

# ANNUAL REPORT 2023-24



**Registered Office:**  
3A, Loudon Street, Kolkata - 700017.  
West Bengal, India

**Plant & Head Office:**  
44-67, IDA Moula-Ali, Hyderabad – 500040.  
Telangana, India

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

### **To the Partners of SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP**

#### **Opinion**

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP ("the LLP Firm")**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31 2024, 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

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 Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the LLP Firm as at March 31, 2024, its profit including other comprehensive income and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

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

#### **Responsibilities of Designated partners for the Financial Statements**

3. The LLP Firm's designated partners are responsible for preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 ("the Act"). This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate internal controls which partner determine is necessary to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, designated partners are responsible for assessing the LLP Firm'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 partners either intends to liquidate the LLP or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Partners of the LLP Firm's are also responsible for overseeing the LLP 's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

4. 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 scepticism 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the LLP'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 partner'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 LLP'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 LLP 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.

**For Singhi & Co.,**  
*Chartered Accountants*  
Firm's Registration No. 302049E

**(Navindra Kumar Surana)**  
*Partner*  
Membership No.053816  
UDIN:

**Place:** Kolkata  
**Date:** April 29, 2024

## Audited Balance Sheet

AS AT 31st Mar, 2024

INR in Millions

Particulars	Note No	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2023
<b>I ASSETS</b>			
<b>A. NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use Assets)	2	315.13	267.32
Capital Work-in-Progress	2	-	6.50
Financial Assets			
(i) Others	3	11.54	8.68
Other Non-Current Assets	4	-	1.97
<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>326.67</b>	<b>284.47</b>
<b>B. CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Inventories	5	157.47	205.31
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	6	1,162.93	504.51
(ii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	7	0.11	0.03
Current Tax Assets (net)	8	1.87	-
Other Current Assets	9	19.53	45.01
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>1,341.91</b>	<b>754.86</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>1,668.58</b>	<b>1,039.33</b>
<b>II CONTRIBUTION &amp; LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>A. PARTNER'S FUND</b>			
Contribution	10	208.46	208.46
Other Equity	11	129.15	-10.52
<b>Total Partner's Fund</b>		<b>337.61</b>	<b>197.94</b>
<b>B. LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	322.37	269.82
(ii) Lease Liabilities	13	41.53	49.64
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	14	9.14	6.11
Deferred Tax Liabilities	15	31.84	6.16
Provisions	16	3.72	4.20
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>408.60</b>	<b>335.93</b>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	549.30	239.12
(ii) Lease Liabilities	18	8.11	6.77
(iii) Trade & Other Payables			
a) Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises; and	19	17.98	15.32
b) Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	19	274.39	187.52
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	20	26.01	15.97
Contract Liabilities	21	35.07	22.94
Other Current Liabilities	22	9.87	2.23
Provisions	23	1.92	1.08
Current Tax Liabilities (net)	24	-	14.93
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>922.65</b>	<b>505.88</b>
<b>TOTAL CONTRIBUTION &amp; LIABILITIES</b>		<b>1,668.86</b>	<b>1,039.75</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

1

As per our Report of even date attached

-2,79,999

-4,20,000

**For Singh & Co**  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm's Registration No.302049E

**For SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP**

**Sharan Bansal**  
 Designated Partner

**Devesh Bansal**  
 Designated Partner

**(Navindra Kumar Surana)**  
 Partner  
 Membership No.053816

**K Radha Krishna**  
 Chief Executive Officer

**M Surendra Kumar**  
 Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kolkata  
 Date: 29-04-2024

Place: Kolkata  
 Date: 29-04-2024

## Audited Statement of Profit & Loss

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st Mar, 2024

INR in Millions

Particulars	Note No	Year ended 31st Mar, 2024	Year ended 31st Mar, 2023
<b>A. INCOME</b>			
Revenue from Operations	25	1,394.02	840.65
Other Income	26	4.03	4.26
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>1,398.05</b>	<b>844.91</b>
<b>B. EXPENDITURE</b>			
Cost of Materials consumed	27	634.47	541.88
Change in Stock & Finished Goods & Work-in-Progress	28	32.83	-122.91
Employee Benefit Expense	29	147.84	112.38
Finance Costs	30	80.69	43.13
Depreciation & Amortization Expenses	2	27.25	22.16
Other Expenses	31	288.35	167.06
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<b>1,211.43</b>	<b>763.70</b>
<b>C. Profit Before Exceptional Items and Tax</b>	A-B	<b>186.62</b>	<b>81.21</b>
<b>D. Exceptional Items</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>E. Profit Before Tax</b>	C-D	<b>186.62</b>	<b>81.21</b>
<b>F. Tax Expense</b>	32		
Current Tax		39.00	17.66
Deferred Tax		25.61	6.39
Tax Adjustment for earlier years		-17.66	-
<b>Total Tax Expense</b>		<b>46.95</b>	<b>24.05</b>
<b>G. Profit After Tax</b>	E-F	<b>139.67</b>	<b>57.16</b>
<b>H. Other Comprehensive Income (Net of Taxes)</b>	33		
<b>A(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
Re-measurement of Defined benefit plans		0.21	-0.65
<b>A(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
Re-measurement of Defined benefit plans		-0.07	0.23
<b>B(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		-	-
<b>B(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		-	-
<b>I. Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>	G+H	<b>139.81</b>	<b>56.74</b>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date attached

**For Singh & Co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.302049E

**For SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP**

**Sharan Bansal**  
Designated Partner

**Devesh Bansal**  
Designated Partner

**(Navindra Kumar Surana)**

Partner

Membership No.053816

**K Radha Krishna**  
Chief Executive Officer

**M Surendra Kumar**  
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kolkata

Place: Kolkata

Date: 29-04-2024

Date: 29-04-2024

## Statement of Changes in Partner's Fund

AS AT 31st Mar, 2024

INR in Millions

Particulars	Partner's Contribution	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income Remeasurement gains/(losses) on Defined benefit plans	TOTAL
Balance as at 1st Apr, 2023	208.46	-10.94	-	197.52
Transactions during the year	-	139.67	0.14	139.67
Transfer of OCI Re-measurement to Retained Earning		0.14	-0.14	
Balance as at 31st Mar, 2024	<b>208.46</b>	<b>128.87</b>	-	<b>337.19</b>
			0.42	
Balance as at 1st Apr, 2022	208.46	-69.07	1.39	139.39
Transactions during the year	-	57.16	-0.42	57.16
Transfer of OCI Re-measurement to Retained Earning		0.97	-0.97	
Balance as at 31st Mar, 2023	<b>208.46</b>	<b>-10.94</b>	-	<b>196.55</b>
			1.4	

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

As per our Report of even date attached

**For Singhi & Co**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.302049E

**For SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP**

(Navindra Kumar Surana)  
Partner  
Membership No.053816

**Sharan Bansal**  
Designated Partner

**Devesh Bansal**  
Designated Partner

Place: Kolkata  
Date: 29-04-2024

**K Radha Krishna**  
Chief Executive Officer

**M Surendra Kumar**  
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kolkata  
Date: 29-04-2024

## Audited Statement of Cash Flow

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st Mar, 2024

### Accounting Policy

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, 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 LLP are segregated.

Particulars	INR in Millions	
	Year ended 31st Mar, 2024	Year ended 31st Mar, 2023
<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit before Tax	186.62	81.21
Adjustment for		
Depreciation	27.25	22.16
Unrealised Foreign Exchange Fluctuations	-0.75	-0.25
Interest on Discounting of Financial Assets	-0.28	-0.27
Interest Income	-1.86	-0.18
Finance Costs	80.69	43.13
Provisions no longer required written back	-0.23	-2.85
<b>Operating profit before Working Capital Changes</b>	<b>291.44</b>	<b>142.95</b>
Changes in Working Capital		
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	-658.42	-307.83
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	47.84	-152.35
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets & Other Assets	24.78	0.68
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	90.48	111.76
Increase / (Decrease) in Contract Liabilities	12.13	7.88
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities & Other Liabilities	4.76	0.18
<b>Cash Generated from Operations</b>	<b>-186.99</b>	<b>-196.73</b>
Direct Taxes Paid	-38.14	-2.73
<b>NET CASH GENERATED / (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>-225.13</b>
		<b>-199.46</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-51.43	-13.61
<b>NET CASH GENERATED / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>-51.43</b>
		<b>-13.61</b>
<b>C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Interest paid	-79.32	-38.22
Proceeds from Long-Term Borrowings	331.79	165.00
Repayment of Long-Term Borrowings	-266.67	-31.00
Payment of Principal Lease Obligations	-6.77	-5.71
Increase / (Decrease) in Short-Term Borrowings	297.61	123.02
<b>NET CASH GENERATED / (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>276.64</b>
<b>NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH &amp; CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>A + B + C</b>	<b>0.08</b>
<b>ADD: OPENING CASH &amp; CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		0.03
<b>CLOSING CASH &amp; CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>		<b>0.11</b>
		<b>0.03</b>

### Supplemental Information

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these Financial Statements.

- (a) Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and balance with banks and deposits with banks.

Balance with Banks in		
Current Account	0.02	-
Cheque in Hand	-	-
Cash on hand	0.09	0.03
<b>Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 8)</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.03</b>

- (b) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard on 'Statement of Cash Flows (Ind AS-7)'.

- (c) Reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Year ended 31st Mar, 2024				Year ended 31st Mar, 2023			
	Long-Term Borrowings	Short-Term Borrowings	Lease Liabilities	Finance Cost	Long-Term Borrowings	Short-Term Borrowings	Lease Liabilities	Finance Cost
<b>Opening Balance</b>	307.03	201.91	56.40	6.16	172.99	78.89	62.20	1.25
Cash Flow Changes (net)	65.12	297.61	-6.77	-	134.00	123.02	-5.71	-
Fair Value Changes	0.00	-	-	-	0.04	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-2.75	-	-	-0.09	-
Interest Expense	-	-	80.69	-	-	-	-	43.13
Interest Paid	-	-	-79.32	-	-	-	-	-38.22
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>372.15</b>	<b>499.52</b>	<b>49.63</b>	<b>4.78</b>	<b>307.03</b>	<b>201.91</b>	<b>56.40</b>	<b>6.16</b>

As per our Report of even date attached

### For Singhi & Co

Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.302049E

### For SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

Sharan Bansal  
Designated Partner

Devesh Bansal  
Designated Partner

### (Navindra Kumar Surana)

Partner  
Membership No.053816

K Radha Krishna  
Chief Executive Officer

M Surendra Kumar  
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kolkata  
Date: 29-04-2024

Place: Kolkata  
Date: 29-04-2024

**NOTE 1: NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31st March, 2024.**

**1. Corporate & General Information**

Skipper-Metzer India LLP (LLP Firm) was incorporated on 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2018 pursuant to Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, as a 50:50 Joint Venture between M/s Skipper Limited, India and M/s Metzerplas Co-operative Agricultural Organization Limited, Israel to foray into Micro Irrigation market in India and bring in new technologies in the growing irrigation market. The LLP has set up Manufacturing Plant in Hyderabad, Telangana with primary objective of Manufacturing and Supply of Micro Irrigation products to Farming Community in India and globally.

**1.1 Statement of Compliance**

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the financial statements of the LLP Firm have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act"), read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Standalone Financial Statement.

**1.2 Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following:

- (i) certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value
- (ii) defined benefit plans- plan assets measured at fair value.

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.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the LLP's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services rendered to customers and time elapsed between deployment of resources and the realisation in cash and cash equivalents of the consideration for such services rendered, the LLP has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

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 the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The LLP determines materiality depending on the nature or magnitude of information, or both. Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably influence decisions made by the primary users, on the basis of those financial statements.

The financial statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the LLP's Functional Currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at their respective functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the date, the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date.

All Financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to nearest two decimals of millions, unless otherwise indicated.

### **1.3 Material Accounting Policy Information**

Material accounting policy information has been identified and disclosed based on the guidance provided under Ind AS 1. The material accounting policy information used in preparation of the financial statements have been disclosed in the respective notes.

### **1.4 New and amended standards**

Effective 01<sup>st</sup> April 2023 the LLP has applied the following amendments to existing standards which has been notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA")-

#### **i. Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements -**

Effective for annual periods starting on or after 1<sup>st</sup> April 2023, Ind AS 1 has been amended to replace the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant accounting policies' with a requirement to disclose 'material accounting policy information'. The explicit requirement to disclose measurement bases has also been removed.

#### **ii. Ind AS 8, Accounting policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors -**

The LLP has adopted the amendments to Ind AS 8 for the first time in current year. The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty".

#### **iii. Ind AS 12, Income Taxes -**

The amendment has narrowed the scope of the Initial Recognition Exemption (IRE) (with regard to leases and decommissioning obligations). Now IRE does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. Accordingly, LLP will need to recognise a deferred tax asset and a deferred tax liability for temporary differences arising on transactions such as initial recognition of a lease and a decommissioning provision.

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in current periods.

### **1.5 Use of estimates and judgement**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognized in the periods in which the results are known / materialize.

The LLP uses the following critical accounting estimates in preparation of its financial statements:-

- a) **Employee retirement plans** – The LLP provides both defined benefit employee retirement plans and defined contribution plans and obligations under such plans require numerous assumptions and estimates that can have a significant impact on the recognized costs and obligation, such as future salary level, discount rate, attrition rate and mortality.

Government bond yield is considered as discount rate. Assumptions for salary increase in the remaining service period for active plan participants are based on expected salary increase. Changes in these assumptions can influence the net asset or liability for the plan as well as the pension cost.

- b) **Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets** - LLP reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/ amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of IT equipment, software and other plant and equipment.
- c) **Contingent Assets and Liabilities, Uncertain Assets and Liabilities**- Liabilities that are uncertain in timing or amount are recognized when a liability arises from a past event and an outflow of cash or other resources is probable and can be reasonably estimated. Contingent liabilities are possible obligations where a future event will determine whether the LLP will be required to make a payment to settle the liability, or where the size of the payment cannot be determined reliably. Material contingent liabilities are disclosed unless a future payment is considered remote. Evaluation of uncertain liabilities and contingent liabilities and assets requires judgment and assumptions regarding the probability of realisation and the timing and amount, or range of amounts, that may ultimately be incurred. Such estimates may vary from the ultimate outcome as a result of differing interpretations of laws and facts.
- d) **Recoverability of Advances/Receivables**- At each Balance Sheet date, based on discussions with the respective counter-parties and internal assessment of their credit worthiness, the LLP assesses the recoverability of outstanding receivables and advances. Such assessment requires significant management judgment based on financial position of the counter-parties, market information and other relevant factors.
- e) **Taxes** – The LLP calculates income tax expense based on reported income. Deferred income tax expense is calculated based on the differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax basis that are considered temporary in nature. Valuation of deferred tax assets is dependent on LLP's assessment of future recoverability of the deferred benefit. Expected recoverability may result from expected taxable income in the future, planned transactions or planned tax optimizing measures. Economic conditions may change and lead to a different conclusion regarding recoverability.

#### 1.6 Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the LLP.

**2 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT****Accounting Policy**

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any cost that is 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. The projected cost of dismantlement, removal or restoration is also included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for the dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the asset.

**Depreciation**

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment is as follows:

Asset	Management's Estimate of Useful Life	Useful Life as per Schedule II
Buildings	30 years	30 years
Plant, equipment and machinery (except imported machine lines)	15 years	15 years
Imported Machine Lines	25 years	15 years
Motor vehicles	10 years	10 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years	10 years
Computer and appliances	3 to 6 years	3 to 6 years
Right of Use assets	10 years	10 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represents the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation on additions/(disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from / (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use/(disposed off). Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use and no further charge for depreciation is made in respect of these assets. Useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed annually. Accelerated depreciation is provided when the useful life of the asset become shorter than that initially expected.

ASSETS	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				INR in Millions		
	As at 1st Apr, 2023	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 1st Apr, 2023	For the Year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2023	
<b>TANGIBLE ASSETS</b>											
Land	-			-	-			-	-	-	-
Buildings	6.52	0.11	-	6.63	0.81	0.21	-	1.02	5.61	5.71	
Plant and Machinery	269.40	72.92	-	342.32	57.09	17.29	-	74.38	267.94	212.31	
Furniture and Fixtures	4.17	0.74	-	4.91	1.50	0.43	-	1.93	2.98	2.66	
Office Equipments	2.44	0.42	-	2.86	1.51	0.52	-	2.03	0.83	0.93	
IT Equipment	6.04	0.86	-	6.90	4.06	0.85	-	4.91	1.99	1.98	
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>288.57</b>	<b>75.05</b>	-	<b>363.62</b>	<b>64.97</b>	<b>19.30</b>	-	<b>84.27</b>	<b>279.35</b>	<b>223.59</b>	
<b>RIGHT OF USE ASSETS</b>											
Leasehold Land & Buildings	75.73	-	-	75.73	32.00	7.95	-	39.95	35.78	43.73	
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>75.73</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75.73</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>7.95</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39.95</b>	<b>35.78</b>	<b>43.73</b>	
<b>TOTAL (A + B)</b>	<b>364.30</b>	<b>75.05</b>	-	<b>439.35</b>	<b>96.97</b>	<b>27.25</b>	-	<b>124.22</b>	<b>315.13</b>	<b>267.32</b>	
<b>CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>-</b>					<b>-</b>	<b>6.50</b>	
<b>PREVIOUS YEAR</b>											
ASSETS	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK		
	As at 1st Apr, 2022	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st Mar, 2023	As at 1st Apr, 2022	For the Year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31st Mar, 2023	As at 31st Mar, 2023	As at 31st Mar, 2022	
<b>TANGIBLE ASSETS</b>											
Land	-			-	-			-	-	-	-
Buildings	6.52	-	-	6.52	0.60	0.21	-	0.81	5.71	5.92	
Plant and Machinery	267.41	1.99	-	269.40	44.92	12.17	-	57.09	212.31	222.49	
Furniture and Fixtures	4.17	-	-	4.17	1.11	0.39	-	1.50	2.66	3.06	
Office Equipments	2.09	0.35	-	2.44	1.07	0.44	-	1.51	0.93	1.02	
IT Equipment	3.91	2.13	-	6.04	3.17	0.89	-	4.06	1.98	0.74	
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>284.10</b>	<b>4.47</b>	-	<b>288.57</b>	<b>50.87</b>	<b>14.10</b>	-	<b>64.97</b>	<b>223.59</b>	<b>233.23</b>	
<b>RIGHT OF USE ASSETS</b>											
Leasehold Land & Buildings	77.40	-	-1.67	75.73	25.54	8.06	-1.59	32.00	43.73	51.86	
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>77.40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1.67</b>	<b>75.73</b>	<b>25.54</b>	<b>8.06</b>	<b>-1.59</b>	<b>32.00</b>	<b>43.73</b>	<b>51.86</b>	
<b>TOTAL (A + B)</b>	<b>361.50</b>	<b>4.47</b>	<b>-1.67</b>	<b>364.30</b>	<b>76.41</b>	<b>22.16</b>	<b>-1.59</b>	<b>96.97</b>	<b>267.32</b>	<b>285.09</b>	
<b>CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS</b>		<b>6.50</b>		<b>6.50</b>					<b>6.50</b>		

Note : The Property, plant and equipment have been hypothecated/mortgaged to secure borrowings of the LLP. See Note no. 12 for details.

Note	Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2023
<b>3 NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS</b>			
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
<b>Accounting Policy</b>	All financial assets are recognised on trade date when the purchase of a financial asset is under a contract whose term requires delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets which are classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) at inception. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value.		
The LLP derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.			
The LLP assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance.			
<b>Classification of Financial Assets</b>			
Financial assets are classified as 'equity instrument' if it is a non-derivative and meets the definition of 'equity' for the issuer (under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments Presentation). All other non-derivative financial assets are 'debt instruments'.			
<b>Initial Recognition and Subsequent Recognition</b>			
<b>i. Amortised Cost</b>			
Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.			
The LLP may irrevocably elect at initial recognition to classify a debt instrument that meets the amortised cost criteria above as at FVTPL if that designation eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch had the financial asset been measured at amortised cost.			
<b>ii. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)</b>			
Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.			
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other Equity. Where the asset is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the other Equity is directly reclassified to retained earnings.			
The LLP has an irrevocable option to present changes in the fair value of equity investments not held for trading in OCI.			
<b>iii. Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)</b>			
Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless they are measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognised in statement of profit and loss.			
Refer Note 35 for disclosure related to Fair value measurement of financial instruments.			
<b>Security Deposits</b>	7.86	6.53	
Margin Money maturity of more than 12 months	3.58	2.11	
Other Deposits	0.10	0.04	
	<b>11.54</b>	<b>8.68</b>	
<b>4 OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
<b>Capital Advances</b>			
Unsecured, Considered good	-	1.97	
	<b>-</b>	<b>1.97</b>	
<b>5 CURRENT ASSETS - INVENTORIES</b>			
(As valued and certified by the Management)			
<b>Accounting Policy</b>			
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost principle, and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.			
Raw Materials	23.42	38.72	
Packing Materials & Others	1.04	0.75	
Intermediates / Re-process / WIP	0.50	0.59	
Finished Goods	31.31	29.37	
Bought-out Goods	18.80	29.81	
	<b>75.07</b>	<b>99.24</b>	
<b>Stocks with Third Parties</b>			
Finished & Bought-out Goods with Farmers (Installation pending)	82.40	106.07	
	<b>82.40</b>	<b>106.07</b>	
	<b>157.47</b>	<b>205.31</b>	

Inventories are hypothecated/pledged against borrowings - Refer Note-12 & 17.

Skipper-Metzer India LLP  
SCHEDULES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31st Mar, 2024

INR in Millions

Note	Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2023
<b>6 CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE</b>			
Unsecured, Considered Good		1,162.93	504.51
Unsecured, Considered Doubtful		-	-
Less: Provision For Doubtful Receivables		1,162.93	504.51
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,162.93</b>	<b>504.51</b>
Trade receivables are hypothecated against borrowings - Refer Note-12 & 17.			
<b>7 CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>			
Balances with Banks:			
In Current Accounts		0.02	-
Cash in Hand		0.09	0.03
		<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.03</b>
<b>8 CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS</b>			
<b>Accounting Policy</b>			
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.			
<b>Current Tax for the period</b>			
Current tax are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.			
Income Tax Refundable		1.87	-
		<b>1.87</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>9 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
<b>Advances other than Capital Advances</b>			
Unsecured, Considered good			
Advances to Vendors		0.23	0.17
<b>Other Advances</b>			
Balances with Government Authorities *		17.05	43.39
Other Advances		2.25	1.45
		<b>19.53</b>	<b>45.01</b>
* Balances with Government Authorities primarily consists of Input Tax Credits.			
<b>10 PARTNERS' FUND - CONTRIBUTION</b>			
Skipper Limited		104.23	104.23
Metzerplas Cooperative Agricultural Organization Ltd		104.23	104.23
		<b>208.46</b>	<b>208.46</b>
<b>11 PARTNERS' FUND - OTHER EQUITY</b>			
<b>Retained Earning</b>			
<b>Opening</b>			
Profit/(loss) for the year (after transfer of additional depreciation on revaluation)		-10.52	-67.68
Remeasurement of Defined benefit plans (net of tax)		139.53	57.58
<b>Closing</b>		0.14	-0.42
		<b>129.15</b>	<b>-10.52</b>
<b>12 NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
<b>Accounting Policy</b>			
Financial liabilities are recognised when the LLP becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial liabilities (other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial liability. They are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.			
The LLP derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the LLP's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or have expired.			
Refer Note 35 for disclosure related to Fair value measurement of financial instruments.			

	Non-Current Portion		Current Maturities	
	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2023	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2023
<b>SECURED LOANS</b>				
<b>From Banks</b>				
Rupee Term Loans	102.37	104.82	49.78	37.21
	<b>102.37</b>	<b>104.82</b>	<b>49.78</b>	<b>37.21</b>
<b>UNSECURED LOANS</b>				
Unsecured Loans from Related Parties	220.00	165.00	-	-
	<b>220.00</b>	<b>165.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>322.37</b>	<b>269.82</b>	<b>49.78</b>	<b>37.21</b>

**Security for Long Term Borrowings**

**Rupee Term Loans (TL-I : 2019)**

- i) The above loan carry an interest rate of REPO Rate + CRP (0.45%) + BSP (4.60%) p.a. subject to reset clause as per RBI Guidelines and are secured by first and exclusive charge by way of hypothecation on the movable assets for manufacturing of Micro Irrigation products.
- ii) Second charge on stocks, book debts and other current assets of the unit for manufacturing of Micro Irrigation Products.
- iii) Corporate Guarantee of Skipper Limited, Kolkata
- iv) The above term loan is repayable in 24 quarterly installments commencing from June 2021 and ending on March 2027.

Note	Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2023
<b>Rupee Term Loans (TL-II : 2023)</b>			
	i) The above loan carry an interest rate of REPO Rate + Markup (2.04%) + CRP (0.45%) + BSP (0.46%) p.a. subject to reset clause as per RBI Guidelines and are secured by first and exclusive charge by way of hypothecation on the movable assets for manufacturing of Micro Irrigation products. ii) Second charge on stocks, book debts and other current assets of the unit for manufacturing of Micro Irrigation Products. iii) Corporate Guarantee of Skipper Limited, Kolkata iv) The above term loan is repayable in 24 quarterly installments commencing from May 2024.		
<b>Working Capital Term Loans (GECL-I)</b>			
	i) The above loan carry an interest rate of REPO Rate + CRP (0.49%) + BSP (4.6%) - 2.34% p.a. subject to reset clause as per RBI guidelines. ii) Secured by first and exclusive charge by way of hypothecation on the movable assets and Second charge on stocks, book debts and other current assets of the unit for manufacturing of Micro Irrigation Products. iii) Corporate Guarantee of Skipper Limited, Kolkata iv) The above term loan is repayable in 36 monthly installments commencing from October 2021 and ending on September 2024.		
<b>Working Capital Term Loans (GECL-II)</b>			
	i) The above loan carry an interest rate of REPO Rate + CRP (0.49%) + BSP (4.6%) - 2.34% p.a. subject to reset clause as per RBI guidelines. ii) Secured by first and exclusive charge by way of hypothecation on the movable assets and Second charge on stocks, book debts and other current assets of the unit for manufacturing of Micro Irrigation Products. iii) Corporate Guarantee of Skipper Limited, Kolkata iv) The above term loan is repayable in 36 monthly installments commencing from December 2023 and ending on December 2026.		
<b>Unsecured Loan</b>			
	i) The above loan carry an interest rate of 11% p.a. as per the Loan Agreement ii) The above term loan is repayable on or before / by 10th March, 2026 taken from related parties of Skipper Limited.		
<b>13 NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - LEASE LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounting Policy			
The LLP assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. The LLP recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets. For these leases, the LLP recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed. Contingent and variable rentals are recognized as expense in the periods in which they are incurred.			
The lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the LLP, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.			
To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the LLP uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk and makes adjustments specific to the lease, e.g. term, security etc.			
As a practical expedient, Ind AS 116 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components when bifurcation of the payments is not available between the two components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The LLP has used this practical expedient.			
Non Current Maturities of Lease Obligation		41.53	49.64
		<b>41.53</b>	<b>49.64</b>
Information about leases for which the LLP is as lessee is presented below			
(i). Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss			
The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:			
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets			
Land and building		7.95	8.06
Interest expense (included in finance cost)		5.34	5.96
		<b>13.29</b>	<b>14.02</b>
(ii). Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flow			
Total cash outflow for leases		12.11	11.67
(iii). Movement of Lease Liabilities during the year			
Opening Balance		56.41	62.20
Add: Addition		-	
Add: Interest		5.34	5.96
Less: Cancellation/Foreclosures			-0.08
Less: Payments		-12.11	-11.67
Closing Balance		<b>49.64</b>	<b>56.41</b>
Non-Current		41.53	49.64
Current		8.11	6.77
(iv). Future payment of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis			
Less than one year		12.72	12.11
One to five years		49.63	62.35
More than five years		-	-
<b>Total undiscounted Lease Liabilities</b>		<b>62.35</b>	<b>74.46</b>
Lease liabilities included in the statement of financial position			
Current Lease liabilities		8.11	6.77
Non - Current Lease liabilities		41.53	49.64

Note	Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2023
14	<b>NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHERS</b> Deposits from Dealers	9.14 <hr/> 9.14	6.11 <hr/> 6.11

**15 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET)**

**Accounting Policy**

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from ifrom the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

**Deferred Tax for the Period**

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

Particulars	As at 1st Apr 2023	Charge/ (Credit) recognised in Profit or Loss	Charge/ (Credit) recognised in other comprehensive income	As at 31st Mar 2024
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Property, plant and equipment's including intangible assets	34.40	5.17		39.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.40</b>	<b>5.17</b>	-	<b>39.57</b>

**Deferred tax assets**

Unabsorbed losses and depreciation	-20.41	20.41	-	
Allowable U/s 43B of Income Tax Act	-2.48	0.44	0.07	-1.97
Lease Obligation	-5.35	-0.41	-	-5.76
<b>Total</b>	<b>-28.24</b>	<b>20.44</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>-7.73</b>
<b>Net deferred tax liabilities / (assets)</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>25.61</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>31.84</b>

Particulars	As at 1st Apr 2022	Charge/ (Credit) recognised in Profit or Loss	Charge/ (Credit) recognised in other comprehensive income	As at 31st Mar 2023
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Property, plant and equipment's including intangible assets	31.41	2.99		34.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.41</b>	<b>2.99</b>	-	<b>34.40</b>
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>				
Unabsorbed losses and depreciation	-25.57	5.16		-20.41
Allowable U/s 43B of Income Tax Act	-1.31	-0.94	-0.23	-2.48
Lease Obligation	-4.53	-0.82	-	-5.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>-31.41</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>-0.23</b>	<b>-28.24</b>
<b>Net deferred tax liabilities / (assets)</b>	-	6.39	-0.23	6.16

**16 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES - PROVISIONS**

**Accounting Policy**

Employee benefits consist of provident fund, gratuity fund, compensated absences.

**Post-employment benefit plans**

**Defined contribution plans**

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund contribution to Statutory Provident Fund is defined contribution scheme. The LLP Firm has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The LLP Firm recognizes contribution payable to this scheme as an expense, when an employee term renders the related service.

**Defined benefit plans**

For defined benefit schemes in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets.

The present value of the said obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash out-flows, using market yields of government bonds of equivalent term and currency to the liability. The interest income / (expense) are calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The net interest income / (expense) on the net defined benefit liability is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (if any), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding charge or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

Note	Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2023
<b>Short-term employee benefits</b>			
The short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised during the period when the employee renders the service. These benefits include compensated absences such as paid annual leave and performance incentives which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services.			
The cost of compensated absences is accounted as under:			
(a) In case of accumulating compensated absences, when employees render service that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and			
(b) In case of non-accumulating compensated absence, when the absences occur.			
<b>Other long-term employee benefits</b>			
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. The cost of providing benefits is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. All gains/losses due to actuarial valuations are immediately recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.			
Gratuity		1.89	2.45
Compensated Absences		1.83	1.75
		<b>3.72</b>	<b>4.20</b>

**DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN - GRATUITY**

Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to gratuity on terms not less favourable than the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The present value of defined obligation and related current cost are measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method with actuarial valuation being carried out at Balance Sheet date.

The following tables summarize the components of net employee benefit expenses of Gratuity recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(II) Balance Sheet amounts - Post employment Defined Benefit Plan-Gratuity (Funded)	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net Amount
<b>1 April 2022</b>			
Current Service cost	2.59	0.45	2.14
Interest cost/Income	1.02	-	1.02
Past Service Cost	0.19	0.05	0.14
Investment Income	-	-	-
<b>Total amount recognised in Profit or Loss</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>1.16</b>
<b>Remeasurements (gains)/losses</b>			
Change in Demographic assumptions	0.05	-	0.05
Change in Financial assumptions	0.32	-	0.32
Experience Variance (i.e. Actual Experience vs assumptions)	0.28	-	0.28
Return on plan asset, Excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-	-
<b>Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.65</b>
Contributions by employer	-	0.50	(0.50)
Benefits paid	-	-	-
<b>1 April 2023</b>	<b>4.45</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>3.45</b>
Current Service cost	1.38	-	1.38
Interest cost/Income	0.34	0.13	0.21
Past Service Cost	-	-	-
Investment Income	-	-	-
<b>Total amount recognised in Profit or Loss</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>1.59</b>
<b>Remeasurements (gains)/losses</b>			
Change in Demographic assumptions	0.06	-	0.06
Change in Financial assumptions	(0.27)	-	(0.27)
Experience Variance (i.e. Actual Experience vs assumptions)	0.01	-	0.01
Return on plan asset, Excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	0.01	(0.01)
<b>Total amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(0.20)</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>(0.21)</b>
Contributions by employer	-	1.44	(1.44)
Benefits paid	-	-	-
<b>31 March 2024</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>3.39</b>

(III) The net liability disclosed above relates to the aforesaid Gratuity Plan (Funded) is as follows:

	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2023
<b>Reconciliation of the Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation and the Fair Value of Plan Assets:</b>		
Present Value of funded obligation at the end of the year	5.97	4.45
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	2.58	1.00
<b>Net Asset /(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet</b>	<b>3.39</b>	<b>3.45</b>

(IV) Principal Actuarial Assumption Used:

Discount Rates	7.20%	7.50%
Expected Salary increase rates	6.00%	7.00%
Attrition Rate	5% per annum	2% per annum
Mortality	100% of IALM (12-14)	100% of IALM (12-14)

(V) The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

Insurer managed funds	100%	100%
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(VI) Category of Plan Assets

Fund with LIC	2.58	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.58</b>	<b>1.00</b>

Note	PARTICULARS	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2023
<b>Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation</b>			
Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows using mortality, withdrawal rate and interest rate) is 13.14 Years			
<b>The expected future benefit payments, for each of the next five years and the aggregate five years thereafter, are expected to be paid:</b>			
	<b>31st Mar, 2024</b>		
	<b>Year Ending March 31</b>	<b>Expected Benefit Payment (in Mn)</b>	
	2025	1.02	
	2026	0.32	
	2027	0.41	
	2028	0.67	
	2029	0.87	
	2030-2034	10.12	

<b>31st Mar, 2023</b>	
<b>Year Ending March 31</b>	<b>Expected Benefit Payment (in Mn)</b>
2024	0.02
2025	0.95
2026	0.14
2027	0.18
2028	0.41
2029-2033	7.35

**(VII) Sensitivity Analysis**

The following table presents a sensitivity analysis to one of the relevant actuarial assumption, holding other assumptions constant, showing how

	INR in Millions			
	31st Mar, 2024		31st Mar, 2023	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (-/+1%)	6.45	5.54	4.91	4.07
Salary Growth Rate (-/+1%)	5.59	6.39	4.10	4.86
Attrition Rate(-/+1%)	5.92	6.00	4.44	4.47

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

**(VIII) The LLP expects to contribute Rs.1.50 Million (Previous Year 1.0 Million ) to its gratuity fund in 2025.**

**RISK EXPOSURE:**

Valuations are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time. Thus, the LLP is exposed to various risks in providing the above gratuity benefit which are as follows:

**Interest Rate risk:** The plan exposes the LLP to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (as shown in financial statements).

**Liquidity Risk:** This is the risk that the LLP is not able to meet the short-term gratuity payouts. This may arise due to non availability of enough cash / cash equivalent to meet the liabilities or holding of illiquid assets not being sold in time.

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

**Demographic Risk:** The LLP has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The LLP is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.

**Regulatory Risk:** Gratuity benefit is paid in accordance with the requirements of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time). There is a risk of change in regulations requiring higher gratuity payouts (e.g.Increase in the maximum limit on gratuity of Indian Rs.2 Mn).

**Asset Liability Mismatching or Market Risk:** The duration of the liability is longer compared to duration of assets, exposing the LLP to market risk for volatilities/fall in interest rate.

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

**17 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS**

**Working Capital Facilities from Banks**

Working Capital & Cash Credit Facilities	440.02	126.91
<b>Current Maturities of Long Term Loans</b>	<b>49.78</b>	<b>37.21</b>
<b>Unsecured Loans</b>		
Unsecured Loans from External Sources	59.50	75.00

**Security for Short Term Borrowings from Banks**

i) In case of Cash Credit facility, an interest rate of REPO Rate + Markup (2.04%) + CRP (0.45%) + BSP (0.46%) p.a. subject to reset clause as per RBI Guidelines and are secured by entire current assets for manufacturing of Micro Irrigation products.

In case of Working Capital Demand Loan, an interest rate of REPO Rate + Spread (2%) p.a. subject to minimum repo rate, plus applicable statutory levy.

ii) Second charge on movable assets of the unit for manufacturing of Micro Irrigation Products.

iii) Corporate Guarantee of Skipper Limited, Kolkata has been taken as security for loan facility from PSB.

iv) SBLC of Metzerplas Co-operative Agricultural Organization Ltd, Israel has been taken as security for loan facility from ICICI Bank.

v) These borrowings are payable on demand.

**Unsecured Loans**

These loans carry an interest rate of 11% - 12% p.a. as per the loan agreement and is repayable on single bullet payment.

Note	Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2023
<b>18 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - LEASE LIABILITIES</b>			
Current Maturities of Lease Obligation		8.11	6.77
		<b>8.11</b>	<b>6.77</b>
<b>19 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - TRADE &amp; OTHER PAYABLES</b>			
a) Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		17.98	15.32
b) Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		274.39	187.52
		<b>292.37</b>	<b>202.84</b>
<b>20 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHERS</b>			
Interest accrued		4.78	6.15
Liability for Capital Expenditure		16.79	1.64
Commission Payable on Corporate Guarantee		4.44	8.18
		<b>26.01</b>	<b>15.97</b>
<b>21 CONTRACT LIABILITIES</b>			
Contract Liabilities		35.07	22.94
		<b>35.07</b>	<b>22.94</b>
<b>22 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Other Payables			
Payable to Employees		6.41	0.15
Statutory dues		3.46	2.08
		<b>9.87</b>	<b>2.23</b>
<b>23 PROVISIONS - CURRENT</b>			
Gratuity		1.50	1.00
Compensated Absences		0.42	0.08
		<b>1.92</b>	<b>1.08</b>
<b>24 CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (net)</b>			
Provision for Income Tax (Net of Advance Tax)		-	14.93
		<b>-</b>	<b>14.93</b>

PARTICULARS	Year ended 31st Mar, 2024	Year ended 31st Mar, 2023
<b>25 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS</b>		
<b>Accounting Policy</b>		
Revenue from sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of business is recognised when the LLP Firm satisfies a performance obligation (PO) by transferring control of a promised good or service to the customer, i.e. when the LLP Firm completes the installation of the micro irrigation system and in case where installation is not in LLP's scope on completion of delivery of goods to the dealer. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount of the transaction price allocated to the satisfied PO.		
Sales Revenue	1,387.54	838.55
Installation and Commissioning charges	3.01	1.14
Transportation charges recovered	3.47	0.96
	<b>1,394.02</b>	<b>840.65</b>
<b>Disaggregation of revenue</b>		
In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical market, major products lines and timing of revenue recognition. The disaggregation of the LLP's revenue from contracts with customers is as under:		
<b>A. Primary Geographical Markets</b>		
1 India	1,374.24	840.65
2 Outside India	19.78	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,394.02</b>	<b>840.65</b>
<b>B. Major Products</b>		
1 Drip Irrigation	1,270.63	808.42
2 Sprinkler Irrigation	123.39	32.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,394.02</b>	<b>840.65</b>
<b>C. Timing of Revenue</b>		
1 At a point in time	1,394.02	840.65
2 Over time	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,394.02</b>	<b>840.65</b>
<b>D. Contract Duration</b>		
1 Long Term	-	-
2 Short Term	1,394.02	840.65
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,394.02</b>	<b>840.65</b>
<b>E. Sales Channel</b>		
1 Direct to Customers	1,161.69	605.61
2 Through Intermediaries	232.33	235.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,394.02</b>	<b>840.65</b>
<b>i) Contract balances</b>		
The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.		
1 Receivables, which are included in 'Trade and other receivables'	1,162.93	504.51
2 Contract liabilities	-35.07	-22.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,127.86</b>	<b>481.57</b>
<b>ii) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price.</b>		
Contract Price	1,394.02	840.65
Less: Adjustment for Discount/Schemes	-	-
<b>Revenue from Contract with Customers</b>	<b>1,394.02</b>	<b>840.65</b>

The LLP presented disaggregated revenue based on the type of goods sold to customers and sales channel. Further the LLP's sales are made within India and outside India and the revenue is recognised for goods transferred at a point of time. The LLP believes that the revenue disaggregation best depicts point in time.

#### Other Information

- a. Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations- NIL
- b. The amount of revenue recognised in the current period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods - Rs.20.27 Mn
- c. Performance obligations- The LLP satisfy the performance obligation on shipment/delivery in case of sales through intermediaries (Dealers) & installation of Micro Irrigation System and its certification by the relevant agency in case of Sales to direct Customers (Farmers).
- d. Significant payment terms- The contract does not have any financing component and variable consideration.

**SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP**  
**SCHEDULES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st Mar, 2024**

**INR in Millions**

PARTICULARS	Year ended 31st Mar, 2024	Year ended 31st Mar, 2023
<b>26 OTHER INCOME</b>		
Scrap or Waste Income	1.15	0.96
Provisions no longer required written back	0.23	2.85
Interest Income	1.86	0.18
Export Benefits & Incentives	0.40	-
Exchange Gain on Receivables / Payables	0.11	-
Interest on Discounting of Financial Assets	0.28	0.27
	<b>4.03</b>	<b>4.26</b>
<b>27 MATERIAL CONSUMPTION</b>		
Polymers	385.00	342.63
Drippers	36.86	30.08
Bought-out Goods, Packing & Others	212.61	169.17
	<b>634.47</b>	<b>541.88</b>
<b>28 CHANGE IN STOCK &amp; FINISHED GOODS &amp; WORK-IN-PROGRESS</b>		
<u>Opening Inventory</u>		
Work in Progress	0.59	0.53
Finished Goods	165.25	42.40
<u>Closing Inventory</u>		
Work in Progress	0.50	0.59
Finished Goods	132.51	165.25
<b>Net Increase/(Decrease) in Inventory</b>	<b>32.83</b>	<b>-122.91</b>
<b>29 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES</b>		
Salaries, Wages, Bonus and Allowances	140.36	107.03
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	6.62	4.64
Workmen and Staff Welfare Expenses	0.86	0.71
	<b>147.84</b>	<b>112.38</b>
<b>30 FINANCE COSTS</b>		
Interest on Loans	69.49	34.69
Lease Interest (IND AS 116)	5.34	5.96
Interest on Income Tax	1.81	0.75
Other Borrowing Cost	4.05	1.73
	<b>80.69</b>	<b>43.13</b>
<b>31 OTHER EXPENSES</b>		
Power and Fuel	26.09	18.97
Rents and Leases	0.56	0.45
Repair & Maintenance	3.04	2.76
Insurance	2.28	2.10
Tours, Travel & Conveyance	12.00	7.17
Telephone, Mobile and Internet Charges	0.66	0.61
Printing & Stationary	0.60	0.75
Rates , Taxes & Fee	1.46	3.33
Hire Charges	3.50	2.35
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation - Loss / (Gain)	-0.69	1.42
Security Service Charges	2.39	1.85
Sales & Distribution Expenses	189.86	102.10
Bad Debts written off	1.23	-
Professional & Consultancy Charges	3.13	0.78
Audit Fee & Other charges ##	0.90	0.59
Business Development Expenses	22.83	13.18
Office General and Maintenance Expenses	9.70	6.21
Guarantee Commission **	6.86	2.40
Other Expenses	1.95	0.04
	<b>288.35</b>	<b>167.06</b>
** This relates to fair valuation of corporate guarantee given by the joint venturers.		
<b>## Audit Fee &amp; Other charges includes the following</b>		
<b>As Auditors :</b>		
Statutory Audit Fees	0.25	0.25
Tax Audit Fees	0.15	-
Other Services including certifications, limited reviews & IFRS accounts	0.50	0.34
Re-imbursement of expenses	-	0.00
	<b>0.90</b>	<b>0.59</b>

**SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP**  
**SCHEDULES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st Mar, 2024**

**INR in Millions**

<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>Year ended 31st Mar, 2024</b>	<b>Year ended 31st Mar, 2023</b>
<b>32 TAX EXPENSES</b>		
Current Tax	39.00	17.66
Deferred tax expenses/ (credit)		
In respect of Current year	25.61	6.39
Tax Adjustment for earlier years	-17.66	-
	<b>46.95</b>	<b>24.05</b>

Note - Income Tax Adjustment for earlier years represents reversal of AMT provision made on March 31,2023 as subsequently the LLP had filed its income tax return under normal tax provision which has resulted in Nil current tax provision as there was Carry forward losses which was adjusted with the taxable income.

<b>Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by Indian domestic tax rate</b>	<b>Year ended 31st Mar, 2024</b>	<b>Year ended 31st Mar, 2023</b>
Profit before tax from operations	186.62	81.21
Tax using the LLP's domestic tax rate 34.994%	65.31	28.42
Tax effect of :-		
Brought forward Losses	-	-
Deferred tax of earlier year	-	-22.25
Tax Adjustment of earlier year	-17.66	-
AMT Credit Entitlement under section 115JC– being the difference between tax payable under AMT & normal provisions	-	17.66
Due to other adjustments	-0.70	-0.19
<b>Tax Expense recognised in the Statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>46.95</b>	<b>23.64</b>

**33 OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

**Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**

Remeasurements of the Defined Benefit Plans (net of tax)	-0.14	0.42
	<b>-0.14</b>	<b>0.42</b>

**34. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS****A. List of the related parties and relatives.****(1) Key Management Personnels**

Mr Sharan Bansal, Designated Partner  
 Mr Devesh Bansal, Designated Partner  
 Mr Siddharth Bansal, Partner  
 Mr Israel Cohen, Partner  
 Mr Arik Schor, Partner (from 01-01-2024)  
 Mr Shmuel Schupak, Partner (till 10-03-2023)  
 Mr Giora Inbar, Partner (till 31-12-2023)

**(2) Relatives of key managerial personnel**

NIL

**(3) Enterprises able to exercise significant influence.**

- (a) M/s Skipper Limited, JV Partner
- (b) M/s Metzerplas Cooperative Agricultural Organization Ltd, JV Partner

**(4) Enterprises where key managerial personnel along with their relatives have significant influence.**

- |                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) M/s Metzerplas Industries Limited | (b) M/s Suviksit Investments Limited |
| (c) M/s Ventex Trade Pvt Ltd          | (d) M/s Skipper Realties Limited     |
| (e) M/s Skipper Telelink Limited      |                                      |

**B. The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business :**

Sl No	Particulars	FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MAR, 2024		INR in Millions FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MAR, 2023	
		Enterprises able to exercise significant influence	Enterprises where key managerial personnel along with their relatives have significant influence	Enterprises able to exercise significant influence	Enterprises where key managerial personnel along with their relatives have significant influence
i	<b>Equity Contribution</b>				
ii	<b>Purchase of Capital Goods</b> M/s Metzerplas Industries Limited	-	54.80	-	-
iii	<b>Purchase of Materials &amp; Services</b> M/s Metzerplas Industries Limited M/s Skipper Limited M/s Metzerplas Cooperative Agricultural Organization Ltd M/s Suviksit Investments Limited	- 1.23 8.18 -	19.87 0.08	-	42.80 0.08
iv	<b>Sale of Materials &amp; Services</b> M/s Metzerplas Industries Limited		1.00		
v	<b>Unsecured Loans Received</b> M/s Ventex Trade Pvt Ltd M/s Skipper Realties Limited M/s Skipper Telelink Limited	-	65.00 110.00 110.00	-	165.00
vi	<b>Unsecured Loans paid</b> M/s Ventex Trade Pvt Ltd		230.00		-
vii	<b>Interest on Unsecured Loans</b> M/s Ventex Trade Pvt Ltd	-	22.09	-	3.14
viii	<b>Corporate Guarantees received</b> M/s Skipper Limited	118.80	-	-	-
ix	<b>Commission on Corporate Guarantees</b> M/s Skipper Limited	3.59	-	2.40	-

**C BALANCES OUTSTANDING AS AT THE BALANCE SHEET DATE**

Sl No	Particulars	AS ON 31ST MAR, 2024		AS ON 31ST MAR, 2023	
		Enterprises able to exercise significant influence	Enterprises where key managerial personnel along with their relatives have significant influence	Enterprises able to exercise significant influence	Enterprises where key managerial personnel along with their relatives have significant influence
i	<b>Equity Contribution</b> M/s Metzerplas Cooperative Agricultural Organization Ltd M/s Skipper Limited	104.23 104.23	- -	104.23 104.23	- -
ii	<b>Creditors for Capital Goods</b> M/s Metzerplas Industries Limited	-	16.44	-	-
iii	<b>Creditors for Materials &amp; Services (Net)</b> M/s Metzerplas Industries Limited M/s Metzerplas Cooperative Agricultural Organization Ltd M/s Skipper Limited	- 9.41 1.34	15.05 - -	-	26.71
iv	<b>Advances from Customers</b>			0.00	-
v	<b>Unsecured Loans (including Interest)</b> M/s Ventex Trade Pvt Ltd M/s Skipper Realties Limited M/s Skipper Telelink Limited	-	- 110.60 110.60	-	167.83
vi	<b>Outstanding Corporate Guarantees</b> M/s Skipper Limited	598.80	-	480.00	-
vii	<b>Commission Payable on Corporate Guarantees</b> M/s Skipper Limited	4.44	-	7.80	-

### 35. DISCLOSURES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### Accounting Policy

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. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the LLP takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

#### Financial Instruments

The estimated fair value of the LLP's financial instruments is based on market prices and valuation techniques. Valuations are made with the objective to include relevant factors that market participants would consider in setting a price, and to apply accepted economic and financial methodologies for the pricing of financial instruments. References for less active markets are carefully reviewed to establish relevant and comparable data.

#### Financial Guarantee Contract

Financial guarantee contract provided to the lenders of the LLP by its Partner LLP is measured at their fair values and benefit of such financial guarantee is recognised to equity as a capital contribution from the Partner.

#### (a) Financial instruments by category

The following table presents the carrying amounts of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31st Mar, 2024

Particulars	Investments FVTOCI	Investments FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
<b>Financial assets</b>				
(a) Trade receivables			1,162.93	1,162.93
(b) Cash and cash equivalents			0.11	0.11
(c) Other financial assets -non- current			11.54	11.54
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,174.58</b>	<b>1,174.58</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				-
(a) Borrowings			871.67	871.67
(b) Trade payables			292.37	292.37
(c) Other financial liabilities - current			26.01	26.01
(d) Other financial liabilities - non current			9.14	9.14
(e) Lease Liability			49.64	49.64
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,248.83</b>	<b>1,248.83</b>

The following table presents the carrying amounts of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31st Mar, 2023.

Particulars	Investments FVTOCI	Investments FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
<b>Financial assets</b>				
(a) Trade receivables			504.51	504.51
(b) Cash and cash equivalents			0.03	0.03
(c) Other financial assets -non- current			8.68	8.68
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>513.22</b>	<b>513.22</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
(a) Borrowings			508.94	508.94
(b) Trade payables			202.84	202.84
(c) Other financial liabilities - current			15.97	15.97
(d) Other financial liabilities - non current			6.11	6.11
(e) Lease Liability			56.41	56.41
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>790.27</b>	<b>790.27</b>

#### (b) Fair value disclosure of financial Assets measured at amortised cost

Particulars	31st Mar, 2024		As at 31 Mar, 2023	
	Carrying Value	Fair value	Carrying Value	Fair value
Deposits- Non current	11.54	11.54	8.68	8.68

#### Financial income and financial cost category wise classification

Particulars	31st Mar, 2024		
	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL
<b>Income</b>			
Interest Income	-	-	2.14
<b>Expenses</b>			
Interest Expense	-	-	76.64

Particulars	As at 31 Mar, 2023		
	Amortised Cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL
<b>Income</b>			
Interest Income	-	-	0.45
<b>Expenses</b>			
Interest Expense	-	-	41.40

#### Fair value hierarchy

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:

- 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.

#### (c) Valuation technique to determine fair value

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

- (i) The management assessed that fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- (ii) The fair values of The equity investment which are quoted, are derived from quoted market prices in active markets, measurements and cost represents The best estimate of fair values within that range.
- (iii) The LLP enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally banks. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is based on observable market inputs including currency spot and forward rate, yield curves, currency volatility, credit quality of counterparties, interest rate and forward rate curves of the underlying instruments etc. and use of appropriate valuation models.

#### (d) Financial risk management objectives

The LLP is exposed to market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The LLP's risk management strategies focus on the unpredictability of these elements and seek to minimise the potential adverse effects on its financial performance. LLP's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the LLP's policies and risk objectives.

#### 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: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk, such as commodity risk. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, liquidity and other market changes. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, investments and derivative financial instruments.

#### Foreign currency risk management

Foreign exchange risk arises on future commercial transactions and on all recognised monetary assets and liabilities, which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the LLP. The LLP's management does not have a policy to hedge its exposure and to keep its position open. As at the end of the reporting period , the carrying amounts of the LLP's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities in respect of the Primary foreign currency i.e. USD are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2023
	USD exposure	USD exposure
Liabilities	31.49	26.71
Assets	-4.78	-
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>26.71</b>	<b>26.71</b>

#### Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The LLP is mainly exposed to the currency US Dollar. This sensitivity analysis mentioned in the below table has been based on the composition of the LLP's financial assets and liabilities exposed to foreign currency as at year end. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit before tax where the USD falls by 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% increase of the USD against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit and the balances below would be negative.

#### Foreign Currency Sensitivity analysis (impact on Profit)

Particulars	Year ended 31st Mar, 2024	Year ended 31st Mar, 2023
Strengthening of USD by 5%	-1.34	-1.34
Weakening of USD by 5%	1.34	1.34

#### Interest rate risk management

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

As at the end of reporting period, the LLP had the following long term variable interest rate borrowings and interest rate risk as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2023
Variable interest rate borrowings	592.17	268.94
Total	<b>592.17</b>	<b>268.94</b>
Net exposure	<b>592.17</b>	<b>268.94</b>

#### Interest Sensitivity analysis (impact on Profit)

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2023
Increase in interest rate (+0.5%)	-2.96	-1.34
Decrease in interest rate (-0.5%)	2.96	1.34

#### Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the LLP if a customer or counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation, leading to a financial loss. The LLP is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, primarily trade receivables, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

The LLP invests only in those instruments issued by high rated banks/institutions. For other financial assets, the LLP assesses and manages credit risk based on the credit rating. The LLP has assessed its other financial assets as high quality, negligible credit risk. The LLP periodically monitors the recoverability and credit risks of its other financial assets including security deposits and other receivables. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure, being the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, short term deposits with banks, trade receivables and other financial assets.

#### Trade receivables

Trade receivables of the LLP are typically unsecured and derived from sales made to a large number of independent customers.

Customer credit risk is managed by established policies, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Before accepting any new customer, the LLP has appropriate level of control procedures to assess the potential customer's credit quality. The credit-worthiness of its customers are reviewed based on their financial position, past experience and other relevant factors. The credit period provided by the LLP to its customers where sales is channelized through Intermediates generally ranges from 0-60 days and in case of sales to Customers directly under Government-subsidy, the credit period shall be governed by the guidelines issued by the respective State Government or their implementing agencies. Outstanding customer receivables are reviewed periodically.

The credit risk related to the trade receivables is mitigated by taking security deposits / bank guarantee as and where considered necessary, setting appropriate credit terms and by setting and monitoring internal limits on exposure to individual customers.

There is no substantial concentration of credit risk as the revenue and trade receivables from any of the single customer do not exceed 10% of LLP revenue.

#### Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances/investments with banks and financial institutions is managed in accordance with the LLP's treasury risk management policy.

#### Summary of ageing of Trade Receivable as on 31st Mar, 2024

INR in Millions

Particulars	Upto 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	TOTAL
<b>Undisputed</b>						-
Considered good	<b>377.26</b>	<b>346.63</b>	<b>428.64</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>7.86</b>	<b>1,162.93</b>
Which have significant increase in credit risk						-
Credit impaired						-
<b>Disputed</b>						-
Considered good						-
Which have significant increase in credit risk						-
Credit impaired						-
Less: Loss allowance						-
<b>Total</b>	<b>377.26</b>	<b>346.63</b>	<b>428.64</b>	<b>2.54</b>	<b>7.86</b>	<b>1,162.93</b>

#### Summary of ageing of Trade Receivable as on 31st Mar, 2023

INR in Millions

Particulars	Upto 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	TOTAL
<b>Undisputed</b>						-
Considered good	<b>476.41</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>13.14</b>	<b>9.00</b>	-	<b>504.51</b>
Which have significant increase in credit risk						-
Credit impaired						-
<b>Disputed</b>						-
Considered good						-
Which have significant increase in credit risk						-
Credit impaired						-
Less: Loss allowance						-
<b>Total</b>	<b>476.41</b>	<b>5.96</b>	<b>13.14</b>	<b>9.00</b>	-	<b>504.51</b>

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the LLP will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as and when required. The LLP determines its liquidity requirements in the short and medium term. This is done by drawing up cash forecast for short and medium term requirements and strategic financing plans for long-term needs. The LLP manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate banking facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The LLP invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit, which carry no mark to market risks. Besides, it generally has certain undrawn credit facilities which can be accessed as and when required; such credit facilities are reviewed at regular intervals. The LLP has developed appropriate internal control systems and contingency plans for managing liquidity risk. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and availability of alternative sources for additional funding, if required.

#### Financing Arrangement

The LLP had access to following undrawn borrowing facilities as at the end of the reporting date

Particulars	31st Mar, 2024	31st Mar, 2023
Undrawn Borrowing Facility - CC limits	64.98	43.09
Undrawn Borrowing Facility - WCDL	35.00	-
Undrawn Borrowing Facility - Term Loans	21.21	-

Undrawn limit has been calculated based on available drawing power and sanctioned amount as on reporting date

The below table analyses the LLP's non-derivative financial liabilities as at the reporting date, into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period (as at that date) to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the below table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Particulars	Carrying amount	Up-to 1 year	1-3 years	Above 3 years	INR in Millions
<b>31st Mar, 2024</b>					
Borrowings and future interest thereon	876.45	554.08	299.34	23.03	876.45
Trade payables	292.37	292.37	-	-	292.37
Lease Obligation	49.64	8.11	20.95	20.58	49.64
Other Financial Liabilities	30.37	21.23	-	9.14	30.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,248.83</b>	<b>875.79</b>	<b>320.29</b>	<b>52.75</b>	<b>1,248.83</b>
<b>31st Mar, 2023</b>					
Borrowings and future interest thereon	515.09	245.27	263.11	6.71	515.09
Trade payables	202.84	212.66	-	-	212.66
Lease Obligation	56.41	6.77	17.73	31.91	56.41
Other Financial Liabilities	15.93	9.82	-	6.11	15.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>790.27</b>	<b>474.52</b>	<b>280.84</b>	<b>44.73</b>	<b>800.09</b>

#### Summary of ageing of Trade Payable as on 31st Mar, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled & Not Due	Upto 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	Morethan 3 Years	INR in Millions
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	17.95	0.03	-	-	-	17.98
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	264.25	10.01	-	0.02	0.11	274.39
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>282.20</b>	<b>10.04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>292.37</b>

#### Summary of ageing of Trade Payable as on 31st Mar, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled & Not Due	Upto 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	Morethan 3 Years	INR in Millions
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	14.20	1.09	0.02	-	-	15.31
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	187.17	0.06	0.14	0.01	0.15	187.53
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>201.37</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>202.84</b>

**Contingent Liabilities**

**Accounting Policy**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the LLP. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably.

A contingent liability is not recognised but is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. When changes in the probability of an outflow occur so that the outflow is probable, it will then be recognised as a provision.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain events not wholly within the control of the LLP. Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable. When inflow is virtually certain, an asset is recognised.

The LLP had no other contingent liabilities or capital commitments as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, except

- a) Trade purchase commitments of Rs.1.99 Mn (2022-23: Rs.54.45 Mn) for Capital Goods
- b) Export Obligation of Rs.185.93 Mn (2022-23: Rs.92.54 Mn) is pending for the duty saved on import of Capital Goods under EPCG licences.

**Loans or Advances (repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment) to specified persons**

During the period ending 31st March, 2024, the LLP did not provide any Loans or advances which remains outstanding (repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment) to specified persons (Nil as on 31st March, 2023).

**Relationship with Struck-off Companies:**

The LLP do not have any transactions with companies struck off during the period ending 31st March, 2024 and also for the period ending 31st March, 2023.

**Registration of Charges or Satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC):**

The LLP does not have any charges creation, satisfaction and modification, yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

**Disclosure in relation to undisclosed Income**

The LLP have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period ending 31st March, 2024 and also for the period ended 31st March, 2023 in the tax assessments under the Income tax Act, 1961.

**Details of Benami Property held**

The LLP do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the LLP during the period ending 31st March, 2024 and also for the period ending 31st March, 2023.

**Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency**

The LLP have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual currency during the period ending 31st Mar, 2024 and also for the period ending 31st Mar, 2023.

**36. The LLP has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, there are no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.**

**37 ASSETS PLEDGED AS SECURITY**

The carrying amounts of certain categories of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings pursuant to the requirements of Ind AS 2, Ind AS 16, Ind AS 38 and Ind AS 107:

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2024	As at 31st Mar, 2023
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Financial Assets	1,163.04	504.54
Non-financial assets		
Inventories at Plant & Warehouses	75.07	99.24
Others	19.53	45.01
<b>Total current assets pledged as security(A)</b>	<b>1,257.64</b>	<b>648.79</b>
<b>Non-current Assets</b>		
Property, Plant and Equipment	279.35	223.59
Capital Work-in-progress	-	6.50
<b>Total non-current assets pledged as security (B)</b>	<b>279.35</b>	<b>230.10</b>
<b>Total assets pledged as security (A+B)</b>	<b>1,536.99</b>	<b>878.89</b>

**38** The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the LLP towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code of Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The LLP will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which the Code becomes effective.

**39** The management has evaluated all activity of the LLP till 29-04-2024 and concluded that there were no additional subsequent events required to be reflected in the LLP's financial statement.

**40 PREVIOUS YEAR FIGURES**

The previous year figures are reclassified where considered necessary to confirm to this year's classification.

**For Singhi & Co**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.302049E

**For SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP****Sharan Bansal**

Designated Partner

**Devesh Bansal**

Designated Partner

**(Navindra Kumar Surana)**

Partner

Membership No.053816

**K Radha Krishna**

Chief Executive Officer

**M Surendra Kumar**

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Kolkata

Place: Kolkata

Date: 29-04-2024

Date: 29-04-2024

**SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP**  
**Ratio Analysis and its elements**

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	% Variance	Remarks
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.45	1.49	-3%	
Debt-equity ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	2.58	2.57	0%	
Debt service coverage ratio	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	0.39	0.43	-10%	
Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity	52.2%	33.8%	55%	Increase mainly on account of revenue growth during the year.
Inventory turnover ratio	Sales	Average inventory =(Opening + Closing balance / 2)	7.69	6.51	18%	
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Sales	Average trade debtors = (Opening + Closing balance / 2)	1.67	2.40	-30%	Lower ratio mainly due to delays in realization of Receivables from Government Agencies.
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases =Net credit purchases consist of gross credit purchases minus purchase return	Average Trade Payables	2.46	3.95	-38%	Variance mainly on account of increased Trade Payables during the year.
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales=Net sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns.	Working Capital =Working capital shall be calculated as current assets minus current liabilities.	3.32	3.38	-2%	
Net profit ratio	Net profit shall be after tax	Net Sales =Net sales shall be calculated as total sales minus sales returns.	10.0%	6.8%	47%	Increase mainly on account of increase in profit compared to increase in Revenue during the year.
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	21.5%	17.4%	24%	
Return on investment	Income generated from Invested Funds	Average Invested funds in treasury investments	NA	NA	NA	

## Borrowings secured against Current Assets (Reconciliation with Quarterly Returns filed with Bank) #

Quarter	Name of the Bank	Particulars of Securities Provided	Amount as per books of accounts	Amount as reported in quarterly return/statement	Differences	Reasons for material discrepancies
March, 2024	Punjab & Sind Bank	Inventories Trade Receivables	157.47 1,162.93	75.07 1,297.31	-82.40 134.38	As explained by the management, the discrepancies are on account of statement filed with the lenders on financial statement prepared on provisional basis and also certain current assets are not being considered in the stock statements. (Refer below note)
December, 2023	Punjab & Sind Bank	Inventories Trade Receivables	176.25 956.76	81.46 1,140.18	-94.79 183.42	
September, 2023	Punjab & Sind Bank	Inventories Trade Receivables	215.99 708.08	116.47 895.05	-99.52 186.98	
June, 2023	Punjab & Sind Bank	Inventories Trade Receivables	133.92 590.89	89.06 663.77	-44.86 72.88	
March, 2023	Punjab & Sind Bank	Inventories Trade Receivables	205.30 504.51	99.25 684.47	-106.05 179.96	As explained by the management, the discrepancies are on account of statement filed with the lenders on financial statement prepared on provisional basis and also certain current assets are not being considered in the stock statements. (Refer below note)
December, 2022	Punjab & Sind Bank	Inventories Trade Receivables	174.03 286.97	83.38 440.03	-90.65 153.07	
September, 2022	Punjab & Sind Bank	Inventories Trade Receivables	93.96 129.66	62.83 164.52	-31.13 34.86	
June, 2022	Punjab & Sind Bank	Inventories Trade Receivables	47.66 148.80	43.67 139.21	-3.99 -9.59	

Note: The differences in quarterly return/statements filed with Bank is mainly on account of inclusion / (exclusion) of following items:

Particulars	March, 2024	December, 2023	September, 2023	June, 2023	March, 2023	December, 2022	September, 2022	June, 2022
<b>Inventories</b>								
a) Stocks with Farmers (Pending for Installation)	-82.40	-94.73	-99.52	-46.77	-106.07	-90.74	-31.24	-4.77
b) IND AS & Other Adjustments	0.00	-0.05	0.00	1.91	0.01	0.09	0.11	0.78
	<b>-82.40</b>	<b>-94.79</b>	<b>-99.52</b>	<b>-44.86</b>	<b>-106.05</b>	<b>-90.65</b>	<b>-31.13</b>	<b>-3.99</b>
<b>Trade Receivables</b>								
a) Accounts Receivables Deferred Revenues	168.33	192.09	202.09	89.47	202.71	187.48	62.17	6.18
b) Contract Liabilities Customer Advances	-35.07	-9.73	-15.29	-16.59	-22.94	-34.42	-27.31	-15.76
c) IND AS & Other Adjustments	1.12	1.06	0.18	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>134.38</b>	<b>183.42</b>	<b>186.98</b>	<b>72.88</b>	<b>179.96</b>	<b>153.07</b>	<b>34.86</b>	<b>-9.59</b>

# Based on the requirement of amended Schedule III