

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

To the Members of Advanced Bio Agro Tech Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying separate Ind AS financial statements of **Advanced Bio Agro Tech Limited**, (hereinafter referred to as "Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash flow statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March, 2021, and its profit (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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



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

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

When we read the Board report including Annexures to Board Report, Management Discussion and Analysis, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the standalone financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a



material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in appendix A of this auditor's report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

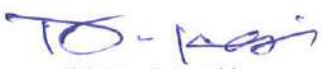


- i. The Company has no pending litigations.
- i. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses
- ii. There were no amounts required to be transferred, to the Investor Education Protection Fund by the Company.

For M M NISSIM & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Regn. No. 107122W/W100672)


(N. Kashinath)

Partner

Mem. No.: 036490

Mumbai, 17th May, 2021

UDIN:- 21036490AAAAFT4640



Appendix A- Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- a) 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.
- b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- d) Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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



ANNEXURE - A

**TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE
STANDALONE IND-AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF ADVANCED BIO-AGRO TECH
LIMITED**

Report on the Order issued under Section 143 (11) of the Companies Act, 2013

(i) In respect of its Property, Plant & Equipment:

- a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant & equipment.
- b) The property, plant & equipments have been physically verified by the management in, which in our opinion is reasonable, having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its assets. As informed to us, no material discrepancy was noticed on such physical verification.
- c) On the basis of our examination of the records of the Company the title deeds of immovable properties, as disclosed in Note 3 to the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(ii) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management during the year. No material discrepancy was noticed on such physical verification conducted during those intervals.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered under the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly the clauses (iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the order are not applicable.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under section 185 of the Act. The Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of investments made during the year.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public, hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under, are not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Act.

(vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including



provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, cess, professional tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us , no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, cess, professional tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable

(b) According to the records of the Company, there are no dues outstanding in respect of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax , goods and service tax, and cess on account of any dispute.

- (viii) The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, bank or Government nor has it issued any debentures. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) On the basis of our examination and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) The managerial remuneration has been paid/provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
- (xii) The Company is not a nidhi Company and accordingly provisions of clause (xii) of Para 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examinations of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in Note 34 to the standalone financial statements as required by applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of share or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and accordingly provisions of clause (xiv) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



(xv) Based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly provisions of clause (xv) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company

For M M NISSIM & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Regn. No. 107122W/W100672)

T. Kashinath
(N. Kashinath)
Partner
Mem. No.: 036490



Mumbai, 17th May, 2021

UDIN:- 21036490AAAAFT4640



ANNEXURE - B

**TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS OF ADVANCED BIO-AGRO TECH LIMITED**

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Limited** as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the Guidance Note) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

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



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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

For M M NISSIM & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Regn. No. 107122W/W100672)

(N. Kashinath)
Partner
Mem. No.: 036490

Mumbai, 17th May, 2021
UDIN:- 21036490AAAAFT4640



Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Limited
CIN: U24100MH2004PLC149464
Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2021

	Note	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	18,832,602	20,021,369
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Loans	4	370,000	370,000
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)	5	2,258,112	3,098,425
(h) Income tax asset		8,491,454	3,688,291
Total non-current assets		29,952,168	27,178,084
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	6	7,278,898	793,926
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	97,591	142,007
(ii) Trade receivables	8	89,447,386	147,516,130
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	78,391,286	4,303,279
(iv) Loans	10	370,000	355,000
(v) Others	11	924,179	-
(d) Other current assets	12	2,819,182	2,821,306
		179,328,522	155,931,649
(3) Non-current assets classified as held for sale			
Total current assets		179,328,522	155,931,649
Total assets		209,280,690	183,109,733
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	1,000,000	1,000,000
(b) Other equity			
(i) Reserves			
1.1 Other Reserves	14	165,223,675	151,607,467
		166,223,675	152,607,467
Total equity		166,223,675	152,607,467
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	-	3,245,236
(ii) Trade payables	16		
- Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		116,025	113,400
- Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		15,557,621	3,203,604
	17	22,845,270	17,921,423
(b) Other current liabilities	18	1,175,883	820,299
(c) Current provisions	19	3,362,216	5,198,305
Total Current liabilities		43,057,015	30,502,266
Total liabilities		209,280,690	183,109,733

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For M M Nissim & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 107122W/W100672

N Kashinath
Partner
M. No.: 36490
Place : Mumbai
Date : 17 May, 2021
UDIN - 21036490AAAAT4640



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Limited
CIN No: U24100MH2004PLC149464

O. P. Singh
Managing Director
DIN: 00015162
Place : Pune
Date : 17 May, 2021

Mukund M. Kabra
Director
DIN: 00148294
Place : Nashik
Date : 17 May, 2021

Beni P. Rauka
Director
DIN: 00295213
Place : Mumbai
Date : 17 May, 2021

Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Limited

CIN: U24100MH2004PLC149464

Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended 31 March 2021

	Note	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Income:			
I. Revenue from contracts with customers	20	311,796,499	388,893,330
II. Other Income	21	7,036,001	7,327,476
III. Total Income (I + II)		318,832,500	396,220,805
Expenses:			
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	22	188,914,207	223,338,467
Changes in inventories of Stock-in-Trade	23	(6,484,972)	6,507,905
Employee benefits expense	24	40,295,037	44,353,545
Finance costs	25	85,663	206,928
Depreciation and amortization expense	3	1,372,228	1,670,800
Other expenses	26	33,949,726	43,935,532
IV. Total expenses		258,131,889	320,013,176
V. Profit before tax (III- IV)		60,700,611	76,207,629
VI. Tax expenses:	31		
1. Current tax		14,814,466	19,391,413
(Excess) / short provision for earlier years		-	100,648
Net current tax		14,814,466	19,492,061
2. Deferred tax		696,761	444,080
VII. Profit for the year (V - VI)		45,189,384	56,271,488
VIII. Other comprehensive income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss - Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans		(570,376)	142,696
(ii) Income tax related to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		143,552	(35,914)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of tax	31	(426,824)	106,782
IX. Total comprehensive income for the period		45,616,208	56,164,705
X. Earnings per equity share	29		
Basic earnings per share		451.89	562.71
Diluted earnings per share		451.89	562.71

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For M M Nissim & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no. 107122W/W100672

N Kashinath

Partner

M. No.: 36490

Place : Mumbai

Date : 17 May, 2021

UDIN - 21036490AAAAFT4640



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Limited

CIN No: U24100MH2004PLC149464

O. P. Singh

Managing Director

DIN: 00015162

Place : Pune

Date : 17 May, 2021

Mukund M. Kabra

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Beni P. Raula

Director

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Place : Mumbai

Date : 17 May, 2021

Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Limited

CIN: U24100MH2004PLC149464

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2021

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
A. Cash flow from operating activities :		
Net profit before tax	60,700,611	76,207,629
Adjustment for :		
Depreciation	1,372,228	1,670,800
Interest paid	30,829	164,959
Excess provision written back	(2,804,447)	(2,676,249)
Allowances/ (written back) for bad and doubtful trade receivables	(609,931)	(745,024)
Net gain on fair value changes of Current Investments	(4,797)	-
Net gain on sale of Current Investments	(3,450)	(1,656)
Actuarial gains and losses taken to OCI	570,376	(142,696)
Interest income	(1,638,434)	(1,194,084)
	<u>(3,087,628)</u>	<u>(2,923,951)</u>
Operating Cash Flows before Working Capital Changes	57,612,983	73,283,678
Changes in working capital:		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	(6,484,972)	6,507,905
Trade receivables	58,678,675	(13,601,400)
Current loans	(15,000)	65,000
Other current assets	2,124	(2,135,457)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	12,356,642	(7,696,744)
Other Current Financial liabilities	7,728,295	805,546
Other Current Liabilities	355,584	(589,605)
Short Term Provisions	(1,836,089)	1,389,925
	<u>70,785,259</u>	<u>(45,254,831)</u>
Cash generated from operations	128,398,242	28,028,846
Direct Taxes paid	(19,617,629)	(17,237,716)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	108,780,613	10,791,130
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Sale/(Purchase) of current investments	52,663	(100,209)
Purchase of tangible assets	(183,461)	-
Interest received	714,256	1,263,536
Net Cash (Used) / generated in Investing Activities	583,458	1,163,336
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
(Repayment of)/ proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)	(3,245,236)	(1,946,083)
Interest paid	(30,829)	(164,959)
Dividends paid (including dividend tax)	(32,000,000)	(46,413,790)
Net Cash (Used) / generated in Financing Activities	(35,276,065)	(48,524,832)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	74,088,006	(36,570,365)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	4,303,279	40,873,645
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	78,391,286	4,303,279

1 The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Accounting Standard (IND AS) 7 - "Cash Flow Statements".

As per our attached Report of even date
For M M Nissim & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 107122W/W100672

T. K. Kashinath
N Kashinath
Partner
M. No.: 36490
Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 May, 2021
UDIN - 21036490AAAAT4640



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Limited
CIN No: U24100MH2004PLC149464

O. P. Singh
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Managing Director
DIN: 00015162
Place: Pune
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Director
DIN: 00295213
Place: Mumbai
Date: 17 May, 2021

Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Limited
CIN: U24100MH2004PLC149464
Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCE)
for the year ended 31 March 2021

(a) Equity share capital (refer note 13)

Balance at the beginning of the year
Changes in equity share capital during the year
Balance at the end of the year

As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000

(b) Other equity (refer note 14)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
	General reserve	Retained earnings		
Balance as at 01 April 2019	6,232,794	136,204,565	(580,805)	141,856,552
Profit for the year	-	56,271,488	-	56,271,488
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(106,782)	(106,782)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	56,271,488	(106,782)	56,164,705
Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT)	-	(7,913,790)	-	(7,913,790)
Dividends	-	(38,500,000)	-	(38,500,000)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	6,232,794	146,062,260	(687,587)	151,607,467
Profit for the year	-	45,189,384	-	45,189,384
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	426,824	426,824
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	45,189,384	426,824	45,616,208
Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT)	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	(32,000,000)	-	(32,000,000)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	6,232,794	159,251,644	(260,763)	165,223,675

Nature and component of equity:

General Reserve

General Reserve represents accumulated profits and is created by transfer of profits from Retained Earnings and it is not an item of Other Comprehensive Income and the same shall not be subsequently reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans

Gains / Losses arising on Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plans are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income as per IND AS-19 and shall not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit or Loss in the subsequent years.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For M M Nissim & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no: 107122W / W100672

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Limited

CIN No: U24100MH2004PLC149464

N Kashinath

Partner

M. No: 36490

Place : Mumbai

Date : 17 May, 2021

UDIN : 21036490AAAAPT4640



O. P. Singh

Managing Director

DIN: 00015162

Place : Pune

Date : 17 May, 2021

Mukund M. Kabra

Director

DIN: 00148294

Place : Nashik

Date : 17 May, 2021

Beni P. Paulia

Director

DIN: 00295213

Place : Mumbai

Date : 17 May, 2021

1 Overview of the Company

Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 9 November 2004 and is primarily engaged in business of trading of poultry feed and agri products.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

Statement of compliance

The Financial statements of the Company comply with all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2021 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 17 May, 2021.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Basis of measurement

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

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) that are measured at fair value; and
- net defined benefit (asset)/ liability that are measured at fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.

2A Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires use of judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 March 2020 are as follows:

a. Property, plant and equipment

Determination of the estimated useful lives of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalised. Useful lives of tangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Act. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support.

b. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation, actuarial rates and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds. The period to maturity of the underlying bonds correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

c. Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and unutilised business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilised.

Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values, which includes overseeing all significant. When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.



2B Significant accounting policies:

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in the financial statements.

a. Revenue recognition

The company derives revenues primarily from sale of goods comprising of Animal Feed Supplements and Agri Supplies.

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies related to revenue recognition:

Revenue from contract with customers is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, as specified in the contract with the customers.

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition.

- Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of consideration or variable consideration with elements such as turnover/product/prompt payment discounts. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

- The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

Interest income is recognized on a time proportionate basis, taking into account the amount outstanding and the rates applicable.

b. Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly related to acquisition/construction and installation of the assets. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of tangible assets are added to its book value only if they increase the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Capital work-in-progress includes fixed assets not ready for their intended use and related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

The estimated useful life of assets are as follows:

Building	30-60 years
Plant and equipment	15 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computer and data processing equipment	3 years

Depreciation on tangible assets other than plant and equipment has been provided on Written Down Value method and on plant and equipment on Straight Line Method. Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis, i.e. from the date on which asset is ready for use.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is eliminated from the financial statements on disposal or when no further benefit is expected from its use and disposal. Gains / losses arising from disposal are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c. Impairment of Property, plant and equipments

The carrying values of assets at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists.

If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognized for such excess amount. The impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss of the revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent a revaluation reserve is available for that asset.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets such reversal is not recognized.



d. Inventories

- Stock in trade is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on weighted average cost method, which is determined on their specific individual costs which includes only purchase cost.

e. Employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employees services are classified as short-term employee benefits. The short term employee benefits are accounted on undiscounted basis during the accounting period based on services rendered by employees.

i.

ii. Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts.

The Company contributes to statutory provident fund in accordance with Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 that is a defined contribution plan and contribution paid or payable is recognized as an expense in the period in which the employee renders services.

Superannuation benefits, a defined contribution plan, has been funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India and the contribution is charged to Statement of profit and loss, when the contribution to the Fund is due.

iii. Defined benefit plans

The Company provides for gratuity benefit and compensated absences, which are defined benefit plans, covering all its eligible employees. Liability towards gratuity benefits and compensated absences expected to occur after twelve months, are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial valuations are carried out at the balance sheet date. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI. The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognized past service cost, and as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. The gratuity benefit and compensated absences scheme is funded with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

The short term provision for compensated absences has been calculated on undiscounted basis, based on the balance of leave available over and above the maximum accumulation allowed as per the Company policy.

f. Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax (i.e. amount of tax for the period determined in accordance with the income tax law), deferred tax charge or credit (reflecting the tax effects of timing differences between accounting income and taxable income for the period)

Current tax

Current tax is computed and provided for in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

g. Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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



h. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred on constructing or acquiring a qualifying asset are capitalized as cost of that asset until it is ready for its intended use. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to revenue and recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

i. Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

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

k. Cash and cash equivalents

Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in the relevant Accounting Standard. For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. However, Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet for the purpose of presentation.

l. Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

m. Financial Instruments

a. Financial assets

i. Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt instruments issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset is initially measured at fair value. In the case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), the transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

ii. Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost; or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); or
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) - debt investment or equity investment

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI - equity investment). This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.



iii. Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

iv. Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

v. Impairment of financial assets

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

- i. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.
- ii. Trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

b. Financial liabilities

i. Recognition and initial measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial liability is initially measured at fair value. In the case of financial liabilities which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), the transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition or issue of financial liability.

ii. Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

n. Share capital and share premium

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction net of tax from the proceeds. Par value of the equity share is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of the par value is classified as share premium.



o. Dividend Distribution to equity shareholders

The Company recognizes a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in other equity along with any tax thereon.

p. Foreign Currency Transactions

The Financial Statements of Company are presented in INR, which is also its functional currency. In preparing the Financial Statements, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency are reported at the exchange rate ruling on the date of transaction. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss in the period in which they arise.



Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Limited

CIN: U24100MH2004PLC149464

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

3 Property, Plant and Equipment

Gross block	Land Freehold	Plant	Buildings	Office Equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,446,313	287,064	20,549,866	491,048	3,152,326	2,894,041	585,288	29,405,945
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,446,313	287,064	20,549,866	491,048	3,152,326	2,894,041	585,288	29,405,946
Additions	-	-	-	49,600	-	-	133,861	183,461
Balance as at 31 March 2021	1,446,313	287,064	20,549,866	540,648	3,152,326	2,894,041	719,149	29,589,407
Accumulated depreciation and amortisation								
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	12,104	3,120,425	379,844	1,874,827	1,946,118	380,459	7,713,777
Depreciation and amortisation	-	18,181	927,049	19,718	331,570	287,475	86,807	1,670,800
Balance as at 31 March 2020	-	30,285	4,047,474	399,562	2,206,397	2,233,593	467,266	9,384,577
Depreciation and amortisation	-	18,181	872,270	1,949	241,642	194,785	43,401	1,372,228
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	48,466	4,919,744	401,511	2,448,039	2,428,378	510,667	10,756,805
Net block								
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,446,313	256,779	16,502,391	91,486	945,929	660,448	118,022	20,021,369
Balance as at 31 March 2021	1,446,313	238,598	15,630,122	139,137	704,287	465,663	208,482	18,832,602



	In Rupees	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
4 Non- Current Loans		
Capital Advances		-
Security Deposits		
- Unsecured, considered good	370,000	370,000
	<u>370,000</u>	<u>370,000</u>
5 Deferred Tax Asset (net)		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Arising on account of timing difference in:		
Property, plant and equipment	350,249	189,481
	<u>350,249</u>	<u>189,481</u>
Deferred tax assets		
Arising on account of timing difference in:		
Inventory	-	-
Deferred Income	605,947	581,789
Employee benefits	846,203	1,396,397
Trade receivables	1,156,211	1,309,719
	<u>2,608,361</u>	<u>3,287,905</u>
	<u>2,258,112</u>	<u>3,098,425</u>
6 Inventories (Valued at lower of Cost and Net realisable value)		
Finished goods:		
Stock-in-trade	7,278,898	793,926
Stores and spares		
	<u>7,278,898</u>	<u>793,926</u>
7 Current Investments		
Investments in mutual funds at Fair Value through Profit and Loss		
Unquoted fully paid-up		
ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund- "ICICI Prudential Liquid - Growth"	43,346	42,641
(No. of units 145.782, Face Value - Rs 292.5002/unit)		
Franklin India Ultra Short Bond Fund Super Institutional Plan - Direct Growth	54,245	99,366
(No. of units 1,813.611, Face Value - Rs 29.9099/unit, FY 2019-20 No. of units 3,593.245, Face Value - Rs 27.65349/unit)		
	<u>97,591</u>	<u>142,007</u>
8 Trade Receivables		
Unsecured		
- Considered good	89,447,386	147,516,130
Credit impaired		
- Considered doubtful	4,593,974	5,203,905
	<u>94,041,360</u>	<u>152,720,035</u>
Less: Impairment position on Expected Credit Loss Model	4,593,974	5,203,905
	<u>89,447,386</u>	<u>147,516,130</u>
	<u>89,447,386</u>	<u>147,516,130</u>
9 Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash and Cash Equivalents (as per IND AS-7 - "Statement of Cash Flows")		
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	23,468,401	4,269,689
- in deposit account (with maturity upto three months)	-	-
Cash on hand	22,885	33,590
	<u>23,491,286</u>	<u>4,303,279</u>
Other bank balances		
Deposits with maturity more than three months but less than twelve months	54,900,000	-
	<u>78,391,286</u>	<u>4,303,279</u>



Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Limited

CIN: U24100MH2004PLC149464

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
10 Loans - Current		
Security Deposits		
- Unsecured, considered good	30,000	30,000
Loan to employees	340,000	325,000
	<u>370,000</u>	<u>355,000</u>
11 Other current financial assets		
Interest receivable	924,179	-
	<u>924,179</u>	<u>-</u>
12 Other Current Assets		
Prepaid expenses	155,774	311,301
Advance for expenses	2,550,389	1,780,079
Balance with revenue authorities	113,019	114,353
Others	-	615,573
	<u>2,819,182</u>	<u>2,821,306</u>



	In Rupees	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
13 Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	1,000,000	1,000,000
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up		
1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reconciliation of Equity share capital		
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the Year	No. of shares	No. of shares
Shares Issued during the year	100,000	100,000
Shares bought back during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	100,000	100,000

a) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares;

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The Dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

b) 60,000 shares are held by Advanced Enzyme Technologies Ltd., the holding company.

c) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5%

Name of Shareholder	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	
			held	% of Holding
M/s. Advanced Enzyme Technologies Ltd and its nominees	60,000	60%	60,000	60%
Mr. Omprakash B. Singh	40,000	40%	40,000	40%

	In Rupees	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
14 Other Equity		
General Reserve		
Balance as per last Balance Sheet	6,232,794	6,232,794
Add : Transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
Closing Balance	6,232,794	6,232,794
Retained earnings		
Balance as per last accounts	145,374,673	135,623,758
Profit for the year	45,616,208	56,164,705
(-) Interim Dividend	(32,000,000)	(38,500,000)
(-) Tax on dividend distributed	-	(7,913,790)
	158,990,881	145,374,673
Total	165,223,675	151,607,467



15 Borrowings**Secured****Loans repayable on demand**

From banks

Total borrowings

In Rupees	
31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Current	Current
-	3,245,236
-	3,245,236

a) Details of security for each type of borrowings

(i) Working Capital Loan from bank carries an interest rate of 9% to 12%. Loans repayable on demand from banks (Working Capital loans) are secured as under:

1. Negative lien on Land & Building situated at Gat No 551, Off Nashik-Pune Road, Dapurwad Road, Mauje, Musalgaon, Taluka- Sinnar, Dist- Nashik, Sole Charge on Plant & Machinery located at the above address as and when procured.
2. First Exclusive charge on Stocks and Book Debts of the Company.
3. Personal guaranteed by the Managing Director.

16 Trade Payables

Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises (Refer Note 36)

Total outstanding dues to others

In Rupees	
31 March 2021	31 March 2020
116,025	113,400
15,557,621	3,203,604
15,673,646	3,317,004

17 Current- Other Financial Liabilities

Current maturities of hire purchase loans from banks

Advances and security deposits from customers

Employee benefits payable

Other payables

-	-
975,240	1,272,256
8,800,385	9,586,408
13,069,645	7,062,759
22,845,270	17,921,423

18 Other Current Liabilities

Provident fund

Other statutory dues

141,342	143,227
1,034,541	677,072
1,175,883	820,299

19 Current Provisions

Provision for employee benefits (refer note 30)

Gratuity (funded)

Compensated Absences (funded)

2,116,603	2,789,434
1,245,613	2,408,871
3,362,216	5,198,305



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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

		In Rupees	
		Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
20 Revenue from contracts with customers			
Sale of products	Domestic	296,928,407	369,443,022
	Exports	14,868,092	19,450,308
		<u>311,796,499</u>	<u>388,893,330</u>
Details of products sold			
- Traded goods			
- Animal feed supplements		303,049,699	383,738,276
- Agri Supplies		8,746,800	5,155,054
		<u>311,796,499</u>	<u>388,893,330</u>
21 Other Income			
Duty Drawback		12,486	6,604
Interest income		1,638,434	1,194,084
Interest on Income Tax Refund		-	216,608
Exchange fluctuation		267,977	-
Excess provision written back		2,804,447	2,676,249
Sundry balances written back		-	229,739
Discount received, claims etc		-	385,505
Income on Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss			
- Net gain on fair value changes of Current Investments		4,797	1,656
- Net gain on sale of Current Investments		3,450	-
Bad Debts written back		1,546,541	1,850,000
Provision for doubtful debts reversed		609,931	745,024
Miscellaneous income		147,937	22,006
		<u>7,036,001</u>	<u>7,327,476</u>
22 Purchases of Stock-in-Trade			
Purchases - Animal Feed Supplies		184,019,497	221,953,671
Purchases - Agri Supplies		4,894,710	1,384,796
		<u>188,914,207</u>	<u>223,338,467</u>
23 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress			
Closing Stock			
Stock-in-trade		7,278,898	793,926
Less: Opening Stock			
Stock-in-trade		793,926	7,301,830
		<u>(6,484,972)</u>	<u>6,507,905</u>
24 Employee Benefits Expense			
Salaries, Wages & Bonus		36,148,496	39,439,362
Contribution to provident and other funds		1,717,534	1,779,544
Retirement benefits expense		902,578	818,405
Staff welfare expenses		1,526,429	2,316,234
		<u>40,295,037</u>	<u>44,353,545</u>



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	In Rupees	
	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
25 Finance Costs		
Interest expense	30,829	164,959
Bank charges	54,835	41,969
	<u>85,663</u>	<u>206,928</u>
26 Other Expenses		
Insurance	396,441	565,928
Rent	-	63,000
Rates and taxes	1,097,756	1,256,182
Printing and stationery	173,751	947,896
Legal and professional fees	8,469,213	6,960,203
Auditors' remuneration		
Audit fees	123,900	123,900
Repairs and maintenance	770,974	213,535
Donation	101,000	-
Exchange fluctuation	-	120,839
Travel and conveyance expenses	6,982,639	13,659,556
Communication	1,019,233	1,251,832
Commission on sales	131,449	80,267
Discount on sales	-	-
Sales promotion and advertisement	2,348,207	3,378,158
Freight outward and forwarding	9,522,596	7,895,726
Other selling and distribution expenses	636,485	5,218,583
Corporate social responsibility expenses (refer note no 35)	1,546,000	1,421,000
General expense	630,082	778,928
	<u>33,949,726</u>	<u>43,935,532</u>



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27 Segment Reporting - Disclosures under Ind AS 108 - "Operating Segment":

i. Entity wide disclosure required by Ind AS 108 are as detailed below:

Bio- chemicals
Others

Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
311,796,499	388,893,330
-	-
311,796,499	388,893,330

ii. Geographic information

The geographic information analyses the Company's revenues and non-current assets by the Company's country of domicile and other countries. In presenting geographic information, segment revenue has been based on the selling location in relation to sales to customers and segment assets are based on geographical location of assets.

a. Revenue from external customers

Within India
Outside India

Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
296,928,407	369,443,022
14,868,092	19,450,308
311,796,499	388,893,330
31 March 2021	31 March 2020

b. Non-current assets (other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets)

Within India
Outside India

19,202,602	20,391,369
-	-
19,202,602	20,391,369

iii. Major customer

Revenue from one customer based in India represented Rs. 50.92 million (previous year Rs. 107.50 million) out of the total revenues.

28 Disaggregation of revenue

The management determines that the segment information reported under Note 27 Segment reporting is sufficient to meet the disclosure objective with respect to disaggregation of revenue under Ind AS 115 Revenue from contract with Customers. Hence, no separate disclosures of disaggregated revenues are reported.

29 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

i. Profit attributable to Equity holders

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Profit attributable to equity holders	45,189,384	56,271,488

ii. Weighted average number of ordinary shares

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Issued ordinary shares at 1 April	100,000	100,000
Effect of fresh issue of shares for cash	-	-
Weighted average number of shares at 31 March for basic EPS	100,000	100,000
Weighted average number of shares at 31 March for diluted EPS	100,000	100,000

Basic and Diluted earnings per share

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Basic earnings per share	451.89	562.71
Diluted earnings per share	451.89	562.71



30. Post-Employment Benefits

The Company contributes to the following post-employment plans in India.

Defined Benefit Plan:

The Company provides for gratuity benefit and compensated absences, which are defined benefit plans, covering all its eligible employees. The Company has taken a group gratuity and compensated absences policy for its employees with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). Under gratuity policy, the eligible employees are entitled to receive gratuity payments upon their resignation or death (subject to completion of 4.5 years of employment) in lumpsum after deduction of necessary taxes.

This plan exposes the Company to actuarial risks such as longevity risk, interest rate risk and market (investment) risk.

Based on the actuarial valuation obtained in this respect, the following table sets out the details of the employee benefit obligation and the plan assets as at balance sheet date:

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Gratuity	Compensated absences	Gratuity	Compensated absences
Defined benefit obligation	(5,227,832)	(2,488,168)	(4,989,470)	(3,582,432)
Fair value of plan assets	3,111,229	1,242,555	2,200,036	1,173,561
Net defined benefit (obligation)/assets	(2,116,603)	(1,245,613)	(2,789,434)	(2,408,871)

i) Reconciliation in present value of obligations ('PVO') – defined benefit obligation:

	Defined benefit obligation			
	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Gratuity	Compensated absences	Gratuity	Compensated absences
Opening balance	4,989,470	3,582,432	4,468,934	2,854,122
Included in profit or loss				
Current service cost	744,244	541,264	693,230	512,450
Interest cost	323,569	230,778	327,028	207,444
	6,057,283	4,354,474	5,489,192	3,574,016
Included in OCI	(545,513)	(1,711,158)	115,851	379,558
Remeasurement loss (gain):				
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:				
Financial assumptions	16,239	8,975	335,476	235,627
Experience adjustment	(561,752)	(1,720,133)	(219,625)	143,931
	5,511,770	2,643,316	5,605,043	3,953,574
Benefits paid	(283,938)	(155,148)	(615,573)	(371,142)
Closing balance	5,227,832	2,488,168	4,989,470	3,582,432

ii) Change in fair value of plan assets

	Fair value of plan assets		Fair value of plan assets	
	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Gratuity	Compensated absences	Gratuity	Compensated absences
Opening balance	2,200,036	1,173,561	2,430,765	1,083,908
Included in profit or loss				
Expected return on plan assets	165,235	90,724	201,853	102,500
	2,365,271	1,264,285	2,632,618	1,186,408
Included in OCI	24,863	(25,109)	(26,845)	(23,882)
Remeasurement loss (gain):				
Actuarial loss (gain) arising from:				
Experience adjustment	24,863	(25,109)	(26,845)	(23,882)
	2,390,134	1,239,176	2,605,773	1,162,526
Other				
Contributions paid by the employer	721,095	3,379	209,836	11,035
Benefits paid	-	-	(615,573)	-
Closing balance	3,111,229	1,242,555	2,200,036	1,173,561



iii) Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Gratuity	Compensated absences	Gratuity	Compensated absences
Current service cost	744,244	541,264	693,230	512,450
Interest cost	158,334	140,054	125,175	104,944
Net value of remeasurements on the obligation and plan assets	-	(1,686,049)	-	403,440
Total expense recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	902,578	(1,004,731)	818,405	1,020,834

iv) Other Comprehensive Income:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	Gratuity	Gratuity
Actuarial loss / (gain) from:		
-Financial assumptions	16,239	335,476
-Experience adjustment	(561,752)	(219,625)
Return on plan assets excluding net interest	(24,863)	26,845
Total amount recognised in OCI	(570,376)	142,696

v) Plan assets

Plan assets comprise the following

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Break-up not available	100%	100%
	100%	100%

vi) Actuarial assumptions

The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages):

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Gratuity	Compensated absences	Gratuity	Compensated absences
Policy of insurance	100%	100%	100%	100%
Discount rate	6.50%	6.50%	6.55%	6.55%
Rate of return on plan assets	6.50%	6.50%	6.55%	6.55%
Salary Escalation	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%	8.00%
Withdrawal rates	5% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages		5% at younger ages reducing to 1% at older ages	
Leave availment rates	-	0.5%	-	0.5%
Retirement age	60 years		60 years	
Mortality rates	As published under the Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14) table		As published under the Indian assured lives mortality (2012-14) table	

Assumptions regarding future mortality have been based on published statistics and mortality tables.

vii) Sensitivity analysis

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	5,070,715	5,397,030	4,787,016	5,208,347
Future salary growth (0.5% movement)	5,393,653	5,072,261	5,200,434	4,792,517

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

viii) Expected future cash flows

The expected future cash flows in respect of gratuity as at 31 March 2021 were as follows:

The expected contributions for defined benefit plan for the next financial year will be Rs. 7,04,413/-

Expected future benefit payments

31 March 2021	2,022,544
31 March 2022	75,415
31 March 2023	84,317
31 March 2024	158,356
31 March 2025	563,910
Thereafter	1,740,671



31 Income taxes

Tax expense

(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Current income tax	14,814,466	19,391,413
Changes in estimates related to prior period	-	100,648
	14,814,466	19,492,061
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	696,761	444,080
Deferred tax expense	696,761	444,080
Tax expense for the year	15,511,227	19,936,141

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended 31 March 2021			Year ended 31 March 2020		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	(570,376)	143,552	(426,824)	142,696	(35,914)	106,782
	(570,376)	143,552	(426,824)	142,696	(35,914)	106,782

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Profit before tax	60,700,611	76,207,629
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (31 March 2021 : 25.17%, 31 March 2020 : 25.17%)	15,277,130	19,179,936
Tax effect of:		
Permanent differences	389,097	357,637
Prior period tax	-	100,648
Others	(155,000)	297,868
Tax expense as per profit or loss	15,511,227	19,936,089



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Income taxes (continued)

(d) Movement in deferred tax balances

	31 March 2021						
	Net balance 1 April 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Others	Net deferred tax asset/liability	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset							
Property, plant and equipment	(189,481)	539,730	-	-	350,249	-	350,249
Deferred Income	581,789	24,157	-	-	605,947	605,947	-
Employee benefits	1,396,397	(406,642)	(143,552)	-	846,203	846,203	-
Trade receivables	1,309,719	(153,508)	-	-	1,156,211	1,156,211	-
Tax assets (Liabilities)	3,098,425	3,737	(143,552)	-	2,958,610	2,608,361	350,249

(e) Movement in deferred tax balances

	31 March 2020						
	Net balance 1 April 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Others	Net deferred tax asset/liability	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax asset							
Property, plant and equipment	(44,731)	(144,749)	-	-	(189,481)	-	(189,481)
Deferred Income	563,671	18,118	-	-	581,789	581,789	-
Employee benefits	1,332,659	27,824	35,914	-	1,396,397	1,396,397	-
Trade receivables	1,654,992	(345,273)	-	-	1,309,719	1,309,719	-
Tax assets (Liabilities)	3,506,591	(444,080)	35,914	-	3,098,425	3,287,905	(189,481)

The company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered. Any changes in future taxable income would impact the recoverability of deferred tax assets.



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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

32. Financial instruments

1. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels are presented below. It does not include the fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if their carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value

31 March 2021	Note No.	Carrying amount				Fair value			
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial assets									
Investments	7	97,591	-	-	97,591	145,058	-	-	145,058
Loans - Non current	4	-	-	370,000	370,000	-	370,000	-	370,000
Trade receivables	8	-	-	89,447,386	89,447,386	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9	-	-	78,391,286	78,391,286	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than (iii) above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	10	-	-	370,000	370,000	-	-	-	-
Others	11	-	-	924,179	924,179	-	-	-	-
		97,591	-	169,502,851	169,600,442	145,058	370,000	-	515,058
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	16	-	-	15,673,646	15,673,646	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	17	-	-	22,845,270	22,845,270	-	-	-	-
		-	-	38,518,915	38,518,915	-	-	-	-

Note: There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year

31 March 2020	Note No.	Carrying amount				Fair value			
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	Total
Financial assets									
Investments	7	142,007	-	-	142,007	142,007	-	-	142,007
Loans - Non current	4	-	-	370,000	370,000	-	370,000	-	370,000
Trade receivables	8	-	-	147,516,130	147,516,130	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9	-	-	4,303,279	4,303,279	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than (iii) above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	10	-	-	355,000	355,000	-	-	-	-
Others	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		142,007	-	152,544,409	152,686,416	142,007	370,000	-	512,007
Financial liabilities									
Borrowings	15	-	-	3,245,236	3,245,236	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	16	-	-	3,317,004	3,317,004	-	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities	17	-	-	17,921,423	17,921,423	-	-	-	-
		-	-	24,483,663	24,483,663	-	-	-	-

Note: There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following tables show the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used:

Financial instruments measured at fair value

Type	Valuation technique
Non current financial assets / liabilities measured at amortised cost	Discounted cash flow technique : The valuation model considers present value of expected payments discounted using an appropriate

C. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.



Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management**ii. Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments.

Trade and other receivables

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

At 31 March 2021, the Company's most significant customer accounted for INR 9.36 million of the trade and other receivables carrying amount (31 March 2020: INR 79.50 million).

Summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows:

	Carrying Amount	31 March 2021	
		Weighted Average Loss Rate	Loss Allowance
Not due	85,040,669	0.0%	5,267
0-90 days	3,103,500	0.0%	1,157
90-180 days	50,000	0.2%	95
180-270 days	325,000	0.4%	1,244
270-360 days	268,000	0.9%	2,309
More than 360 days	5,254,190	87.2%	4,583,902
	<u>94,041,360</u>		<u>4,593,974</u>

	Carrying Amount	31 March 2020	
		Weighted Average Loss Rate	Loss Allowance
Not due	89,885,005	0.0%	24,859
0-90 days	44,855,566	0.1%	61,832
90-180 days	10,769,932	1.1%	113,221
180-270 days	1,487,550	2.8%	41,968
270-360 days	350,890	7.0%	24,649
More than 360 days	5,371,092	91.9%	4,937,376
	<u>152,720,035</u>		<u>5,203,905</u>

Expected credit loss assessment for customers as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (e.g. timeliness of payments, available press information etc.) and applying experienced credit judgement.

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine incurred and expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. Given that the macro economic indicators affecting customers of the Company have not undergone any substantial change, the Company expects the historical trend of minimal credit losses to continue.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 31 March 2018	13,648,455
Impairment loss recognised	1,584,047
Amounts written off	9,283,573
Balance as at 31 March 2019	5,948,930
Impairment loss reversed	(745,024)
Amounts written off	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	5,203,906
Impairment loss reversed	(609,931)
Amounts written off	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	4,593,974

The impairment loss at 31 March 2021 related to several customers that have defaulted on their payments to the Company and are not expected to be able to pay their outstanding balances, mainly due to economic circumstances.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents of INR 78.39 million at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: INR 4.30 million). The cash and cash equivalents are held with bank and financial institution counterparties with good credit ratings.

Investments

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by generally investing in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a good credit rating. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors or specific country risks.

Other than trade and other receivables, the Company has no other financial assets that are past due but not impaired.



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Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management**iii. Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has obtained fund and non-fund based working capital lines from various banks. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit which carry no/low mark to market risks. The Company monitors funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintaining financial flexibility.

Exposure to liquidity risk:

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments

31 March 2021	Carrying amount	Total	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Trade payable	15,673,646	15,673,646	15,673,646	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	22,845,270	22,845,270	22,845,270	-	-	-

31 March 2020	Carrying amount	Total	Upto 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Short term borrowings	3,245,236	3,245,236	3,245,236	-	-	-
Trade payable	3,317,004	3,317,004	3,317,004	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	17,921,423	17,921,423	17,921,423	-	-	-



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Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk. Thus, our exposure to market risk is a function of revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure in our foreign currency revenues and costs.



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Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company borrows funds in Indian Rupees to meet short term funding requirements. Interest on Short term borrowings is subject to floating interest rate and are repriced regularly. The sensitivity analysis detailed below have been determined based on the exposure to variable interest rates on the average outstanding amounts due to bankers over a year.

If the interest rates had been 1% higher / lower and all other variables held constant, the company's profit for the year ended 31st March, 2021 would have been decreased/increased by NIL. (PY 2019-20 : 32452.3611)



Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Limited

CIN: U24100MH2004PLC149464

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

33. Capital Management

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

As at 31st March, 2021, the Company has only one class of equity shares and has no long term debt. Consequent to such capital structure, there are no externally imposed capital requirements. The Company allocates its capital for distribution as dividend or re-investment into business based on its long term financial plans.



Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Limited

CIN: U24100MH2004PLC149464

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

Explanatory Information to the financial statement for the period ended 31 March 2021 contd

In Rupees

34 Related Party Disclosures, as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS 24) are given below:**A Relationships:****I Holding Company**

Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited

II Fellow Subsidiaries

Advanced Enzytech Solutions Limited

JC Biotech Private Limited

Scitech Specialities Private Limited (wef - 11.01.2021)

Advanced Enzymes, USA

Cal India Food International, USA (subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes USA, Inc.)

Advanced Supplementary Technologies Corporation, USA (Wholly owned subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes USA, Inc.)

Dynamic Enzymes Inc., USA (Wholly owned subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes USA)

Enzyme Innovation Inc., USA (Wholly owned subsidiary of Cal India Foods International)

Advanced Enzymes, Malaysia Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia (Wholly owned subsidiary of Advanced Enzyme Technologies Limited w.e.f. 12 March 2018)

Advanced Enzymes Europe B.V., Netherland

Evovx Technologies GMBH, Germany (Wholly owned subsidiary of Advanced Enzymes Europe B. V.)

III Key Management Personnel**Managing Director :**

Mr. Omprakash B. Singh

B. Nature of transactions:

The following transactions were carried out with the related parties mentioned in A above, in the ordinary course of business.

	Holding Company		KMP	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
1 Purchases of Goods				
Advanced Enzyme Technologies Ltd	188,634,642	221,037,577	-	-
2 Reimbursement of expenses				
Advanced Enzyme Technologies Ltd	-	-	-	-
3 Remuneration to Directors & their Relatives				
Mr. Omprakash B. Singh	-	-	7,779,492	7,779,514
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020		
4 Accounts Payable				
Advanced Enzyme Technologies Ltd	14,572,121	2,184,218	-	-
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020		
5 Dividend Paid				
Advanced Enzyme Technologies Ltd	19,200,000	23,100,000	-	-
Mr. Omprakash B. Singh	-	-	12,800,000	15,400,000

6 Managing Director of the Company has given personal guarantee in respect of Cash Credit facility taken from Citi Bank. (refer note 15)

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties; The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. For the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.



Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Limited

CIN: U24100MH2004PLC149464

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2021

- 35 As required by section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 and Rules therein, a Corporate social responsibility committee has been formed by the Company. The Company has spent the following amount during the year towards corporate social responsibility (CSR) for activities listed under schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.
- a. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the financial year Rs. 15,26,150/- (previous year Rs. 14,20,341/-).
- b. Amount spent by the Company during the year on purpose other than construction/ acquisition of assets is Rs. 15,46,000/- (previous year Rs. 14,21,000/-)

36 Dues to Micro and Small enterprises under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006; (MSMED)

The information given below and included in Trade Payable (Note 16) regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED	116,025	113,400

Note: Other information/ disclosures relating to payments made beyond appointed date, interest accrued & paid and cumulative interest are not applicable, being Nil.

For M M Nissim & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no. 107122W/W100672


N Kashinath
Partner
M. No.: 36490
Place : Mumbai
Date : 17 May, 2021
U/DIN - 21036490AAAAFT4640



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Advanced Bio-Agro Tech Limited

CIN No: U24100MH2004PLC149464


O. P. Singh
Managing Director
DIN: 00015162
Place : Pune
Date : 17 May, 2021


Mukund M. Kabra
Director
DIN: 00148294
Place : Nashik
Date : 17 May, 2021


Beni P. Rauka
Director
DIN: 00295213
Place : Mumbai
Date : 17 May, 2021