts becoming past due and automatically triggering Stage2 or Stage3 classification criteria.

55 The impact of COVID-19 on the global economy and how governments, businesses and consumers respond is uncertain. This uncertainty is reflected in the Company's assessment of impairment loss allowance on its loans which are subject to a number of management judgments and estimates. In relation to COVID-19, judgements and assumptions include the extent and duration of the pandemic, the impacts of actions of governments and other authorities, and the responses of businesses and consumers in different industries, along with the associated impact on the global economy. The Company has separately incorporated estimates, assumptions and judgements specific to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the associated support packages in the measurement of impairment loss allowance. The Company's impairment loss allowance estimates are inherently uncertain and, as a result, actual results may differ from these estimates.

56 The Government of India, Ministry of Finance, vide its notification dated October 23, 2020, announced a scheme for COVID-19 Relief for grant of exgratia payment of difference between compound interest and simple interest for six Months to borrowers in specified loan accounts ("the Scheme"), as per the eligibility criteria and other aspects specified therein and irrespective of whether moratorium as per RBI regulatory package was availed or not. The Company has implemented the Scheme and credited the accounts of or remitted amounts to the eligible borrowers as per the Scheme, amounting to ₹ 60.56 lakhs. The Company has filed its claim for the ex-gratia with State Bank of India as per the Scheme and has received an amount of ₹ 55.64 lakhs as on March 31, 2021.

57 In view of the Honourable Supreme Court of India interim order dated September 3, 2020 (Public Interest Litigation (PIL) by Gajendra Sharma Vs Union of India & ANR), no additional borrower accounts were classified as impaired non-performing assets (NPA) (stage3)), which were not declared non-performing till August 31, 2020. Basis the said interim order the Company had not classified any additional borrower account as NPA as per the Reserve Bank of India or other Regulatory prescribed norms, after August 31, 2020 which were not NPA as of August 31, 2020. The interim order granted to not declare accounts as NPA stood vacated on March 23, 2021. In accordance with the instructions in paragraph 5 of the RBI circular dated April 07, 2021 issued in this connection, the Company has complied with the asset classification of borrower accounts as per the ECL model under Ind AS financial statements for year ended 31 March 2021.

58 There is only one segment in which company is operating i.e. lending and hence there is no separate reportable segment as per Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segments' in respect of the Company.

59 The corresponding figures of the previous years' have been reclassified and represented in accordance with the current period presentation wherever necessary

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 106655W

For and on behalf the Board of Directors of
Agriwise Finserv Limited

A.V. Kamat
Partner
Membership No.: 039585

Sureshchandra Goyal
Managing Director
DIN: 02018073

Amith Agarwal
Non-Executive Director
DIN: 01140768

Sankari Muthuraj
Company Secretary
Membership No. A25427

Mumbai
Date: June 29, 2021

Mumbai
Date: June 29, 2021

FARMERS FORTUNE (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited (the 'Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, 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 Ind AS 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 at March 31, 2021, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on Ind AS financial statements.

3. Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the Note 53 of the financial statements, which describes that the extent to which the COVID-19 Pandemic may impact the Company's financial statements which are dependent on future developments, which are uncertain at present. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

4. Information other than the Ind AS financial statements and Auditor's report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors Report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. This report is expected to be made available to us after the date of our auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information included in the above report, if we conclude that there is material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and determine the actions under the applicable laws and regulations.

5. Management's responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

ii) Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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.

iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

iv) 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 ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

7. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

i) As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

ii) 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 purpose of our audit of Ind AS Financial Statements.

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, Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flow and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report.

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 provisions of said section are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021.

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

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on the financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 38 to the Ind AS financial statements;

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

(Jitendra N. Karamchandani)
Partner
M. No. 129652
UDIN: 21129652AAAAAH6555

Date: November 27, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Annexure 1 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Ind AS financial statements of FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited

Referred to in paragraph [7(i)] under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date

(i) a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified once in two years. In accordance with this programme, a portion of property, plant and equipment has been verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to size of the Company and nature of its assets.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us including registered title deeds, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all immovable properties of land and buildings as disclosed in Note 5.1 to the Ind AS Financial Statements, are held in the name of the Company as at the Balance Sheet Date. In respect of immovable properties that have been taken on lease and disclosed as property, plant and equipment in the Financial Statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement.

(ii) The Inventory, other than stocks lying with third parties, has been physically verified by the Management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on such verification between physical stock and book records were not material and have been dealt with in the books of account. .

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has granted unsecured loans to two companies, covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

a. According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of opinion, that the terms and conditions on which the unsecured loans have been granted by the Company were not, prima facie, prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

b. According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us relating to unsecured loans, the terms of arrangement do not stipulate any repayment schedule and the loans are repayable on demand.

c. According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of opinion that there are no overdue amounts in respect of the aforementioned loans granted and interest thereon, to Companies listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act, since the Company has not demanded repayment of said loans during the year.

(iv) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to granting of loans. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any investments, provided any guarantees or provided any security to the parties covered under provisions of section 185 and section 186 of the Act.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for the products/services of the Company.

(vii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, Goods & Service Tax and other material statutory dues have not been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities and there have been few delays in certain number of cases. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, cess and excise duty.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no undisputed dues in respect of provident fund, income-tax, Goods & Service tax, and other material statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income-tax, Goods & Service Tax which have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes. The particulars of dues of service tax as at March 31, 2021 which has not been deposited on account of dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount demanded (₹ in lakhs)	Amount deposited under dispute (₹ In lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
The Custom Act, 1962	Custom Duty	43.81	Nil	2013-2014	Deputy Commissioner of Customs
Andhra Pradesh Value Added Tax Act, 2015	Value Added Tax	11.41	2.82	2014-2015 2015-2016	Deputy Commissioner (Commercial Tax)
Gujarat Value Added Tax Act, 2003	Value Added Tax	806.36	35.00	2014-2015	Deputy Commissioner (Commercial Tax)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	572.39	257.29	2014-2015	Commissioner of Income Tax Appeals

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to banks. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from Government or outstanding dues to any financial institutions or dues to debenture holders during the year.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer or debt instruments and term loans, hence reporting under paragraph 3 (ix) is not applicable to the Company.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, we report that no material fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by the officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company and hence reporting under paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable and hence not commented upon.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act where applicable and details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order insofar as it relates to Section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under paragraph 3(xiv) are not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as referred to in section 192 of the Act.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

(Jitendra N. Karamchandani)
Partner
M. No. 129652
UDIN: 21129652AAAAAH6555

Date: November 27, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Ind AS financial statements of FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited

Referred to in paragraph [7(ii)(f)] under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements 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")

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

   Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India" (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of 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

3. 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 and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls 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

4. 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

   Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

5. 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

6. 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 at March 31, 2021, 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.

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

(Jitendra N. Karamchandani)
Partner
M. No. 129652
UDIN: 21129652AAAAAH6555

Date: November 27, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021

(Currency: Indian rupees in lakhs)

			As at	
		Note	**31 Mar 2021**	**31 March 2020**
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
a.	Property, plant and equipment	5.1	664.03	735.98
b.	Right-of-use assets	5.2	71.91	76.65
c.	Intangible assets	6.1	0.48	1.73
c.	Financial assets			
(i)	Investments	7	1.90	1.90
(ii)	Other financial assets	8	970.74	1,161.69
d.	Income tax assets (net)	9	361.67	322.85
e.	Other non-current assets	10	75.39	76.24
f.	Deferred tax asset (net)	11	-	-
	Total Non-current assets (A)		2,146.11	2,377.04
Current assets				
a.	Inventories	12	1,239.57	1,009.14
b.	Financial assets			
(i)	Trade receivables	13	1,087.05	1,759.76
(ii)	Cash and cash equivalents	14	22.91	12.30
(iii)	Bank balances other than (ii) above	15	285.92	87.67
(iv)	Loans	16	2,763.32	954.00
(v)	Other financial assets	17	1,464.87	968.73
c.	Other current assets	18	2,174.48	2,237.44
	Total current assets (B)		9,038.12	7,029.04
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)			11,184.23	9,406.08
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
a.	Equity share capital	19	2,000.00	2,000.00
b.	Other equity	20	2,494.18	2,404.66
	Total equity (C)		4,494.18	4,404.66
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
a.	Financial liabilities			
	Borrowings	21	249.72	237.21
b.	Provisions	22	4.73	3.32
	Total Non-current liabilities (D)		254.45	240.53
Current liabilities				
a.	Financial liabilities			
(i)	Borrowings	23	599.93	1,477.14
(ii)	Trade payables	24		
	- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
	- Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		3,031.36	1,808.50
(iii)	Others financial liabilities	25	399.23	860.56
b.	Provisions	26	0.15	0.12
c.	Other current liabilities	27	2,404.93	614.57
	Total current liabilities (E)		6,435.60	4,760.89
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (C+D+E)			11,184.23	9,406.08

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 106655W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited

Jitendra N. Karamchandani
Partner
Membership No: 129652

Amit Khandelwal
Director
DIN: 00809249

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Vishnu Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Currency: Indian rupees in lakhs)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	28	17,368.16	6,371.60
Other income	29	413.71	147.92
Total income		17,781.87	6,519.52
Expenses			
Purchase of stock-in-trade		17,113.17	5,986.36
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	30	(230.43)	(112.51)
Employee benefits expenses	31	48.48	38.01
Finance costs	32	267.79	297.06
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	6.2	78.29	83.49
Other expenses	33	410.65	189.90
Total expenses		17,687.95	6,482.31
Profit before tax		93.92	37.21
Income tax expenses	34		
Current tax - Minimum alternate tax		19.00	14.20
Tax of previous year - Minimum alternate tax		(14.20)	
Total income tax expenses		4.80	14.20
Profit after tax		89.12	23.01
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss:			
-Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		0.40	0.61
-Income tax effect		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss:		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		0.40	0.61
Total comprehensive income		89.52	23.62
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of shares Rs 10)	35		
Basic earnings per share		0.45	0.12
Diluted earnings per share		0.09	0.02

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 106655W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited

Jitendra N. Karamchandani
Partner
Membership No: 129652

Amit Khandelwal
Director
DIN: 00809249

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Vishnu Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian rupees in lakhs)

(a) Share capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Equity share capital		
Balance as at 31 March 2019	20,000,000	2,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	20,000,000	2,000.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	20,000,000	2,000.00

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Instruments classified as equity 6% optionally fully convertible preference shares	Reserves and surplus Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 31 March 2019	8,356.86	(5,975.82)	2,381.04
Profit for the year	-	23.01	23.01
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	0.61	0.61
Balance as at 31 March 2020	8,356.86	(5,952.20)	2,404.66
Profit for the year	-	89.12	89.12
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	0.40	0.40
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**8,356.86**	**(5,862.68)**	**2,494.18**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
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Vishnu Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Currency : Indian rupees in lakhs)

			31 March 2021	31 March 2020
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**			
	Net profit before tax		93.92	37.21
	Adjustment for:			
	Interest income		(163.64)	(140.61)
	Unrealised foreign exchange (gain) / loss		(27.44)	25.78
	Allowance for doubtful debts receivables		110.31	28.05
	Net Gain/(loss) arising on financial assets measured at fair value though profit or loss		(166.86)	-
	Interest expenses		267.79	297.06
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses		78.29	83.49
	Liabilities no longer required written back		(48.63)	(1.73)
	Profit on sale of investment		-	(2.01)
	Deferred rent on security deposits		0.85	3.22
	Operating profit before working capital changes		144.59	330.46
	Changes in:			
	(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables		589.84	1,024.57
	(Increase)/Decrease in other financials assets		(452.40)	(608.39)
	(Increase)/Decrease in loans		(1,809.32)	(23.00)
	(Increase)/Decrease in other current and non-current assets		62.96	(668.41)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories		(63.57)	(112.51)
	(Decrease)/Increase in Current Liabilities and Financial Liabilities		1,404.25	522.19
	(Decrease)/Increase in Provisions		1.84	(0.47)
	(Decrease)/Increase in Trade payables		1,271.51	510.68
	Cash generated from operations		1,149.70	975.12
	Direct taxes (paid) / refund		(43.62)	(67.92)
	Net cash from operating activities	(A)	1,106.08	907.20
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**			
	Interest received		112.60	(97.47)
	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment		(0.35)	-
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		-	30.85
	Fixed deposits matured		-	239.61
	Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	(B)	112.25	172.99
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**			
	Interest paid		(240.94)	(222.30)
	Repayment of long-term borrowings		(89.57)	(23.37)
	Repayment of short-term borrowings		(877.21)	(829.19)
	Net cash used in financing activities	(C)	(1,207.72)	(1,074.86)
	Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	10.61	5.33
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year			
	Balance with banks			
	- in current account		12.19	6.85
	Cash on hand		0.11	0.12
	Cash and cash equivalent as per note 14		12.30	6.97

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	**31 March 2020**
Cash and cash equivalent at end of year		
Balance with banks		
- in current account	22.91	12.19
Cash on hand	-	0.11
Cash and cash equivalent as per note 14	22.91	12.30

Notes :

1 The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (IND AS) 7 - "Statement of cash flows" notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 106655W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited

Jitendra N. Karamchandani
Partner
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Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Vishnu Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees in lakhs)

Company overview and significant accounting policies

1 Company overview

FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 6 March 2012 under the Companies Act, 1956 ('the Act') and is a 100% subsidiary company of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited with effect from 1 November 2014. The Company is engaged in the business of procurement and sale of agricultural products such as food grains, cereals, pulses, oil seeds and wheat seeds.

2 Statement of compliance and basis of presentation and preparation

2.01 Basis of preparation and presentation

The Ind AS Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 have been reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 27 November 2021.

2.02 Functional and presentation currency

The Ind AS Financial Statements is presented in Indian rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs with two decimals, unless otherwise indicated.

2.03 Basis of measurement

The Ind AS Financial Statements has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value (refer- Accounting policy regarding financials instruments);
- assets held for sale - measured at lower of cost or fair value less cost to sell;
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value less present value of defined obligation; and
- land at fair value on transition date.

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

2.04 Current / Non-current classification

Any asset or liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

(i) it is expected to be realised or settled or is intended for sale or consumption in the Company's normal operating cycle;

(ii) it is expected to be realised or settled within twelve months from the reporting date;

(iii) it is held primarily for the purposes of being traded;

(iv) the asset 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;

(v) in the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for atleast twelve months from the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle

For the purpose of current/ non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realisation and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

3 Use of accounting estimates and judgments

Preparation of Ind AS financial statements requires the Company to make assumptions and estimates about future events and apply significant judgments. The Company base its assumptions, estimates and judgments on historical experience, current trends and all available information that it believes is relevant at the time of preparation of the financial statements. However, future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty. Accordingly, as confirming events occur, actual results could ultimately differ from our assumptions and estimates. Such differences could be material. The following require most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, resulting from the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

3.01 Impairment losses on investment

The Company assesses impairment of investments in subsidiaries and associates which are recorded at cost. At the time when there are any indications that such investments have suffered a loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The recoverable amount requires estimates of operating margin, discount rate, future growth rate, terminal values, etc. based on management's best estimate.

3.02 Impairment losses on trade receivables

The Company reviews its trade receivables to assess impairment at regular intervals. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. In determining whether impairment losses should be reported in the statement of profit and loss, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows. Accordingly, an allowance for expected credit loss is made where there is an identified loss event or condition which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

3.03 Provision for litigations

In estimating the final outcome of litigation, the Company applies judgment in considering factors including experience with similar matters, past history, precedents, relevant financial, legal opinions and other evidence and facts specific to the matter. Application of such judgment determines whether the Company requires an accrual or disclosure in the Ind AS financial statements.

3.04 Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimation of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and on the historical experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results from operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. The estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets.

3.05 Recoverability of deferred tax assets

In determining the recoverability of deferred income tax assets, the Company primarily considers current and expected profitability of applicable operating business segments and their ability to utilise any recorded tax assets. The Company reviews its deferred income tax assets at every reporting period end, taking into consideration the availability of sufficient current and projected taxable profits, reversals of taxable temporary differences and tax planning strategies.

3.06 Provision for obsolete inventory

The Company reviews its inventory to assess loss on account of obsolescence and expiry on a regular basis. In determining whether provision for obsolescence should be recorded in the statement of profit or loss, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is any future salability of the product, including demand forecasts and shelf life of the product. The provision for obsolescence of inventory is based on the ageing and past movement of the inventory.

3.07 Valuation of inventories

The Company values its inventories for commodity trading business at fair value less cost to sell and other inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value through inventory allowances. Subsequent changes in facts or circumstances could result in the reversal of previously recorded allowances. Results could differ if inventory allowances change because actual selling prices or selling costs differ materially from forecasted selling prices and selling costs. Calculating allowances depends on a combination of interrelated factors affecting forecasted selling prices, including demand variables. Demand variables include grain prices and changes in inventories in distribution channels.

3.08 Measurement of defined benefit obligations and other employee benefit obligations

The Company's net obligation in respect of gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted.

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the other long-term employment benefits.

The present value of the obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date by an Independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures. The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date.

3.09 Measurement of fair value

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The finance team has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

They regularly review significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as NCDEX quotes, is used to measure fair values, then the finance team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS 113 "" Fair Value Measurements"", including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified."

4 Significant accounting policies

4.01 Property, plant and equipment

Measurement at recognition

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is 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 and is measured at cost. Subsequent to recognition, all items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

If the cost of an individual part of property, plant and equipment is significant relative to the total cost of the item, the individual part is accounted for and depreciated separately.

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price plus any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipments and servicing that meets the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalised at cost and depreciated over the useful life. Cost of repairs and maintenance are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on Straight Line Method at the rates based on useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Act. In respect of assets acquired/sold during the year, depreciation has been provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the days of addition/put to use or disposal. Leasehold improvements are amortised over the useful life of the asset or the primary lease tenure whichever is lower, on a straight-line basis.

Asset class	Useful life (in years)
Buildings - Silo	15
Buildings - Office	30
Plant and machinery	15
Office equipments	5
Furniture and fixtures	10
Leasehold improvements	3
Computers	3

Assets costing Rs 5,000 or less are fully depreciated in the year of purchase. Depreciation is charged on a proportionate basis for all assets purchased and sold during the year.

Capital work-in-progress

Assets under construction includes the cost of property, plant and equipment that are not ready to use as at the balance sheet date. Advances paid to acquire property, plant and equipment before the balance sheet date are disclosed under Other Non-current Assets. Assets under construction are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period the asset is derecognised.

4.02 Intangible assets

Measurement at recognition

Intangible assets comprise primarily of computer software (including enterprise systems). Intangible assets are initially recorded at cost and subsequent to recognition, intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortisation

Intangible Assets with finite lives are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Asset class	Useful life (in years)
Computer software	3

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with finite useful life is reviewed at the end of each financial year. If any of these expectations differ from previous estimates, such changes is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

Derecognition

An item of intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of intangible asset is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

4.03 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.

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognises a financial asset in its balance sheet when it become party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Where the fair value of a financial asset at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognised as a gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss at initial recognition if the fair value is determined through quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e level 1 input) or through a valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e level 2 input).

In case the fair value is not determined using a level 1 or level 2 input as mentioned above, the difference between the fair value and transaction price is deferred appropriately and recognised as a gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss only to the extent that such gain or loss arises due to a change in factor market participants take into account when pricing the financial asset.

However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price irrespective of the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

(i) The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and

(ii) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

(a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

(b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans, deposits and other financial assets of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). This is a residual category applies to inventories, share based payments and other investments of the Company excluding investment in subsidiary. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition:

A financial asset is derecognized i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position when:

a) The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or

b) The Company has transferred its contractual 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.

Presentation:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.03 Financial instruments

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities.

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the initial carrying value and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Other financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company comprise long-term borrowings, short-term borrowings, bank overdrafts and trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement:

Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition:

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced from the same lender on substantially different terms, or terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

4.04 Fair Value

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above. 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:

(i) in the principal market for the asset or liability or

(ii) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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 that categorises into three levels, as described as follows, the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs).

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

Level 2 : inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or Indirectly.

Level 3 : inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the Ind AS financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting year.

4.05 Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

The Company applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following:

(i) Trade receivables and lease receivables

(ii) Financial assets measured at amortised cost (other than trade receivables and lease receivables)

In case of trade receivables, contract revenue receivables and lease receivables, the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognition as loss allowance. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime of ECL.

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

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and profitability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Company uses a provision matrix to measure lifetime ECL on its portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward-looking estimates are updated.

The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

The carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, is 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.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. 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 inflows of other assets or group of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses are reversed when there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and 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 recoverable amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

4.06 Valuation of inventories

Inventories principally comprise commodities held for trading and inventories that form part of the Company’s expected purchase, sale or usage requirements.

Inventories for commodity trading businesses are measured at fair value less costs to sell, with changes in fair value less costs to sell recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the year of the change.

Inventories are measured at cost and those forming part of the Company’s expected purchase, sale or usage requirements are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value and are valued on a first-in-first-out basis. Cost of inventories comprises of cost incurred on purchase and other direct expenditure on procurement. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less anticipated cost of disposal and after making allowance for damages and slow-moving items.

4.07 Statement of cash flow

The Company's statement of cash flows are prepared using the Indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature if any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and short-term fixed bank deposits that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdrafts and cash credit facility that form an integral part of the Company’s cash management.

4.08 Revenue recognition

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers which establishes a comprehensive framework for degerming whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised under Ind AS 115.

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that economic benefits associated with a transaction flows to the Company in the ordinary course of its activities and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and services taxes, Goods and services tax or any other taxes.

Amount collected on behalf of third parties such as services taxes, Goods and services tax are excluded from revenue. Revenue on time and material contracts are recognised as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last billing to the balance sheet date is recognised as unbilled revenue.

Advances received for services and products are reported as advances from customers until all conditions for revenue recognition are met.

A. Warehousing services [Rental income]

These include warehousing services in owned, leased, franchise as well as field warehouses. Charges levied for providing storage, stock management and preservation services at locations which are owned, leased or under franchise/associate arrangement are recognised as income on accrual basis as per agreed terms.

B. Sale of goods

Income from sale of commodities is recognised as and when the risk and reward (control) is transferred to the buyer, while the Company retains neither managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods sold.

C. Other Services

Income by way of handling, transportation, and procurement commission are recognised as and when service are rendered.

D Mandi Services

Income from sale of commodities is recognised as and when the risk and reward(control) is transferred to the buyer, while the Company retains neither managerial involvement nor effective control over the goods sold.

4.09 Other income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial assets on initial recognition. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company's finance income include:

(i) Interest income from trade receivables for delayed payment as per the terms of contract; and

(ii) Interest income from financial deposits and other financial assets.

4.10 Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and have been classified according to their primary nature.

The costs of the Company are broadly categorised in employee benefit expenses, depreciation and amortisation and other operating expenses. Employee benefit expenses include employee compensation, allowances paid, contribution to various funds and staff welfare expenses. Other operating expenses majorly include fees to external consultants, cost running its facilities, travel expenses, cost of hardware and software bought for reselling, communication costs allowances for delinquent receivables and other expenses. Other expenses is an aggregation of costs which are Individually not material such us commission and brokerage, bank charges, freight and octroi etc.

Finance costs

The Company's finance costs include:

(i) Interest expense on borrowings and overdrafts

(ii) Interest expense on inter corporate deposits

Interest expense is recognised using effective interest method based on interest rates specified / implicit in the transactions.

4.11 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Initial Recognition

All transactions that are not denominated in the Company's functional currency are foreign currency transactions. These transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the appropriate daily rate which best approximates the actual rate of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Measurement of foreign current items are reporting date

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising out of these translations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

4.12 Lease accounting

Company as a Lessee

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

The Company recognizes right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which the Company is a lessee, except for a short term lease of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. For short term lease and low-value asset arrangements, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on straight-line basis over the lease term.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease arrangement. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are measured according to such options when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise these options.

The right-of-use asset are recognized at the inception of the lease arrangement at the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of lease arrangement reduced by any lease incentives received, added by initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. Estimated useful life of right-of-use assets is determined on the basis of useful life of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that their carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any is recognized in the statement of profit and loss account.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost, at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease arrangement or, if not readily determinable, at the incremental borrowing rate in the country of domicile of such leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with corresponding adjustments to right-of-use assets to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

Company as a Lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as finance or operating lease. If the terms of the lease arrangement transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, such lease arrangement is classified as finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

In case of sub-lease, the Company recognizes investment in sub-lease separately in the financial statements. The sub-lease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from such lease arrangement. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease arrangement.

Transition

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' with effect from April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method. Cumulative effect of initially applying the standard has been recognized on the date of initial application and hence the Company has not restated comparative information. There is no material impact on adoption of Ind AS 116 by the Company.

4.13 Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive (potential) equity equivalent shares outstanding during the period except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

4.14 Employee benefit

Post-employment benefits

i. Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a plan for the post employment benefit of an employee under which the Company pays fixed periodic contributions into Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Corporations. The Company has no further legal or constructive obligation to pay once contributions are made. Contributions made are charged to employee benefit expenses in the period in which the employment services qualifying for the benefit are provided.

ii. Defined benefit plans

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan which is administered through Company gratuity scheme with Birla Sun Life. The Company's net obligation in respect of gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted.

The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation at the balance sheet date by an Independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures. The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields on Government of India securities as at the balance sheet date.

When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the net total of any unrecognised actuarial losses and past service costs and the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The Company recognises all remeasurement gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans in the Statement of other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in the subsequent period. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of 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 recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs in the statement of profit and loss.

4.15 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

4.16 Investments

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than a year from the date of acquisition are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

Any reductions in the carrying amount and any reversals of such reductions are charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.

Cost of investments include acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties.

4.17 Income tax

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

i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit/ (tax loss) for the year determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years & items that are never taxable or deductible. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and

- indexation benefit in relation to investments in subsidiaries, given that the Company does not have any intentions to dispose such investments in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. (Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity or OCI is recognised in equity or OCI and not in the statement of profit and loss.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity."

iii) Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT')

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as current tax in the statement of profit and loss. The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as a deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as an deferred tax asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

4.18 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised 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 more likely than not that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Unwinding of the discount (accretion) is recognized as a finance cost. Discount rates are assessed and projected timing of future obligations each reporting year.

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 embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

4.19 Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting year, the impact of such events is adjusted with the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

5.1 Property, plant and equipment

Description	Building	Plant and machinery	Office equipments	Furnitures and fixtures	Leasehold building	Leasehold improvements	Leased computers	Computers	Total
Gross block									
As at 31 March 2019	1,041.59	14.38	20.49	1.17	96.48	48.20	14.83	14.74	1,251.88
Add: Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Deletion during the year	32.30	-	3.52	-	96.48	-	14.83	-	147.13
As at 31 March 2020	1,009.29	14.38	16.97	1.17	-	48.20	-	14.74	1,104.75
Add: Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.35	0.35
Less: Deletion during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	1,009.29	14.38	16.97	1.17	-	48.20	-	15.09	1,105.10
Depreciation for the year									
	219.78	3.10	12.75	0.35	15.09	48.20	14.83	14.01	328.11
Add: Depreciation for the year	72.75	1.02	3.04	0.12	-	-	-	0.63	77.56
Less: Depreciation on deletion	4.28	-	2.70	-	15.09	-	14.83	-	36.90
As at 31 March 2020	288.25	4.12	13.09	0.47	-	48.20	-	14.64	368.77
Add: Depreciation for the year	68.72	1.10	2.00	0.12	-	-	-	0.36	72.30
Less: Depreciation on deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	356.97	5.22	15.09	0.59	-	48.20	-	15.00	441.07
Net block									
As at 31 March 2020	721.04	10.26	3.88	0.70	-	-	-	0.10	735.98
As at 31 March 2021	652.32	9.16	1.88	0.58	-	-	-	0.09	664.03

5.2 Right-of-use assets

Description	Buildings	Total
Gross block		
As at 31 March 2019	-	-
Add: Additions during the year	81.39	81.39
Less: Disposal during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	81.39	81.39
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Disposal during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	81.39	81.39
Amortisation for the year		
As at 31 March 2019	-	-
Add: Amortisation for the year	4.74	4.74
Less: Disposal during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	4.74	4.74
Add: Amortisation for the year	4.74	4.74
Less: Disposal during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	9.48	9.48
Net block		
As at 31 March 2020	76.65	76.65
As at 31 March 2021	71.91	71.91

6.1 Intangible assets

Description	Computer software	Total
As at 31 March 2019	3.69	3.69
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Disposal during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	3.69	3.69
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Less: Disposal during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	3.69	3.69
Amortisation for the year		
As at 31 March 2019	0.77	0.77
Add: Amortisation for the year	1.19	1.19
Less: Disposal during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	1.96	1.96
Add: Amortisation for the year	1.25	1.25
Less: Disposal during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	3.21	3.21
Net block		
As at 31 March 2020	1.73	1.73
As at 31 March 2021	0.48	0.48

6.2 Depreciation and Amortization

Description	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
On Property, Plant and Equipment	72.30	77.56
On Right to Use Assets	4.74	4.74
On Intangible Assets	1.25	1.19
Total	78.29	83.49

7 Investments

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Investment in Government or trust securities (unquoted)		
National saving certificates (under lien) at amortised cost #	1.90	1.90
	1.90	1.90
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	1.90	1.90

National saving certificates are lien marked against Value Added Tax registration and Mandi Licence.

8 Other financial assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
To parties other than related parties		
Long-term deposits with banks*	89.69	287.94
Interest receivable on fixed deposits	71.48	38.05
Capital advance (refundable) - related party	795.20	820.20
Security deposits	14.37	15.50
	970.74	1,161.69

* Term deposits aggregating ₹ 89.69 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ 287.94 lakhs) lien are against bank guarantees given for mandi license and Value Added Tax registration.

9 Income tax assets

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Income tax assets (net of provision)	361.67	322.85
	361.67	322.85

10 Other non-current assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
To parties other than related parties		
Value added tax receivable	75.25	75.25
Deferred rent on security deposits	0.14	0.99
	75.39	76.24

11 Deferred tax

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority. Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets (DTA) have not been recognised in the current year because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom

Deferred tax assets for the carry forward of unused tax losses are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets - unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

12 Inventories

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Stock in trade		
Commodity inventories at fair value		
Commodities	1,239.57	897.03
Inventories at the lower of cost and net realisable value		
Commodities	-	112.11
	1,239.57	1,009.14

13 Trade receivables

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
From parties other than related parties		
Unsecured, considered good	1,085.33	1,226.36
Unsecured, considered doubtful	2,256.54	2,187.79
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(2,256.54)	(2,187.79)
From related parties		
Unsecured, considered good	1.72	533.40
	1,087.05	1,759.76
Trade receivable include due from companies with common director		
- Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	-	294.44

14 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts	22.91	12.19
Cash on hand	-	0.11
	22.91	12.30

15 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Fixed deposit account with banks (with original maturity more than 3 months)	285.92	87.67
	285.92	87.67

* Term deposits aggregating ₹ 285.92 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ 87.67 lakhs) are against security deposit for Value Added Tax registration and bank guarantees given for mandi license & performance guarantee.

16 Loans

(Unsecured, considered good)

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Loans to related party	2,763.32	954.00
	2,763.32	954.00
Loans to related party include due from companies in which director is a director as under		
Star Agri Infrastructure Private Limited	954.00	954.00
Star Agri warehousing & Collateral Management Ltd	1,809.32	-
	2,763.32	954.00

17 Other financial assets

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Security Deposit	22.12	22.08
Advance to suppliers (refundable)	1,211.12	731.55
Interest receivable from corporates (unsecured) - related party		
- Considered good*	216.14	203.51
- Considered doubtful	393.91	393.91
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(393.91)	(393.91)
	216.14	203.51
Interest receivable on Fixed Deposits	15.49	11.59
	1,464.87	968.73

18 Other current assets

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
To parties other than related parties		
Advance to suppliers		
- Considered good	1,090.55	1,889.35
- Considered doubtful	728.94	728.94
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	(728.94)	(728.94)
To related parties (Unsecured, considered good)		
Advance to suppliers	863.71	168.39
Advance against expenses	1.05	6.33
Advances to employees	2.12	6.39
Goods and service tax receivable	217.05	166.98
	2,174.48	2,237.44

19 Share capital

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Authorised :		
20,000,000 (31 March 2020: 20,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	2,000.00	2,000.00
80,000,000 (31 March 2020: 80,000,000) 6% optionally fully convertible preference shares of Rs 10 each	8,000.00	8,000.00
	10,000.00	10,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
20,000,000 (31 March 2020: 20,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	2,000.00	2,000.00
	2,000.00	2,000.00

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year is as below:

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	(₹ In lakhs)	No. of shares	(₹ In lakhs)
Equity Shares :				
At the beginning of the year	20,000,000	2,000.00	20,000,000	2,000.00
At the end of the year	20,000,000	2,000.00	20,000,000	2,000.00
6% optionally fully convertible preference shares				
At the beginning of the year	30,000,000	3,000.00	30,000,000	3,000.00
At the end of the year	30,000,000	3,000.00	30,000,000	3,000.00

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to each class of shares:

Equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of shares.

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

Optionally fully convertible preference shares

The 6% Optionally fully convertible preference shares shall have a maximum maturity period of 10 years from the date of issue i.e. 22 October 2015 and 5 April 2016. The shareholders shall have the right to fully convert into equity shares by providing a written notice to the Company at any time within the maturity period.

The shares will bear a Non-Cumulative dividend rate of 6% per annum.

The shares shall be redeemed at par / premium in accordance with Section 55 of the Companies Act, 2013 or as varied after due approved of preference shareholders under Section 48 of the Act at any time on or before the maturity period at the Company's option.

During the previous year with effective from 1 April 2017, the Company has changed the terms of preference shares whereby 6% optionally fully convertible non-cumulative preference can at any time within the maturity period, be fully converted into equity shares at the sole option and discretion of Company at conversion ratio of 1:1 and the shares shall be redeemed at par in accordance with Section 55 of the Companies Act, 2013 or as varied after due approval of preference shareholders under Section 48 of the Act at any time on or before the maturity period at the option of the Company.

c) The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares at year end is as below:

Name of shareholders	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	% of Holding	Number of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up, held by				
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	20,000,000	100%	20,000,000	100%
6% optionally fully convertible preference shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up, held by				
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	80,000,000	100%	80,000,000	100%

d) Shares held by holding company

Name of shareholders	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
Equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up, held by	**Number of shares**	**% of Holding**	**Number of shares**	**% of Holding**
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	20,000,000	100%	20,000,000	100%
6% optionally fully convertible preference shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up, held by				
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	80,000,000	100%	80,000,000	100%

20 Other equity

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Optionally fully convertible preference share		
80,000,000 (31 March 2020: 80,000,000) 6% optionally fully convertible preference shares of Rs 10 each	8,356.86	8,356.86
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(5,961.08)	(5,984.09)
Add : Profit for the year	89.12	23.01
Closing balance	(5,871.96)	(5,961.08)
Other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	8.88	8.27
Re-measurement gains on post employment defined benefits plans	0.40	0.61
Tax effect on remeasurement losses on post employment defined benefits plans	-	-
Closing balance	9.28	8.88
	2,494.18	2,404.66

21 Borrowings

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Secured		
Term loan from bank (refer below note)	347.37	436.93
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings (Note 25)	(97.65)	(199.72)
	249.72	237.21

Note 1:

The Company has taken term loan from State Bank of India which is secured against Building and Plant and Machinery created out of bank finance and collateral security of land at khasra No 361, Kota, Rajasthan with personal guarantee of all directors and corporate guarantee of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited. Term loan carries an interest of 15% to 17% p.a. Loan is repayable in equated monthly installments of ₹ 7.46 lakhs (principal) beginning September 2016 and last installment falling due on February 2025.

22 Provisions

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Provision for employee benefits :		
Gratuity (refer note 47)	4.73	3.32
	4.73	3.32

23 Borrowings

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Secured		
Cash credit facility from banks (refer note 1)	599.93	1,067.29
Unsecured		
Loan from Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	-	210.00
Loan from Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Star Agri Finance Limited)	-	199.85
	599.93	1,477.14

Note 1

Karur Vysya Bank carrying interest rate of 12.05% to 12.50% p.a, computed on a monthly basis on the actual amount utilised, and is repayable on demand. This is secured by hypothecation charge on the inventory (commodities) on pari-passu sharing basis along with other cash credit lenders and with corporate guarantee of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited.

United Bank of India carrying interest rate of 10.90% p.a, computed on a monthly basis on the actual amount utilised, and is repayable on demand. Cash credit limit is secured by hypothecation on entire current assets of the Company both present and future with other working capital lenders and with personal guarantee of all directors and corporate guarantee of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited.

24 Trade payables*

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Trade payable towards goods purchased and services received		
- Total outstanding due to micro, small and medium enterprises (refer note 36)		-
- Total outstanding due to creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	3,031.36	1,808.50
	3,031.36	1,808.50

* includes related party ₹ 382.90 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 1,043.99 lakhs).

25 Other financial liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (refer note 21 above)	97.65	199.72
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings*	117.60	90.75
Payable to employees	9.05	25.43
Advance from customers (refundable)	174.93	544.66
	399.23	860.56

* includes related party ₹ 81.60 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 20.66 lakhs).

26 Provisions

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Gratuity (refer note 47)	0.15	0.12
	0.15	0.12

27 Other current liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Advance from customers*	2,391.35	607.30
Statutory dues payable		
- Tax deducted/collected at source	13.40	6.88
- Employees' state insurance	0.01	0.01
- Provident fund	0.17	0.32
- Professional tax	-	0.06
	2,404.93	614.57

* includes related party ₹ 79.95 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 29.95 lakhs).

28 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Sale of products:		
Traded goods		
Domestic sales	16,898.88	6,048.08
Other operating income:		
Delayed delivery charges	18.95	46.29
Warehouse rent (Note 42)	116.00	133.09
Other operating income	334.33	144.14
	17,368.16	6,371.60

Refer note 51 for disclosure on Ind AS 115: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

29 Other income

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest income on		
- Fixed deposits	40.78	15.01
- Security deposits	1.09	0.95
- Other	-	8.27
Profit on sale of investments	-	2.01
Interest income on Inter corporate deposits	121.77	116.38
Foreign exchange gain	27.44	-
Liabilities no longer required written back	48.63	1.73
Net Gain/(loss) arising on financial assets measured at fair value though profit or loss	166.86	-
Miscellaneous income	7.14	3.57
	413.71	147.92

30 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening stock - refer note 12		
Commodities at fair value	897.03	696.55
Commodities valued at lower of cost and net realisable value	112.11	200.08
	1,009.14	896.63
Less: Closing stock - refer note 12		
Commodities at fair value	1,239.57	897.03
Commodities valued at lower of cost and net realisable value	-	112.11
	1,239.57	1,009.14
	(230.43)	(112.51)

31 Employee benefits expenses

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Salary, wages and other benefits	44.80	35.24
Contributions to provident and other funds (refer note 47)	2.68	2.66
Staff welfare expenses	1.00	0.11
	48.48	38.01

32 Finance costs

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest on :		
- Term loan from bank	91.86	57.46
- Cash credit facility	104.60	203.46
- Unsecured loans	50.23	20.91
- Interest on others	17.18	13.75
Processing fees to banks	3.92	1.48
	267.79	297.06

33 Other expenses

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Professional warehouse charges	5.46	3.06
Import / export expenses	161.57	-
Freight expenses	3.95	6.14
Legal and professional fees	23.80	14.01
Brokerage and commission	2.01	2.16
Bank charges	6.31	8.31
Provision for doubtful trade receivables	110.31	28.05
Travelling and conveyance expenses	3.40	6.44
Rent (refer note 42)	25.98	21.55
Repair and maintenance	1.03	1.87
Payment to auditors' (refer note 43)	4.00	4.00
Labour charges	14.40	25.38
Rates and taxes	18.49	13.28
Packing expenses	-	5.84
Electricity expense	6.20	8.13
Office expense	3.32	6.13
Foreign exchange loss	-	25.78
Miscellaneous expenses	20.42	9.77
	410.65	189.90

34 Income tax expenses

(A) Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Income tax expenses		
Current tax		
Current tax - Minimum alternate tax	19.00	14.20
Tax of previous year - Minimum alternate tax	(14.20)	-
Total income tax expenses	4.80	14.20
Deferred tax	-	-
Tax expenses for the year	4.80	14.20

(B) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended 31 March 2021			Year ended 31 March 2020		
	Before tax	Tax (expenses) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expenses) benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	0.40	-	0.40	0.61	-	0.61
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.40	-	0.40	0.61	-	0.61

(C) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Profit /(loss) before tax	93.92	37.21
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	31.20%	31.20%
Expected income tax expenses	29.30	11.61
Tax effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	(0.63)
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(38.52)	(28.71)
Unrecognised deferred tax assets	-	44.66
Earlier year tax credit	(14.20)	-
Others	28.22	(12.73)
Tax expenses as per Statement of profit and loss	4.80	14.20

35 Earnings per share

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Basic earnings / (loss) per share			
Net Profit / (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders (Rs)	(A)	89.12	23.01
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year (Nos. in lakhs)	(B)	200.00	200.00
Basic earnings per share (Rs)	(A / B)	0.45	0.12
Dilutive earnings per share			
Number of equity shares considered for basic earnings per share (based on date of issue of shares) (Nos. in lakhs)	(C)	200.00	200.00
Effect of potential equity shares on optionally convertible preference shares (Nos. in lakhs)	(D)	800.00	800.00
Weighted average number of equity shares considered for dilutive earnings per share (Nos. in lakhs)	(C+D+E)	1,000.00	1,000.00
Dilutive earnings per share (Rs)		0.09	0.02
Face value per share (Rs)		10.00	10.00

36 Small enterprises and micro enterprises

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) which came into force from 2 October 2006 certain disclosures are reuired to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Based on the information and records available with the management, there are no dues outstanding to micro and small enterprises covered under the Micro, medium and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) as at 31 March 2021, and 31 March 2020.

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	-	-
Interest due thereon	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining and due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

Dues to small enterprises and micro enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management.

37 Related party disclosures

In accordance with the requirement of IND AS - 24 "Related Party Disclosures", following are the details of the transactions during the year with the related parties of the Company.

(A) Related parties and nature of relationship :

Nature of relationship	Name of the related Party
A. Holding Company	Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited
B. Fellow subsidiary company with whom transactions have taken place during the year	Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Star Agri Finance Limited)
	Star Agri Services Pte Ltd
	Star Agri Infrastructure Private Limited
	Star Agribazaar Technology Limited (ceased w.e.f March 31, 2021)
C. Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence and with whom transactions have taken place during the year	Amit Industries
	Uttam Agro Sales
	Sun Agro Corporation
	Balaji Soya Proteins Private Limited
	Blue Height Developers Private Limited
	Farmers Harvest Private Limited
	Shri Krishna Motors
	Khandelwal Commodities
	Goyal Warehousing
	Amit Gaurav & Co.

D. Key management personnel	Amit Khandelwal (Managing Director)
	Suresh Goyal (Director)
	Amith Agarwal (Director)
	Amit Goyal (Director)
	Vishnu Gupta - Chief Financial Officer
E. Relative of key management personnel with whom transactions have taken place during the year.	Vinod Kumar Piyush Kumar
	Ramchandra Banarasi Das
	Prakash Chand Vinod Kumar
	Shri Krishna Agarwal
	Prashant Agarwal
	Sharda Agarwal
	Devkinandan Bhagwati Prasad

(B) Details of related party transactions :

	Relationship	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(i) Sale of goods			
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	A	-	27.68
		-	27.68
Farmers Harvest Private Limited	C	837.33	-
Vidhya Prakash Vinod Kumar	E	-	39.73
Vinod Kumar Piyush Kumar	E	-	218.98
		23.15	258.71
Sale of goods - Sub-total		860.48	286.39
(ii) Purchase of goods			
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	A	698.42	728.22
		698.42	728.22
Sun Agro Corporation	C	399.69	-
Prashant Agarwal	E	0.29	-
Vinod Kumar Piyush Kumar	E	236.71	-
Devkinandan Bhagwati Prasad	E	9.41	-
		646.10	-
Purchase of goods - Sub-total		1,344.52	728.22
(iii) Loan taken			
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	A	757.00	210.00
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Star Agri Finance Limited)	B	500.00	609.56
Loan taken - Sub-total		1,257.00	819.56
(iv) Loan refunded			
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Star Agri Finance Limited)	B	540.00	409.71
Star Agri Infrastructure Private Limited	B	-	22.00
		540.00	431.71
(v) Loan given			
Star Agri Infrastructure Private Limited	B	-	45.00
		-	45.00
(vi) Interest expense			
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	A	50.23	20.91
		50.23	20.91
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Star Agri Finance Limited)	B	-	10.11
		-	10.11
(vii) Interest income			
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	A	2.52	-
		2.52	-
Star Agri Infrastructure Private Limited	B	119.25	116.38
		119.25	116.38

	Relationship	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(viii) Rent income			
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	A	115.20	115.20
		115.20	115.20
(ix) Sale of Fixed Assets			
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	A	-	0.81
		-	0.81
(x) Rent expenses			
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	A	1.20	1.20
		1.20	1.20
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Star Agri Finance Limited)	B	0.60	0.71
		0.60	0.71
(xi) Professional warehouse charges			
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	A	-	3.06
		-	3.06
(xii) Miscellaneous Expenses			
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	A	-	0.28
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Star Agri Finance Limited)	B	10.53	0.27
Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	B	1.14	4.64
		11.67	4.91
Vidhya Prakash Vinod Kumar	E	-	0.29
		-	0.29
(xiii) Expenses recovered by the Company (reimbursement)			
Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	B	-	9.76
		-	9.76
(xiv) Rent			
Amith Agarwal	D	22.80	22.80
		22.80	22.80
Outstanding balances			
(i) Trade payables			
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	A	329.04	959.74
		329.04	959.74
Star Agri Services Pte Ltd	B	28.01	47.59
Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	B	2.04	5.01
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Star Agri Finance Limited)	B	1.56	1.56
		31.61	54.16
Sun Agro Corporation	C	21.97	5.09
Prashant Agarwal	E	0.07	
Shri Krishna Motor	C	-	25.00
		22.04	30.09
Trade Payable - Sub-total		382.90	1,043.99
(ii) Outstanding loan given			
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	A	1,809.32	-
		1,809.32	-
Star Agri Infrastructure Private Limited	B	954.00	954.00
		954.00	954.00
(iii) Trade receivables			
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	A	-	294.44
		-	294.44
Khandelwal Commodities	C	-	204.19
Uttam Agro Sales	C	-	22.21

	Relationship	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Balaji Soya Proteins Pvt. Ltd.	C	-	12.55
Devkinandan Bhagvati Prasad	C	1.71	-
Vidhya Prakash Vinod Kumar	E	0.01	0.01
		1.72	238.96
Trade Receivable - Sub-total		1.72	533.40
(iv) Advance to suppliers			
Farmers Harvest Private Limited	C	798.71	2.50
Star Agribazaar Technology Limited	B	-	86.91
		798.71	89.41
Vinod Kumar Piyush Kumar	E	-	78.98
Goyal Agri Warehousing	C	43.00	
		43.00	78.98
Advance to Supplier - Subtotal		863.71	168.39
(v) Advance from customer			
Amit Gaurav & Co.	C	75.00	25.00
Sharda Agarwal	E	4.95	4.95
		79.95	29.95
(vi) Interest receivables			
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	A	2.33	-
		2.33	-
Star Agri Infrastructure Private Limited	B	119.06	108.76
		119.06	108.76
Blue Height Developers Private Limited (₹ 310.69 lakhs has been provided for)	C	405.44	405.44
Farmers Harvest Private Limited (₹ 83.22 lakhs has been provided for)	C	83.22	83.22
		488.66	488.66
Interest receivables - Sub-total		610.05	597.42
(v) Interest payable			
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	A	65.29	18.82
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Star Agri Finance Limited)	B	16.31	1.84
		16.31	1.84
Interest payables - Sub-total		81.60	20.66
(vi) Outstanding loan taken			
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	A	-	210.00
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Star Agri Finance Limited)	B	-	199.85
(vii) Capital Advance			
Blue Height Developers Private Limited	C	795.20	820.20
(viii) Guarantee given on behalf of company by			
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	A	947.00	2,757.00
		947.00	2,757.00
Amith Agarwal/Amit Khandelwal/Amit Goyal/Suresh Goyal	D	347.37	1,425.00
		347.37	1,425.00

38 Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liability

(i) Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Bank guarantees	500.00	500.00
Cliam against the company not acknowledgement as debt in respect of:		
- Income tax*	572.39	572.39
- Custom duty**	43.81	43.81
- Value added tax#	11.41	11.41
- Value added tax##	806.36	806.36

* Income tax demand is being contested by the Company at Comissioner of Income Tax Appeal. The Company has been legally advised that it has a good case and the demand by the authority is not tenable. Future cash flows in respect of these are determinable only on receipt of judgments / decisions pending with Commissioner of Income Tax Appeal.

** Customs duty demand is being contested by the Company at Deputy Commissioner of Customs. The Company has been legally advised that it has a good case and the demand by the authority is not tenable. Future cash flows in respect of these are determinable only on receipt of judgements / decisions pending with Deputy Commissioner of Customs.

On assessment by Commercial Taxes Department for the year 2014-15 and 2015-16, Government of Andhra Pradesh, they have raised demand of Rs 11.41 lakhs which is being contested by the Company.

On assessment by Commercial Taxes Department for the year 2014-15, Government of Gujarat, they have raised demand of Rs 806.36 lakhs which is being contested by the Company.

(ii) There has been a Supreme Court (SC) judgement dated 28 February 2019, relating to components of salary structure that need to be taken into account while computing the contribution to provident fund under the EPF Act. There are interpretative aspects related to the Judgement including the effective date of application. In view of the management, the liability is not significant and has not been provided in the books of account. The Company will continue to assess any further developments in this matter for the implications on financial statements, if any.

Capital commitments

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Capital commitments	-	-

39 Movement of borrowings as per Ind AS 7

The movement of borrowings as per Ind AS 7 is as follows:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening balances		
Long-term borrowings	436.93	460.30
Short-term borrowings	1,477.14	2,306.33
Movements		
Long-term borrowings	(89.57)	(23.37)
Short-term borrowings	(877.21)	(829.19)
Closing balances		
Long-term borrowings	347.37	436.93
Short-term borrowings	599.93	1,477.14

40 Unhedged exposures in foreign currency

The foreign currency exposures not covered by forward contracts other derivative contracts as on 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 is given below:

	31 March 2021			31 March 2020		
	Currency	Amount (Foreign currency)	Amount (Indian rupee in lakhs)	Currency	Amount (Foreign currency)	Amount (Indian rupee in lakhs)
Trade receivable	USD	653,150	483.33	USD	653,150	489.86
Trade payable	USD	41,408	30.64	USD	63,453	47.59

41 Foreign Exchange and Management Act (FEMA)

As per Section 8 of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Master Circular No. 14/2014-15, the Company needs to take all reasonable steps to realise and repatriate to India within the time and in the manner specified by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) (i.e. within 6 months from the date of export). In case it is not possible to realise and repatriate the export proceeds within the time frame provided for an application should be made to the Authorised Dealer Bank (AD bank). Balance outstanding from foreign debtors (pertaining to financial year 2014-15) for more than 6 months is amounting to Rs 483.33 lakhs as at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Rs 489.86 lakhs). The Company had made application to Authorised Dealer Bank (AD bank) and has obtained no objection letter for crediting the funds to the account of the Company as and when the funds are received.

42 Operating lease

Where Company is lessee

i) The changes in the carrying values of right-of-use asset for the year ended March 31, 2021 are given in note 5.2

ii) There is no lease liability on adoption of Ind AS 116.

iii) The following amounts are recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2021:

	For the year ended	
Particulars	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**
Depreciation expenses on right-of-use asset (Note 5.2)	4.74	4.74
Interest expense on lease liability	-	-
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in Note 33 - other expenses as rent)	25.98	21.55

Where Company is lessor

The Company has leased out its warehouses under cancellable operating lease . The carrying amount of warehouses (buidlings) given on operating lease is ₹ 652.32 lakhs (March 31, 2020: Rs 721.04 lakhs). Lease rentals credited to the Statement of Profit and Loss aggregate ₹ 116.00 lakhs (March 31, 2020: ₹ 133.09 lakhs).

43 Payment to auditors' (excluding goods and service tax)

Particulars	**31 March 2021**	**31 March 2020**
Statutory audit	4.00	4.00
Out of pocket expenses	-	-
	4.00	4.00

44 Transfer pricing

The Company's Management is of the opinion that its international transactions were at arm's length as per the independent accountants report for the year ended March 31, 2019. Management continues to believe that its international transactions covered by the regulations were at arm's length and that the transfer pricing legislation and will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation for said year.

45 Segment reporting

(i) The Company is engaged in the business of procurement and sales of various agricultural commodities. The Management is of the view that the risks and returns for these commodities are not significantly different. Accordingly, the Company has a single reportable segment which is reviewed by Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). Further, there are no export in the current year and there is no reportable secondary segment.

(ii) Revenue from two major customers of the Company of the supply chain area represents approximately ₹ 10,170.09 lakhs (60.18% of total revenue from operations) and ₹ 1,934.17 lakhs (30.36 % of total revenue from operations) of the Company's total revenues respectively for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

46 Capital management

For the purposes of Company's capital management, Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize 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 or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

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

	31 March 2021	**31 March 2020**
Total financial liabilities (Refer notes 21, 23,24 and 25)	4,280.24	4,383.41
Less: cash and bank balances (Refer note 14 and 15)	(308.83)	(99.97)
Adjusted net debt	3,971.41	4,283.44
Total equity (Refer note 19 and 20)	4,494.18	4,404.66
Adjusted equity	4,494.18	4,404.66
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (times)	0.88	0.97

47 Employee benefits

The Company contributes to the following post-employment defined benefit plans in India.

(A) Defined contribution plans:

(i) Contribution to provident fund

The Company's provident fund scheme (including pension fund scheme for eligible employees) is a defined contribution plan. The expense charged to the statement of profit and loss is Rs 1.69 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: Rs 1.45 lakhs).

(ii) Contribution to Employees' state insurance

The Company is contributing towards Employees State Insurance Contribution Scheme in pursuance of Employee state insurance Act,1948 (as amended). The expense charged to the statement of profit and loss is Rs 0.13 lakhs for the year ended 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: Rs 0.11 lakhs).

(B) Defined benefit plan:

(i) Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on death or resignation or retirement at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Company during the year provided Rs 0.86 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 1.10 lakhs) towards gratuity.

The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
I. Changes in defined benefit obligations		
Opening defined benefit obligation	3.44	4.52
Interest cost	0.22	0.32
Current service cost	0.64	0.78
Benefits paid	-	(1.26)
Actuarial (gains) / loss on obligation	0.40	(0.61)
Effect of transfer in/ (out)	0.18	(0.31)
Closing defined benefit obligation	4.88	3.44
II. Fair value of plan assets		
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
Expected return	-	-
Contributions by employer	-	1.26
Benefits paid	-	(1.26)
Actuarial gains / (losses)	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	-	-
III. Net liability recognised in the Balance sheet		
Liability at the year end	4.88	3.44
Fair value of plan assets at the year end	-	-
Amount recognised in the Balance sheet	4.88	3.44
IV. Expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	0.64	0.78
Interest costs	0.22	0.32
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss	0.86	1.10
V. Recognised in other comprehensive income for the year		
Actuarial gains on plan assets	0.40	0.61
Remeasurement of plan asset	-	-
Recognised in other comprehensive income	0.40	0.61

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
VI. Actuarial assumptions		
Discount rate	6.80%	6.60%
Expected salary increase rate	7.00%	7.00%
Attrition rate	5% to 10%	5% to 10%
Mortality rate	Indian assured lives (2012-14)	Indian assured lives (2012-14)
Retirement age	60 Years	60 Years
VII. Expected Employer Contribution for next year	-	-

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate. The discount rate is based upon the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation. Estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Sensitivity analysis

Year ended 31 March 2021	Increases 1%	Decreases 1%
Salary growth rate	DBO increases by Rs 0.60 lakhs	DBO decreases by Rs 0.52 lakhs
Discount rate	DBO decreases by Rs 0.52 lakhs	DBO increases by Rs 0.61 lakhs
Withdrawal rate	DBO decreases by Rs 0.01 lakhs	DBO increases by Rs 0.01 lakhs
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 1 year)	Negligible change	
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 3 year)	Negligible change	

Year ended 31 March 2020	Increases 1%	Decreases 1%
Salary growth rate	DBO increases by Rs 0.45 lakhs	DBO decreases by Rs 0.39 lakhs
Discount rate	DBO decreases by Rs 0.39 lakhs	DBO increases by Rs 0.46 lakhs
Withdrawal rate	DBO decreases by Rs 0.04 lakhs	DBO increases by Rs 0.05 lakhs
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 1 year)	Negligible change	
Mortality (increase in expected lifetime by 3 year)	Negligible change	

Note: The Sensitivity is performed on the DBO at the respective valuation date by modifying one parameter whilst retaining other parameter constant. There are no changes from previous period to the methods and assumptions underlying the sensitivity analyses.

(ii) Compensated absences other long-term employee benefits:

The Company does not provide for the encashment of leave or leave with pay. Accordingly for the current year, the Company has not recognised any expense in the Statement of profit and loss on account of provision for compensated absences.

48 Financial risk management objectives and policies

Risk management framework

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has exposure to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and deposits. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) **Interest rate risk**

Exposure to interest rate risk:

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Fixed rate instruments :		
Financial asset	3,934.13	2,149.81
Financial liabilities	-	409.85
	3,934.13	1,739.96
Variable rate instruments :		
Financial liabilities	947.30	1,504.22

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below.

	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31 March 2021				
Secured bank loan - Long-term	(3.47)	3.47	(2.39)	2.39
Cash credit facility	(6.00)	6.00	(4.13)	4.13
Variable-rate instruments	(9.47)	9.47	(6.52)	6.52
31 March 2020				
Secured bank loan - Long-term	(4.37)	4.37	(3.01)	3.01
Cash credit facility	(10.67)	10.67	(7.34)	7.34
Variable-rate instruments	(15.04)	15.04	(10.35)	10.35

(ii) The Company has negligible exposure to currency risk since almost all the transactions of the Company are denominated in Indian Rupees.

(iii) Commodities traded by the Company are subject to fluctuations due to a number of factors that result in price risk. The Company's trading market risk exposure is determined by the business team in consultation with the Board of directors.

b) **Credit risk**

Credit risk is limited to the risk arising from the inability of a customer to make payment when due. It is the Company's policy to provide credit terms only to creditworthy customers. These debts are continually monitored and therefore, the Company does not expect to incur material credit losses.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, advances to suppliers, cash and short-term deposits payments, interest receivable on deposits and customer receivables represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk. Deposits and cash balances are placed with reputable banks.

Exposure to credit risk

In line with the prevalent trade practices in India, the Company realises it's trade receivables over a period of 60-180 days from the date of invoice. At the balance sheet date, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheets. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the balance sheet date is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Trade receivable	1,087.05	1,759.76

Impairment

Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the Balance sheet date relate to debtors that are in significant financial difficulties and have defaulted on payments. These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements are reviewed by segment heads periodically.

The ageing of trade receivables that were not impaired was as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Neither past due nor impaired	-	-
Past due 1 – 6 months	245.50	284.96
Past due 6 - 12 months	38.64	113.37
Past due 12 months	802.91	1,361.43
	1,087.05	1,759.76

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

To ensure continuity of funding, the Company primarily uses short-term bank facilities in nature of cash credit facility, bank overdraft facility and short term borrowings, to fund its ongoing working capital requirement and growth needs.

Further, the Company has obtained long-term secured borrowings from banks to fund its warehouse construction from bank as referred in note 21.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the balance sheet date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations;

	Contractual cash flows 31 March 2021			
	One year or less	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	599.93	249.72	-	849.65
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	3,031.36	-	-	3,031.36
Other financial liability	399.23	-	-	399.23
	4,030.52	249.72	-	4,280.24

	Contractual cash flows 31 March 2020			
	One year or less	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	1,477.14	237.21	-	1,714.35
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-	
Trade payables	1,808.50	-	-	1,808.50
Other financial liability	860.56	-	-	860.56
	4,146.20	237.21	-	4,383.41

49 Fair Value Measurement

Financial Instrument By Category & Hierarchy

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is the value at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties.

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

Fair value of the cash and short term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

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

The fair value of loans were calculated based on cashflows discounted using a current leading rate, they are classified as level 3 in fair value Hierarchy.

The fair value of non current borrowings are based on discounted cash flow using a current lending rate. They are classified at level 3 fair value.

For financial liabilities and financial assets that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique.

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

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which uses inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2021

	Fair value through Profit or Loss			Fair value Through OCI			Carried at Amortised cost		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-current assets									
Financial assets									
(i) Non-current investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.90
(ii) Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	970.74
Current assets									
Financial assets									
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,087.05
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.91
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285.92
(iv) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,763.32
(v) Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,464.87
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,596.71
Non-current liabilities									
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	249.72
Current liabilities									
Financial liabilities									
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599.93
(ii) Trade payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,031.36
(iii) Others financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	399.23
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,280.24

Financial Assets and Liabilities as at March 31, 2020	Fair value through Profit or Loss			Fair value Through OCI			Carried at Amortised cost		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-current assets									
Financial assets									
(i) Non-current investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.90
(ii) Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,161.69
Current assets									
Financial assets									
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,759.76
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.30
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.67
(iv) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	954.00
(v) Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	968.73
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,946.05
Non-current liabilities									
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237.21
Current liabilities									
Financial liabilities									
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,477.14
(ii) Trade payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,808.50
(iii) Others financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	860.56
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,383.41

Non financial assets as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Fair value through P&L			Fair value through OCI			Carried at amortised cost		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Inventories	-	-	1,239.57	-	-	-	-	-	-

Non financial assets as at March 31, 2020

Particulars	Fair value through P&L			Fair value through OCI			Carried at amortised cost		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Inventories	-	-	897.03	-	-	-	-	-	112.11

50 Assignment

The Company had entered into a deed of assignment dated 28 September 2017 individually with certain promoter shareholders of the parent company / directors of the Company whereby the below mentioned trade receivables, advance to suppliers, capital advances, interest receivable from Corporates and advance for expenses ("assigned receivables") of the Company have been assigned to them and the said promoter shareholders of the parent company / directors of the Company would now pay these monies to the Company in the schedule as mentioned below, which represents the original amounts less recoveries till date:

Sr. no.	Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
1	Trade receivables	962.17	1,116.85
2	Advance to suppliers	1,273.74	1,278.74
3	Capital advances	-	-
4	Interest receivable from corporates	30.45	30.45
5	Advance for expenses	0.25	0.25
	Total	2,266.61	2,426.29

The above mentioned amount for assignment is split amongst the promoter shareholders of the parent company / directors of the Company in the following manner:

Sr. no.	Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
1	Amith Agarwal	566.65	862.57
2	Amit Khandelwal	566.65	862.57
3	Suresh Chandra Goyal	566.65	862.57
4	Amit Kumar Goyal	566.66	862.58
	Total	2,266.61	3,450.29

This amount is payable by the assignees as per following schedule:

Due date**	Payment terms
31-Mar-19	10% of total assigned/uncollected amount
Between 1 April 2019 to 30 June 2020	5% of the total assigned/uncollected amount in each quarter to be paid before 5th date of the end of quarter
28-Sep-20	65% of the total assigned/uncollected amount

**The Company is in the process of entering addendum to the assignment agreement so as to extend the terms of repayment with promoter shareholders of the parent company / directors of the Company for repayment/recovery of receivables as stated in table hereinabove.

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved the said individual deed of assignment in their meeting held on 8 September 2017 and the shareholders of the Company approved the same in their meeting held on 12 September 2017. Further the holding company has approved the same in their board meeting held on 8 September 2017.

The Company and these promoter shareholders of the parent company / directors of the Company have also entered into a servicing agreement dated 28 September 2017 individually with certain promoter shareholders of the parent company / directors of the Company whereby the Company shall provide services to promoter shareholders of the parent company / directors of the Company in the form of collecting and receiving payment of the above mentioned assigned receivables and provide certain other administrative services to these promoter shareholders of the parent company / directors of the Company.

Based on the said individual deed of assignment, in the financial statements, the said trade receivables, advance to suppliers, capital advances, interest receivable from Corporates and advance for expenses have been considered as good.

51 Disclosure under Ind AS -115: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

a) The Company is geared to handle operations encompassing the sale, purchase, trading, storage and movement of commodities and inventories.

b) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The Company believes that the information provided under Note 28, Revenue from Operations, is sufficient to meet the disclosure objectives with respect to disaggregation of revenue under Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

c) Contract liability (Advances from customers):

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Advance from customers		
Closing contract liability	2,566.28	1,151.96

d) There are no adjustment to revenue accordingly, no disclosure is made under para 126AA.

e) Performance obligations

The Company is engaged in the business of to manage risk across various stages of commodity providing commodity handling and risk management services to customers across the country.

Revenue is recognised at a point of time upon satisfaction of the performance obligations which is typically upon rendering of services based on the contractual terms.

f) Practical expedients

Applying the practical expedient in paragraph 63 of Ind AS 115, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if at contract inception it is expected that the period between when the entity transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Company applies practical expedient in paragraph 121 of Ind AS 115 and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligations for SCM contracts that have original expected duration of one year or less.

52 The financial statements of the Company has not been authenticated by a Company Secretary as required under Section 134 (1) of the Act, as the Company was in the process of appointing Company Secretary during the course of audit as required under the Act.

53 Estimation of uncertainties relating to COVID-19

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying value of trade receivables, inventory and contract assets which are not significant to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021. In assessing the recoverability of these assets, the Company has used internal and external sources of information up to the date of approval of these financial statements, and based on current estimates, expects the net carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The impact on account of Covid-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company will continue to monitor any material impact due to changes in future economic conditions.

54 The Company has not conducted its annual general meeting for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 within the time limit prescribed under Companies Act, 2013 (AGM conducted on March 17, 2020 i.e. post September 30/December 31, 2019). Consequently, the Company has also not been able to file its statutory consolidated financial statements and its Annual return with the Registrar of Companies within the timelines prescribed under Section 137 and 92 of the Act for the year ended March 31, 2019. The Company is in the process of approaching the relevant authority for compounding this default.

55 The figures relating to CIF value of imports, expenditure in foreign currency is as per tabulation below. There are no earnings in foreign currency applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021 and year ended March 31,2020.

a) CIF value of Imports

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Purchases of Goods - Soyabeen Commodity	1,143.87	-
b) Expenditure in Foreign Currency		
Purchases of Goods - Soyabeen Commodity	1,016.51	-

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 106655W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited

Jitendra N. Karamchandani
Partner
Membership No: 129652

Amit Khandelwal
Director
DIN: 00809249

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Vishnu Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

STAR AGRIINFRASTRUCTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

1. **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited (the 'Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, 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 Ind AS 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 at March 31, 2021, the loss and total other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

2. **Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on Ind AS financial statements.

3. **Emphasis of Matter**

We draw attention to the Note 39 of the financial statements, which describes that the extent to which the COVID-19 Pandemic may impact the Company's financial statements which are dependent on future developments, which are uncertain at present. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

4. **Information other than the Ind AS financial statements and Auditor's report thereon**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors Report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. This report is expected to be made available to us after the date of our auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the other information included in the above report, if we conclude that there is material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and determine the actions under the applicable laws and regulations.

5. **Management's responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements**

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

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

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

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

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

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

i) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

ii) Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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.

iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

iv 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 ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

v) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

7. **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

i) As required by the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

ii) 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 purpose of our audit of Ind AS Financial Statements.

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, Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flow and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report.

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 Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year and thus the provisions of section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

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

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which could impact its financial position.

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

(Jitendra N. Karamchandani)
Partner
M. No. 129652
UDIN: 21129652AAAAAI3689

Date: November 27, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Annexure 1 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Ind AS financial statements of Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited

Referred to in paragraph [7(i)] under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date

(i) a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified once in two years. In accordance with this programme, a portion of property, plant and equipment has been verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to size of the Company and nature of its assets.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and records examined by us including registered title deeds, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all immovable properties of land and buildings as disclosed in Note 5.1 to the Ind AS Financial Statements, are held in the name of the Company as at the Balance Sheet Date. In respect of immovable properties that have been taken on lease and disclosed as property, plant and equipment in the Financial Statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement.

(ii) The Company is a service company, engaged in the business of processing of construction and leasing agricultural warehouse. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or other parties covered in the register required to be maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loan, made any investments, given guarantee or provided any security under Section 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for the products/services of the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, amount accrued / deducted in the books of accounts in respect of undisputed statutory dues of Goods & Services Tax and other material statutory dues have regularly been deposited with the appropriate authorities during the year by the Company whereas undisputed statutory dues is respect of tax deducted at source have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with appropriate authorities, though there has been delays in certain cases. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of provident fund, employees state insurance, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, cess and excise duty.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, there were no undisputed dues in respect of provident fund, income-tax, Goods & Service tax, and other material statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except as stated hereinbelow.

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs)	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date	Date of payment
The MP Land Revenue Code 1959 (M.P. Act)	Panchayat and Land Diversion Tax	19,16,333*	FY 2012-13 to FY 2020-21	1st day of the relevant financial year	Not yet paid

* The amount represents the provision made in the books of Company. As informed to us the Company is yet to invoice from government towards the same.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income-tax, Goods & Service Tax which have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to bank or financial institution. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from Government or due to debenture holders during the year.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer or debt instruments and term loans, hence reporting under paragraph 3 (ix) is not applicable to the Company.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, we report that no material fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by the officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not paid / provided for managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the Ind AS financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under paragraph 3(xiv) are not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them as referred to in section 192 of the Act.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

(Jitendra N. Karamchandani)
Partner
M. No. 129652
UDIN: 21129652AAAAAI3689

Date: November 27, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Ind AS financial statements of Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited

Referred to in paragraph [7(ii)(f)] under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements 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")

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India" (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of 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

3. 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 and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls 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

4. 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

5. 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

6. 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 at March 31, 2021, 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.

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106655W

(Jitendra N. Karamchandani)
Partner
M. No. 129652
UDIN: 21129652AAAAAI3689

Date: November 27, 2021
Place: Mumbai

Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees)

		Note	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
ASSETS				
Non-current Assets				
a.	Property, plant and equipment	5.1	433,372,144	444,817,322
b.	Right-of-use assets	5.2	6,228,408	7,494,007
c.	Capital work-in-progress		-	-
d.	Financial assets			
	Other financial assets	6	1,579,195	3,120,858
e.	Income tax assets (net)	7	1,907,566	4,361,151
f.	Other non-current assets	8	-	-
Total Non-current assets (A)			443,087,313	459,793,338
Current assets				
a.	Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	9	12,746,160	11,198,167
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	2,555,432	2,932,508
	(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	561,000	561,000
	(iv) Other Financial Assets	12	109,375	72,978
b.	Asset Held for Sale	38	61,100,000	61,100,000
c.	Other current assets	13	1,525,563	888,689
Total current assets (B)			78,597,530	76,753,342
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)			521,684,843	536,546,680
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
a.	Share capital	14	230,500,000	230,500,000
b.	Other equity	15	(361,841,775)	(308,215,908)
Total equity (C)			(131,341,775)	(77,715,908)
Liabilities				
Non-current Liabilities				
a.	Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	16	45,003,391	39,021,854
b.	Deferred tax liability (net)	17	4,559,596	4,559,596
c.	Other non - current liabilities	18	12,326,206	12,554,446
Total Non-current liabilities (D)			61,889,193	56,135,896
Current liabilities				
a.	Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	19	444,930,712	395,400,000
	(ii) Trade payables	20		
	- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
	- Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		4,241,578	3,763,257
	(iii) Others financial liabilities	21	137,744,672	154,029,271
b.	Other current liabilities	22	4,220,463	4,934,164
Total current liabilities (E)			591,137,425	558,126,692
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (C+D+E)			521,684,843	536,546,680

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 106655W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited

Jitendra N. Karamchandani
Partner
Membership No: 129652

Amit Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Vaishali Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No. 37530

Ritika Dedhia
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2021
(Currency : Indian Rupees)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	34,187,004	40,084,242
Other income	24	1,374,269	1,091,733
Total Income		35,561,273	41,175,975
Expenses			
Finance costs	25	62,553,248	63,039,526
Depreciation and amortisation expense	5.3	13,413,368	20,760,647
Other expenses	26	13,220,524	9,083,589
Total expenses		89,187,140	92,883,762
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		(53,625,867)	(51,707,787)
Exceptional items	38	-	114,170,520
Profit / (loss) before tax		(53,625,867)	(165,878,307)
Tax expenses:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax credit	17	-	(5,737,314)
Total tax expenses		-	(5,737,314)
Profit / (loss) after tax		(53,625,867)	(160,140,993)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss		-	-
		-	-
Total comprehensive income		(53,625,867)	(160,140,993)
Earnings per equity share (nominal value of shares ₹ 10)	27		
Basic earnings per share		(0.23)	(0.69)
Diluted earnings per share		(0.23)	(0.69)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.			

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 106655W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited

Jitendra N. Karamchandani
Partner
Membership No: 129652

Amit Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Amith Agarwal
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Vaishali Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No. 37530

Ritika Dedhia
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Statement of changes in equity For the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees)

(a) Share capital

	Equity share capital
Balance as at 1 April 2019	230,500,000
Changes in share capital during 2019-20	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	230,500,000
Changes in share capital during 2020-21	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	230,500,000

(b) Other equity

	Reserve and surplus Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 1 April 2019	(148,074,915)	(148,074,915)
Loss for the year	(160,140,993)	(160,140,993)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	(308,215,908)	(308,215,908)
Loss for the year	(53,625,867)	(53,625,867)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	(361,841,775)	(361,841,775)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 106655W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited

Jitendra N. Karamchandani
Partner
Membership No: 129652

Amit Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Vaishali Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No. 37530

Ritika Dedhia
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees)

			31 March 2021	31 March 2020
A	**Cash flow from operating activities**			
	Net profit / (loss) before tax		(53,625,867)	(165,878,307)
	Adjustment for:			
	Interest income		(932,362)	(788,493)
	Interest expenses		62,553,248	63,039,526
	Loss on sale / dispose of property, plant & equipment - Exceptional item		-	114,170,520
	Deferred government income		(228,240)	(303,240)
	Depreciation and amortisation		13,413,368	20,760,647
	Provision for Receivables		1,393,288	346,335
	Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes		22,573,435	31,346,988
	Changes in:			
	(Increase) / decrease in Other non-current assets		-	7,493,607
	Increase / (decrease) in Other non-current liabilities		(228,240)	(4,050,000)
	(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables		(2,941,281)	(4,304,043)
	(Increase) / decrease in loans and other financial assets		383,406	(75,332)
	(Increase) / decrease in other current assets		(636,874)	611,713
	Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities		(485,461)	2,956,953
	Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities		4,441,537	10,894,491
	Increase / (decrease) in trade payable		478,321	(126,795)
	Cash flow from / (used in) operations		23,584,843	44,747,582
	Direct taxes (paid)/ refund - (net)		2,453,585	2,110,353
	Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities	(A)	26,038,428	46,857,935
B	**Cash flow from investing activities**			
	(Purchase of) / Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment - Net		(702,591)	41,129,945
	Interest received		2,054,222	1,792,617
	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(B)	1,351,631	42,922,562
C	**Cash flow from financing activities**			
	Interest paid		(55,686,418)	(66,862,922)
	Proceeds from borrowings		1,037,043,561	832,483,812
	Repayment of borrowings		(1,009,124,277)	(855,182,856)
	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	(C)	(27,767,134)	(89,561,966)
	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	(377,076)	218,531

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of year		
Balance with banks		
- in current account	2,932,508	2,713,977
Cash and cash equivalent as per note 10	2,932,508	2,713,977
Cash and cash equivalent at end of year		
Balance with banks		
- in current account	2,555,432	2,932,508
Cash and cash equivalent as per note 10	2,555,432	2,932,508

1 The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (IND AS) 7 - "Statement of cash flows" notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 106655W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited

Jitendra N. Karamchandani
Partner
Membership No: 129652

Amit Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Vaishali Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No. 37530

Ritika Dedhia
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian Rupees)

Company overview and significant accounting policies

1 Company overview

Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited (‘the Company’) was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on December 05, 2012 as a subsidiary of Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited (‘the holding Company’). The Company is engaged in the business of construction and leasing of agricultural warehouses.

2 Statement of compliance and basis of presentation and preparation

2.01 Basis of preparation and presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (' Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on November 27, 2021.

2.02 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (“the functional currency”). Indian rupee is the functional currency of the Company.

2.03 Basis of measurement

The Financial Statements has been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value (refer-Accounting policy regarding financials instruments);
- assets held for sale - measured at lower of cost or fair value less cost to sell;
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value less present value of defined obligation; and
- land at fair value on transition date.

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

2.04 Current/ Non-current Classification

Any asset or liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

(i) it is expected to be realised or settled or is intended for sale or consumption in the Company's normal operating cycle;

(ii) it is expected to be realised or settled within twelve months from the reporting date;

(iii) it is held primarily for the purposes of being traded;

(iv) the asset 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;

(v) in the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for atleast twelve months from the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle

For the purpose of current/ non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months. This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realisation and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

2.05 Going Concern

The Company’s current liabilities exceeded its current assets by ₹ 51,25,39,895 (Rs 48,13,73,350 as at 31 March 2020). However, the financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis based on a letter of support from its holding company stating that it will continue to provide such financial support to the Company as is necessary to maintain the Company as a going concern for the foreseeable future and to meet its debts and liabilities, both present as well as in the future, as and when they fall due for payment in the normal course of business. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or to amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary if the entity is unable to continue as a going concern.

3 Use of accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented. 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 future periods are affected.

3.01 Impairment losses on investment

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

3.02 Impairment losses on trade receivables

The Company reviews its trade receivables to assess impairment at regular intervals. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables. In determining whether impairment losses should be reported in the statement of profit and loss, the Company makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows. Accordingly, an allowance for expected credit loss is made where there is an identified loss event or condition which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows.

3.03 Provision for litigations

In estimating the final outcome of litigation, the Company applies judgment in considering factors including experience with similar matters, past history, precedents, relevant financial, legal opinions and other evidence and facts specific to the matter. Application of such judgment determines whether the Company requires an accrual or disclosure in the Ind AS financial statements.

3.04 Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on the period over which the assets are expected to be available for use. The estimation of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment is based on collective assessment of industry practice, internal technical evaluation and on the historical experience with similar assets. It is possible, however, that future results from operations could be materially affected by changes in estimates brought about by changes in factors mentioned above. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for any period would be affected by changes in these factors and circumstances. The estimated useful lives are reviewed periodically and are updated if expectations differ from previous estimates due to physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits on the use of the assets.

3.05 Recoverability of deferred tax assets

In determining the recoverability of deferred income tax assets, the Company primarily considers current and expected profitability of applicable operating business segments and their ability to utilise any recorded tax assets. The Company reviews its deferred income tax assets at every reporting period end, taking into consideration the availability of sufficient current and projected taxable profits, reversals of taxable temporary differences and tax planning strategies.

3.06 Measurement of fair value

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for, both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows .

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

b) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level I that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

c) Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

4 Significant accounting policies

4.01 Property, plant and equipment

Measurement at recognition

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is 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 and is measured at cost. Subsequent to recognition, all items of property, plant and equipment (except for freehold land) are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

If the cost of an individual part of property, plant and equipment is significant relative to the total cost of the item, the individual part is accounted for and depreciated separately.

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price plus any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Items such as spare parts, stand-by equipments and servicing that meets the definition of property, plant and equipment are capitalised at cost and depreciated over the useful life. Cost of repairs and maintenance are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as and when incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on Straight Line Method at the rates determined based on useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Act. In respect of assets acquired/sold during the year, depreciation has been provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the days of addition/put to use or disposal.

The useful life are as follows:

Asset class	Useful life
Buildings - Warehouse	60
Plant and machinery	15
Office equipments	5
Furniture and fixtures	10
Computers	3

Capital work in progress

Assets under construction includes the cost of property, plant and equipment that are not ready to use at the balance sheet date. Advances paid to acquire property, plant and equipment before the balance sheet date are disclosed under Other Non-current Assets. Assets under construction are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period the asset is derecognised.

4.02 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.

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognises a financial asset in its balance sheet when it become party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Where the fair value of a financial asset at initial recognition is different from its transaction price, the difference between the fair value and the transaction price is recognised as a gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss at initial recognition if the fair value is determined through quoted market price in an active market for an identical asset (i.e level 1 input) or through a valuation technique that uses data from observable markets (i.e level 2 input).

In case the fair value is not determined using a level 1 or level 2 input as mentioned above, the difference between the fair value and transaction price is deferred appropriately and recognised as a gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss only to the extent that such gain or loss arises due to a change in factor market participants take into account when pricing the financial asset.

However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price irrespective of the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

(i) The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and

(ii) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

(i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

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

(a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows.

(b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to cash and bank balances, trade receivables, loans, deposits and other financial assets of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The amortised cost of a financial asset is also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

(ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortised cost or at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI). This is a residual category applies to inventories, share based payments and other investments of the Company excluding investment in subsidiary. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition:

A financial asset is derecognized i.e. removed from the Company’s statement of financial position when:

a) The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or

b) The Company has transferred its contractual 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.

Presentation:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities.

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between the initial carrying value and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method. Other financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs.

Non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company comprise long-term borrowings, short-term borrowings, bank overdrafts and trade and other payables.

Subsequent measurement:

Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition:

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced from the same lender on substantially different terms, or terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

4.03 Fair Value

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above. 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:

(i) in the principal market for the asset or liability or

(ii) in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy that categorises into three levels, as described as follows, the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs).

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

Level 2 : inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or Indirectly.

Level 3 : inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation at the end of each reporting year.

4.04 Impairment

Non-derivative financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

The Company applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following:

(i) Trade receivables and lease receivables

(ii) Financial assets measured at amortised cost (other than trade receivables and lease receivables)

4.04 Impairment

In case of trade receivables, contract revenue receivables and lease receivables, the Company follows a simplified approach wherein an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognition as loss allowance. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime of ECL.

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

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and profitability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Company uses a provision matrix to measure lifetime ECL on its portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At each reporting date, the historically observed default rates and changes in the forward- looking estimates are updated.

The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

4.05 Statement of cash flow

The Company's statement of cash flows are prepared using the Indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature if any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and short-term fixed bank deposits that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdrafts and cash credit facility that form an integral part of the Company’s cash management.

4.06 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that economic benefits associated with a transaction flows to the Company in the ordinary course of its activities and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and services taxes, Goods and services tax or any other taxes.

Amount collected on behalf of third parties such as services taxes, Goods and services tax are excluded from revenue. Revenue on time and material contracts are recognised as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last billing to the balance sheet date is recognised as unbilled revenue.

Advances received for services and products are reported as advances from customers until all conditions for revenue recognition are met.

IndAS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' defines a new five step model to recognise revenue from customers. The adoption of this standard did not have any significant impact on the financial statements.

A. Warehousing services

Charges levied for providing warehouseing services are recognised as income on accrual basis as per agreed terms.

4.07 Other income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instruments or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial assets on initial recognition. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company's finance income include:

Interest income from financial deposits and other financial assets.

Interest subsidy is recognised in books when there is reasonable assurance that the enterprise will comply with the conditions attached to it and when such benefits have been earned by the enterprise and it is reasonably certain that the ultimate collection will be made.

4.08 Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and have been classified according to their primary nature.

The costs of the Company are broadly categorised in employee benefit expenses, depreciation and amortisation and other operating expenses. Employee benefit expenses include employee compensation, allowances paid, contribution to various funds and staff welfare expenses. Other operating expenses majorly include fees to external consultants, cost running its facilities, travel expenses, cost of hardware and software bought for reselling, communication costs allowances for delinquent receivables and other expenses. Other expenses is an aggregation of costs which are Individually not material such us commission and brokerage, bank charges, freight and octroi etc.

Finance costs:

The Company's finance costs include:

(i) Interest expense on borrowings and overdrafts

(ii) Interest expense on inter corporate deposits

Interest expense is recognised using effective interest method based on interest rates specified / implicit in the transactions.

4.09 Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Initial Recognition

All transactions that are not denominated in the Company's functional currency are foreign currency transactions. These transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the appropriate daily rate which best approximates the actual rate of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Measurement of foreign current items are reporting date

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising out of these translations are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

4.10 Lease accounting

(a) Leases

Company as a Lessee

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

The Company recognizes right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which the Company is a lessee, except for a short term lease of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. For short term lease and low-value asset arrangements, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on straight-line basis over the lease term.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease arrangement. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are measured according to such options when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise these options.

The right-of-use asset are recognized at the inception of the lease arrangement at the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date of lease arrangement reduced by any lease incentives received, added by initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the Company in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. Estimated useful life of right-of-use assets is determined on the basis of useful life of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that their carrying value may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any is recognized in the statement of profit and loss account.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost, at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease arrangement or, if not readily determinable, at the incremental borrowing rate in the country of domicile of such leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with corresponding adjustments to right-of-use assets to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

Company as a Lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as finance or operating lease. If the terms of the lease arrangement transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, such lease arrangement is classified as finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

In case of sub-lease, the Company recognizes investment in sub-lease separately in the financial statements. The sub-lease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from such lease arrangement. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease arrangement.

Transition

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' with effect from April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method. Cumulative effect of initially applying the standard has been recognized on the date of initial application and hence the Company has not restated comparative information. There is no material impact on adoption of Ind AS 116 by the Company.

4.11 Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive (potential) equity equivalent shares outstanding during the period except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

4.12 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

4.13 Income tax

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

i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit/ (tax loss) for the year determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expenses that are taxable or deductible in other years & items that are never taxable or deductible. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and
- indexation benefit in relation to investments in subsidiaries, given that the Company does not have any intentions to dispose such investments in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax Jaws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity or OCI is recognised in equity or OCI and not in the statement of profit and loss.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

4.14 Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognised 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 more likely than not that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are discounted where the effect of discounting is material at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Unwinding of the discount (accretion) is recognized as a finance cost. Discount rates are assessed and projected timing of future obligations each reporting year.

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 embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

4.15 Government Grants & Subsides

Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the company recognises the related costs for which the grants are indented to compensate.

Government grant are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grand will be received. The benefit of government loan at a below-market rate of inerest is treated as a government grant, measured as difference between proceed received and the fair value of loan based on prevailing market interest rate and is being recognised in the statement of Profit & Loss.

4.16 Investments

Investments that are readily realisable and intended to be held for not more than a year from the date of acquisition are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

Investment in subsidiaries are measured at cost as per Ind AS 27 - Separate Financial Statements.

Any reductions in the carrying amount and any reversals of such reductions are charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.

Cost of investments include acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties.

5.1 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Tangible Assets						
	Freehold land	Warehouse building (refer note 1)	Plant and machinery	Office equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Computer	Total
Gross Block							
As at 01 April 2019	325,558,600	368,426,050	52,602,332	803,117	32,506	74,968	747,497,573
Add: Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Deletions	133,379,488	102,024,478	2,667,392	-	-	-	238,071,358
As at 31 March 2020	**192,179,112**	**266,401,572**	**49,934,940**	**803,117**	**32,506**	**74,968**	**509,426,215**
Add: Additions	-	-	702,591	-	-	-	702,591
Less: Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	192,179,112	266,401,572	50,637,531	803,117	32,506	74,968	510,128,806
Depreciation							
As at 01 April 2019	-	29,765,427	27,803,978	370,978	9,781	74,968	58,025,132
Add: Additions	-	10,003,585	9,326,138	162,055	3,270	-	19,495,048
Add: Deletion	-	12,206,617	704,670	-	-	-	12,911,287
As at 31 March 2020	**-**	**27,562,395**	**36,425,446**	**533,033**	**13,051**	**74,968**	**64,608,893**
Add: Additions	-	7,254,274	4,733,491	156,741	3,263	-	12,147,769
Less: Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**-**	**34,816,669**	**41,158,937**	**689,774**	**16,314**	**74,968**	**76,756,662**
Net Block							
At 31 March 2020	192,179,112	238,839,177	13,509,494	270,084	19,455	-	444,817,322
At 31 March 2021	**192,179,112**	**231,584,903**	**9,478,594**	**113,343**	**16,192**	**-**	**433,372,144**

Note 1:
The Company has leased out warehouse building to its holding company under cancellable operating lease for the period of 4 years and 11 months. The net carrying amount of warehouse building given on operating lease as at 31st March 2021 is Rs.23,15,84,903 (As at 31st March 2020 : Rs.23,88,39,177), gross carrying amount is Rs.26,64,01,572 (As at 31st March 2020 : Rs.26,64,01,572) and accumulated depreciation is Rs.3,48,16,669 (As at 31st March 2020 : ₹ 2,75,62,395)

5.2 Right-of-use assets

Description	Land	Total
Gross block		
As at 1 April 2019	-	-
Add: Additions	8,759,606	8,759,606
Less: Deletions	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**8,759,606**	**8,759,606**
Add: Additions	-	-
Less: Disposal	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**8,759,606**	**8,759,606**
Depreciation		
As at 1 April 2019	1,265,599	1,265,599
Add: Additions	-	-
Less: Deletions	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**1,265,599**	**1,265,599**
Add: Additions	1,265,599	1,265,599
Less: Deletions	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	**2,531,198**	**2,531,198**
Net block		
At 31 March 2020	7,494,007	7,494,007
At 31 March 2021	**6,228,408**	**6,228,408**

5.3 Depreciation

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Property Plant and Equipment	12,147,769	19,495,048
	1,265,599	1,265,599
Total	13,413,368	20,760,647

6 Other financial assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
To parties other than related parties		
Long-term deposits with banks*	120,000	120,000
Interest receivable on fixed deposits	88,703	76,199
Accrued interest subsidy	-	1,207,158
Security deposits	1,370,492	1,717,501
	1,579,195	3,120,858
Note:		
***Of the above, term deposits are lien marked against bank guarantees given as under**		
- Union Bank of India	60,000	60,000
- Punjab National Bank	60,000	60,000
	120,000	120,000

7. Income tax assets (net)

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Advance payment of income-tax (net of provision)	1,907,566	4,361,151
	1,907,566	4,361,151

8. Other non-current assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
To parties other than related parties		
Capital advances	12,632,484	12,632,484
Less: Provision for capital advance	(12,632,484)	(12,632,484)
	-	-
	-	-

9. Trade receivables

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
From parties other than related parties		
(a) Trade Receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
(b) Trade Receivables considered good - Unsecured	14,192,513	11,544,502
(c) Trade Receivables which have significant increase in Credit Risk	-	-
(d) Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	14,192,513	11,544,502
Less: Provision for receivables	(1,446,353)	(346,335)
	12,746,160	11,198,167

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Balance with banks		
- In current accounts	2,555,432	2,932,508
	2,555,432	2,932,508

11. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Fixed deposit account with banks (with original maturity more than 3 months)*	561,000	561,000
	561,000	561,000
*Of the above, term deposits are lien marked against bank guarantees given as under		
- UBI Bank	561,000	561,000
	561,000	561,000

12. Other financial assets
(Unsecured, considered good)

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
To parties other than related parties		
Interest receivable on fixed deposits	109,375	72,978
	109,375	72,978

13. Other current assets

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Prepaid expenses	170,261	4,193
Balances with government authorities	881,394	655,225
Advances to vendors		
- Considered good	473,908	229,271
- Considered doubtful	319,324	26,054
Less: Provision for advance	(319,324)	(26,054)
	-	-
	1,525,563	888,689
Assets Held For Sale	61,100,000	61,100,000

14. Share capital

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Authorised:		
30,000,000 (P.Y. 30,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	300,000,000	300,000,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
23,050,000 (P.Y. 23,050,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up	230,500,000	230,500,000
	230,500,000	230,500,000

a) **Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year is as below:**

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares :				
At the beginning of the year	23,050,000	230,500,000	23,050,000	230,500,000
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	23,050,000	230,500,000	23,050,000	230,500,000

b) **Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares:**

Equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of equity shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid.

c) **The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares at year end is as below**

Name of shareholders	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	% of Holding	Number of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up, held by				
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited - Holding Company	11,755,500	51%	11,755,500	51%
Dwarkesh Finance Limited	5,094,500	22%	-	0%
Anand Bangur	-	-	5,094,500	22%
Rakesh Agarwal	3,500,000	15%	3,500,000	15%
Anil Bhulwani	1,700,000	7%	1,700,000	7%

15. Other equity

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Surplus in statement of profit and loss		
Opening balance	(308,215,908)	(148,074,915)
Add: Profit / (loss) for the year	(53,625,867)	(160,140,993)
Amount available for appropriation	(361,841,775)	(308,215,908)
Other comprehensive income		
Opening balance	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
	(361,841,775)	(308,215,908)

16. Borrowings

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Secured		
Term loan from banks		
- Development Credit Bank (refer sub-note 1)	41,179,422	30,906,857
- State Bank of Patiala (refer sub-note 2)	-	254,160
- RBL Bank Limited (formerly known as Ratnakar Bank Limited) (refer sub-note 3)	3,823,969	7,860,837
	45,003,391	39,021,854

Sub-note 1:

The term loan carries interest @ 10.64% p.a. (FY 2019-20: 10.64% p.a.). The loan is repayable in 35 equated quarterly instalments of Rs 58,19,525 each (revised from 31.12.2020) starting from 30 September 2015. Secured by Mortgage of commercial land of 36.99 acres and construction thereon in the name of Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited, located on various sites.

Sub-note 2:

The term loan carries interest @ ranging from 8% p.a. to 9.75% p.a. (FY 2019-20: 9.45% p.a. to 9.75% p.a.). Secured by Mortgage of commercial land of 3.2 hectare at village Govindpur (Dist. Datiya) and building thereon. Loan will be repaid by June 2021

Sub-note 3:

The term loan carries interest @ 13.25 % (FY 2019-20 : 13.05% p.a.) The loan is repayable in 14 equated half yearly instalments of Rs 38,23,969 each starting from 30 September 2015. Secured by first charge hypothecation of all the present and future current assets including stock, book debts and exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of all projects movables, including movable plant and machinery, spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures and all other movable assets, present and future related to cold storage.

17. Income tax expenses

(A)	Amounts recognised in standalone statement of profit and loss	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	Income tax expense		
	Current tax		
	Current tax	-	-
	Current tax for earlier years	-	-
	Minimum alternate tax (availed) / utilised	-	-
	Total income tax expenses	-	-
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	(5,737,314)
	Deferred tax expense	-	(5,737,314)
	Tax expense for the year	-	(5,737,314)
(B)	**Reconciliation of effective tax rate**		
	Profit / (loss) before tax	(53,625,867)	(51,707,787)
	Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
	Expected income tax expenses	(13,942,726)	(13,444,025)
	Tax effect of:		
	Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	13,942,726	13,444,025
	Deferred tax on indexation of land	-	(5,737,314)
	Tax expenses as per statement of profit and loss	-	(5,737,314)
(C)	**Deferred tax balances**		
	Deferred Tax Liability on Fair Valuation of Land	4,559,596	4,559,596

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

Deferred tax assets (DTA) have not been recognised in respect of losses carried forward, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom.

18 Other non-current liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Deferred Income on Government Grants	12,326,206	12,554,446
	12,326,206	12,554,446

19 Borrowings

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Unsecured		
Intercorporate loan from Holding company (refer note (i) below)	349,530,712	-
FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited (refer note (ii) below)	95,400,000	95,400,000
ECL Finance Limited (refer note (iii) below)	-	300,000,000
	444,930,712	395,400,000

Note :

(i) The Company has taken a loan from Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Ltd, the holding of the Company, carrying interest rate of 12.5% p.a. and which is repayable on demand.

(ii) The Company has taken a loan from Farmer Fortune India Pvt Ltd, the fellow subsidiary of the Company, carrying interest rate of 12.50% p.a. and which is repayable on demand.

(iii) During the previous year, the Company had taken a loan from ECL Finance Limited, carrying interest rate of 13% p.a. and repaid in 2020-21.

20 Trade Payables

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Trade payables towards goods purchased and services received		
- Dues of Micro and Small Enterprises (refer note 28)	-	-
- Others	4,241,578	3,763,257
	4,241,578	3,763,257

* Related Party ₹ 5,00,000 (Previous year ₹ 4,52,457) - Refer Note 29

21 Others financial liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Current maturities of long-term debt	27,357,747	54,950,711
Interest accrued and due on unsecured borrowings*	1,521,684	67,584,274
Interest accrued but not due on unsecured borrowings*	93,165,241	20,235,821
Retention Money towards construction of Building	-	158,465
Advance Received against Sale of property	15,700,000	11,100,000
	137,744,672	154,029,271
Note*		
Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	11,906,448	10,875,821
Agriwsie Finserv Limited (formerly known as Staraagri Finance Limited)	1,521,684	4,675,459
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	81,258,793	62,908,815
ECL Finance Limited	-	9,360,000
	94,686,925	87,820,095

22 Other current liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Deferred Income on Government Grants	228,240	228,240
Statutory dues payable :		
- Tax deduction at source	3,992,223	4,705,924
	4,220,463	4,934,164

23 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Sale of services:		
Warehouse rent	34,187,004	40,084,242
	34,187,004	40,084,242

24 Other income

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest income on:		
- Fixed deposits	48,901	50,716
- Income tax refund	114,880	309,432
Interest subsidy received	768,581	428,345
Government grant Income	228,240	303,240
Provision no longer required written back	213,667	-
	1,374,269	1,091,733

25 Finance costs

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Interest on borrowings:		
- From banks	9,194,243	15,744,108
- From others	53,091,034	47,187,781
Interest on delayed payment of income tax	267,971	107,637
	62,553,248	63,039,526

26 Other expenses

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Payment to auditors	100,000	100,000
Electricity charges	2,826,411	1,381,482
Legal and professional fees	306,550	105,700
Repairs and maintenance - Building	1,050,129	845,346
Housekeeping and security charges	1,779,494	945,718
Land diversion charges	641,007	735,590
GST expense	342,854	-
Transportation Charges	-	11,000
Insurance	726,675	396,619
Professional Warehouse Charges	3,890,009	4,088,366
Bank charges	43,607	35,908
Miscellaneous expenses	60,500	31,525
Office Rent Expenses	60,000	60,000
Provision for receivables	1,393,288	346,335
	13,220,524	9,083,589

27 Earnings Per Share

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Basic and diluted Earnings Per Share		
Net loss after tax attributable to equity shareholders	(53,625,867)	(160,140,993)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	230,500,000	230,500,000
Nominal value of share (₹)	10	10
Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	(0.23)	(0.69)

28 Micro and small enterprises

Based on the information and records available with the management, there are no dues outstanding to micro and small enterprises covered under the Micro and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) as at 31 March 2021 and as at 31 March 2020.

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Principle amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	Nil	Nil
Interest due thereon	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED	Nil	Nil
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	Nil	Nil
Amount of further interest remaining and due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006	Nil	Nil

The company does not have dues payable to any Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises for the year ended March 31, 2021. The identification of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is based on management's knowledge of their status.

29 Related Party Disclosures:

Relationship	Name of Related Party
a. Holding Company	Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited
b. Investor Company	Dwarkesh Finance Limited (from 31.03.2021)
c. Fellow subsidiary companies with whom transactions have taken place during the year	Farmer Fortune India Private Limited Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Star Agri Finance Limited)
d. Key management personnel (KMPs)	Amit Kumar Goyal (Director)
	Suresh Goyal (Director)
	Amith Agarwal (Director)
	Amit Khandelwal (Director)
	Anand Bangur (Director)
	Chandrashekhar Guruswamy Aiyar (Non-Executive Independent Director)
	Mrs. Mangala Prabhu (Non-Executive Independent Director)

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Transactions with related parties:		
(A) Holding Company		
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited		
Sale of Services	21,220,939	26,456,354
Interest Expenses	19,837,815	15,434,404
Loan taken	372,043,561	57,983,812
Repayment of loan taken	22,512,849	199,418,453
Advance taken	5,905,693	7,759,750
Advances refunded	5,905,693	8,040,790
Purchase of service	3,890,009	4,268,770
(B) Fellow subsidiaries		
Farmers Fortune(India) Private Limited		
Interest Expenses	11,925,000	11,637,876
Loan taken	-	4,500,000
Repayment of loan taken	-	2,200,000
Advance taken	500,000	-
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Star Agri Finance Limited)		
Interest Expenses	18,242,192	9,500,433
Office Rent Exps	60,000	60,000
Loan taken	370,000,000	220,000,000
Repayment of loan taken	370,000,000	320,000,000

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Outstanding Balances		
Short term Borrowings		
Holding company		
Star Agriwarehousing and Collateral Management Limited	349,530,712	-
Fellow subsidiary		
Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	95,400,000	95,400,000
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Star Agri Finance Limited)	-	-
Trade Payable		
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	-	366,907
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Star Agri Finance Limited)	-	85,550
FarmersFortune (India) Private Limited	500,000	-
Interest payable		
Holding company		
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited	81,258,793	62,908,815
Fellow subsidiaries		
Farmers Fortune (India) Private Limited	11,906,448	10,875,821
Agriwise Finserv Limited (formerly known as Star Agri Finance Limited)	1,521,684	4,675,459
Holding company		
Star Agriwarehousing & Collateral Management Limited		
Corporate Guarantee obtained	13,500,000	27,300,000

30 Contingent liabilities and commitments

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Bank Guarantees	-	-
	-	-

31 Payment to auditors' (excluding Goods and service tax)

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Statutory audit	100,000	100,000
Out of pocket expenses	-	-
	100,000	100,000

32 Segment reporting

The company is enggaged in the business of construction and leasing of agriculture warehouse and has only domestic operations. The company has only one repotable segment which is construction and leasing of agriculture warehouses. The figures appearing in these financial statements relate to this segment. Accordingly, no separate disclosures of segment information are required

33 Capital management

For the purposes of Company's capital management, Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize 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 or issue new shares. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2021.

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

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Total financial liabilities (Refer notes 16, 19, 20 and 21)	631,920,351	592,214,382
Less: Cash and bank balances (Refer note 10)	(2,555,432)	(2,932,508)
Adjusted net debt	629,364,919	589,281,874
Total equity (Refer note 14 and 15)	(131,341,775)	(77,715,908)
Less: Other components of equity	-	-
Adjusted equity	(131,341,775)	(77,715,908)
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (times)	-	-

34 Leases

Where Company is lessee

The company had adopted Ind AS 116, Leases, effective April 1, 2019 using modified retrospective approach of transition without restating the figures for prior periods.

On application of IND AS 116, the nature of expense has changed from lease rent in previous periods to depreciation cost for ROU asset and finance cost for interest accrued on lease liability. Ind AS 116 also provides for certain options and exemptions to recognize short-term lease payments and payments for leases of low-value assets which are not included in measurement of the lease liability and ROU asset as expense on a straight line basis over the lease term in statement of profit or loss. Following table summarizes other disclosures including the note references for the expense, asset and liability heads under which certain expenses, assets and liability items are grouped in the financial statements.

i) The changes in the carrying values of right-of-use asset for the year ended March 31, 2021 are given in note 5.2

ii) There is no lease liability on adoption of Ind AS 116.

iii) The following amounts are recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2021:

a)	Depreciation charge for Right-of -Use assets for Leasehold premises	2,531,198
b)	Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses as rent)	60,000

Where Company is lessor

The company has leased out warehouse buildings to its holding company under cancellable operating lease for the period of 4 years and 11 months. There is no escalation or renewal clause in the lease agreement and subletting is permitted. The net carrying amount of warehouse buildings given on operating lease as at 31st March 2021 is Rs.23,15,84,904 (As at 31st March 2020 : Rs.23,88,39,177), gross carrying amount is Rs.26,64,01,572 (As at 31st March 2020 : Rs.26,64,01,572) and accumulated depreciation is Rs.3,48,16,668 (As at 31st March 2020 : ₹ 2,75,62,395).

During the year, an amount of ₹ 3,41,87,004 (2020: 4,00,84,242) was recognised as a rental income in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

35 Financial risk management objectives and policies

Risk management framework

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include Deposits, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(i) **Interest rate risk**

Exposure to interest rate risk:

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Fixed rate instruments :		
Financial asset	681,000	681,000
Financial liabilities	(444,930,712)	(395,400,000)
	(444,249,712)	(394,719,000)
Variable rate instruments :		
Financial liabilities	(72,361,138)	(93,972,565)
	(72,361,138)	(93,972,565)

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instrument

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below.

	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31 March 2021				
Secured bank loan-long-term	(723,611)	723,611	(541,478)	541,478
Variable-rate instruments	(723,611)	723,611	(541,478)	541,478
31 March 2020				
Secured bank loan-long-term	(939,726)	939,726	(703,197)	703,197
Variable-rate instruments	(939,726)	939,726	(703,197)	703,197

(i) The Company has negiligible expsoure to currency risk since almost all the transactions of the Company are denominated in Indian Rupees.

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is limited to the risk arising from the inability of a customer to make payment when due. It is the Company's policy to provide credit terms only to creditworthy customers. These debts are continually monitored and therefore, the Company does not expect to incur material credit losses.

The carrying amounts of trade and other receivables, advances to suppliers, cash and short-term deposits payments, interest receivable on deposits and customer receivables represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk. Deposits and cash balances are placed with reputable banks.

Exposure to credit risk

In line with the prevalent trade practices in India, the Company realises it's trade receivables over a period of 60-180 days from the date of invoice. At the balance sheet date, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the balance sheets. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables at the balance sheet date is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Trade receivables	14,192,513	11,544,502

Impairment

Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the Balance sheet date relate to debtors that are in significant financial difficulties and have defaulted on payments. These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements are reviewed by segment heads periodically.

The ageing and movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Past due 1 – 6 months	6,649,186	8,569,155
Past due 6 – 12 months	6,316,879	2,975,347
Past due 12 months	1,226,448	-
	14,192,513	11,544,502
Less : Expected credit lossess	(1,446,353)	(346,335)
	12,746,160	11,198,167

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

To ensure continuity of funding, the Company primarily uses short-term funding from Holding company short term borrowings, to fund its ongoing working capital requirement and growth needs.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the balance sheet date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations;

	Contractual cash flows			
	31 March 2021			
	One year or less	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	444,930,712	45,003,391	-	489,934,103
Trade payables	4,241,578	-	-	4,241,578
Other financial liability	137,744,672	-	-	137,744,672
	586,916,962	45,003,391	-	631,920,353

	Contractual cash flows			
	31 March 2020			
	One year or less	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Borrowings	395,400,000	39,021,854	-	434,421,854
Trade payables	3,763,257	-	-	3,763,257
Other financial liability	154,029,271	-	-	154,029,271
	553,192,528	39,021,854	-	592,214,382

36 Fair Value Measurement

Financial Instument By Category & Hierarchy

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is the value at which the instrument coulds be exchanged in a curent transaction between willing parties.

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

Fair value of the cash and short term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the group based on parameters such as interest rates and individual creditworthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, alllowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

The fair value of loans were caculated based on cashflows discounted using a current leading rate, they are classified as level 3 in fair value Hierarchy.

The fair value of non current borrowings are based on discounted cash flow using a current lending rate. They are classified at level 3 fair value.

For financial liabilites and financial assets that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

The company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique.

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

Level 2: other techiniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which uses inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Financial Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March, 2021

Particulars	Fair value through P&L			Fair value Through OCI			Carried at Amortised cost		
	Level 1 (₹)	Level 2 (₹)	Level 3 (₹)	Level 1 (₹)	Level 2 (₹)	Level 3 (₹)	Level 1 (₹)	Level 2 (₹)	Level 3 (₹)
Non-current assets									
Financial assets									
Other Financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,579,195
Current assets									
Financial assets									
i) Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,746,160
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,555,432
iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents									561,000
iv) Other Financial Assets									109,375
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,551,162
Non-current liabilities									
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,003,391
Current liabilities									
Financial liabilities									
i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	444,930,712
ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,241,578
iii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,744,672
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	631,920,353

Financial Assets and Liabilities as at 31 March, 2020

Particulars	Fair value through P&L			Fair value Through OCI			Carried at Amortised cost		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)	(₹)
Non-current assets									
Financial assets									
Other Financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,120,858
Current assets									
Financial assets									
i) Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,198,167
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,932,508
iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	561,000
iv) Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,978
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,885,511
Non-current liabilities									
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,021,854
Current liabilities									
Financial liabilities									
i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395,400,000
ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,763,257
iii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,029,271
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592,214,382

37 Government grant & subsidies

During the year, Company had recognised subsidy interest income of ₹ 7,68,581 (2020: Rs.4,28,345) for Shujalpur and Harda, Madhya Pradesh respectively. Subsidy was received as per MP warehousing and Logistics Policy, 2012.

The said subsidy is treated as per Ind AS 20 which says to recognise the said subsidy as per income approach, and interest subsidy is also shown as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

38 Exceptional item

During the year ended March 31, 2021 the Company had sold land, building, plant and machinery and other assets at Neemuch location which has resulted in loss of ₹ 6,65,53,419/- which has been disclosed as exceptional item

Further the Company had entered into agreement to sell land, building , plant and machinery and other assets at Vidisha location for a total consideration of ₹ 6,11,00,000/-. The same has been disclosed at lower of cost and net realisable value and the loss arising out of same of ₹ 4,51,84,543/- has been disclosed as exceptional item.

Further during the year ended March 31, 2021 the Company had sold part of land at Guna to government by way of compulsory acquisition and loss arising out of same of ₹ 24,32,558 has been disclosed as exceptional item.

The total loss of ₹ 11,41,70,520/- arising out of sale of fixed assets/asset held for sale had been disclosed as an exceptional item in Statement of profit and loss.

39 Note on COVID 19

Estimation of uncertainties relating to COVID-19

The COVID -19 pandemic continues to have a considerable impact on economic activities across the various parts of the country and across the globe. The Government of India and various state governments have introduced a series of initiatives over the past year including lockdowns in order to contain the impact of the virus. The Company has not faced with major business stoppage/ interruption on account of the lockdown. The extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic will impact the Company's financial statements will depend on ongoing as well as future developments, which at this juncture are highly uncertain. As of 31 March 2021, based on facts and circumstances existing as of that date, the Company does not anticipate any material uncertainties which affects its liquidity position and also ability to continue as a going concern.

40 The movement of borrowings as per Ind AS 7 is as follows:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening balances		
Long-term borrowing	93,972,565	177,536,968
Short-term borrowing	395,400,000	334,534,641
Movements		
Long-term borrowing	(21,611,427)	(83,564,403)
Short-term borrowing	49,530,712	60,865,359
Closing balances		
Long-term borrowing	72,361,138	93,972,565
Short-term borrowing	444,930,712	395,400,000

41 The figures for the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified to correspond with the current year's classification/ disclosures.

As per our report of even date attached

For Mukund M. Chitale & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registeration No.: 106655W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Star Agriinfrastructure Private Limited

Jitendra N. Karamchandani
Partner
Membership No: 129652

Amit Kumar Goyal
Director
DIN: 00474023

Amith Agarwal
Director
DIN: 01140768

Vaishali Gupta
Company Secretary
Membership No. 37530

Ritika Dedhia
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

Mumbai
Date: November 27, 2021

StarAgri

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