

MAPSS AND COMPANY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Federal Agro Industries Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, the statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

On the facts and circumstances of the company and the audit, we determine that there are no key audit matters to communicate.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards (AS) 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 standalone financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act subject to the matters specified in key audit matters and other matters.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements.

g) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

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

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

i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its consolidated financial statements. Refer Note no. 38 to the consolidated financial statements.

ii. The Company has not made any provision against the pending litigation as the company believes that these claims are not tenable and hence no provisioning made by the company.

iii. There were no amounts as on 31st March 2023, which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed

funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material mis-statement.

v. As stated in note 2.16 to the accompanying standalone financial statement, the Board of Directors of the company has recognizes a liability to pay dividend to equity holders of the parent when the distribution is authorized, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the company. As per corporate laws in India , a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity. Company has declared and paid dividend during the period under review.

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for books of account to have the feature of audit trail, edit log and related matters in the accounting software used by the Company, is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), is currently not applicable.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor’s Report) Order, 2020 (the “Order”) issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we have given “Annexure B” a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For MAPSS AND COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 012796C



CA GYAN CHANDRA MISKA
Partner
Membership No. 078183
UDIN: 23078183BGVUVN4398
Date : 29-07-2023
Place: Ghaziabad

Annexure 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Federal Agro Industries Private Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financials Statements under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Federal Agro Industries Private Limited (the "Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements 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 (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements .

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

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

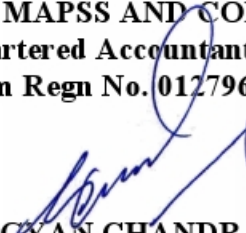

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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 with reference to standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to standalone financial statements 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 ICAI.

For MAPSS AND COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 012796C



CA GYAN CHANDRA MISHRA
Partner
Membership No. 078183
UDIN: 23078183BGVUVN4398
Date : 29-07-2023
Place : Ghaziabad

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Federal Agro Industries Private Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that: We report that:

(i) (a) (A) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;

(B) No Intangible assets during the period under review;

(b) As explained to us, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which all Property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with the programme, certain Property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the company except the following:-

Description of Property	Gross carrying value	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held - indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in name of company
NIL					

(d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) As explained to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) As explained to us, physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. No discrepancy of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on physical verification of stocks by the management as compared to book records.

(b) The company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crore, in aggregate,

at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, company has not any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties, hence (iii)(b) is not required to report.;

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, company has not any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties, hence (iii)(c) is not required to report.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, company has not any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties, hence (iii)(d) is not required to report.

(e) No loan or advance in the nature of loan granted which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.

Name of Party	Amount renewed or extended	% of total loan	Remark, if any
	Nil		

(f) The company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security, provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with except non-charging of interest on the loan.

(v) The company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits covered under sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the records made available to us, company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us there were no outstanding statutory dues as on 31st of March, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) that have not been deposited on account of any dispute except following: (if applicable) :

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where Dispute is Pending	Remarks, if Any
			<i>Nil</i>		

(viii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, there were no transactions related to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained, except for:

Nature of the fund raised	Name of the lender	Amount diverted (Rs.)	Purpose for which amount was sanctioned	Purpose for which amount was utilized	Remarks
			<i>Nil</i>		

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purposes.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures,

(f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

(g) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year, hence (ix)(g) is not required to report.

(x) (a)The company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer

(including debt instruments) during the year.

(b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year.

(xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given by the management, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year;

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received by the company.

(xii) The company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, clause xii is not applicable on the company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) In our Opinion and based on our examination, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) In our Opinion and based on our examination, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934,

(c) In our Opinion and based on our examination, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

(d) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Group does not have any CIC as part of the Group.

(xvii) Based on our examination, the company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(xxi) There have been no qualifications or adverse remarks in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For MAPSS AND COMPANY

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 012796C

CA GYAN CHANDRA MISRA

Partner

Membership No. 078183

Date: 29-07-2023

UDIN : 23078183BGVUVN4398

Place: Ghaziabad



Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

(in 000' Rupees)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
(A) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	(3)	2,63,802	2,66,593
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	(7)	7,068	5,197
(c) Income tax assets		17,828	16,344
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	(8)	6,451	6,897
Total non-current assets		2,95,149	2,95,031
(B) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	(4)	65,489	49,312
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	(5)	30,918	2,01,086
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	(6)	11,341	3,507
(c) Other assets	(9)	62,956	85,007
Total current assets		1,70,704	3,38,912
Total assets		4,65,853	6,33,943
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(A) Equity			
(a) Share capital	(10)	9,740	9,740
(b) Other equity	(11)	3,52,941	2,75,801
Total equity		3,62,681	2,85,541
(B) Liabilities			
(I) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Provision	(15)	6,539	8,187
Total non-current liabilities		6,539	8,187
(II) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprises	(12)	63,879	2,76,072
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises			
(ii) Other financial liabilities	(13)	6,052	13,826
(b) Other liabilities	(14)	11,771	49,621
(c) Provisions	(15)	652	696
(d) Current tax liabilities		14,279	-
Total current liabilities		96,633	3,40,215
Total Equity and Liabilities		4,65,853	6,33,943

Significant accounting policies

1 - 2

The accompanying notes from 1 to 35 form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

FOR MAPSS AND COMPANY

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 012796C



CA Gyan Chandra Misra

Partner

Membership Number: 078183

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 29.07.2023

UDIN : 23078183BGVUVN4398

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

CIN : U15400DL2013PTC253044

Sd/-
Mohd shaheed Hameed
Director
DIN : 09137357
Place : Agra
Date :

Sd/-
Gulzeb Ahmed
Director
DIN : 06546660
Place : Agra
Date :

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(in 000' Rupees)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Income			
(a) Revenue from operations	(16)	1,36,79,895	1,04,30,800
(b) Other income	(17)	374	175
(1) Total Income		1,36,80,269	1,04,30,975
Expenses			
(a) Cost of Materials Consumed	(18)	1,23,20,506	94,26,086
(b) Changes in Inventories of Finished goods & Process goods	(19)	6,422	(49,312)
(c) Employee benefits expense	(20)	2,06,597	3,26,227
(d) Finance costs	(21)	-	3
(e) Depreciation expense	(22)	25,504	24,994
(f) Other expenses	(23)	10,17,821	6,47,042
(2) Total Expenses		1,35,76,850	1,03,75,040
(3) Profit before Tax (1-2)		1,03,419	55,935
(a) Current tax	(30)	25,538	14,381
(b) Tax expense relating to prior years			
(c) Deferred tax charge / (credit)		446	(316)
(4) Total tax expense		25,984	14,065
(5) Profit for the year (3-4)		77,436	41,870
(6) Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
(1) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
(a) Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans		(295)	383.00
(b) Income tax on items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Total other comprehensive loss		(295)	383
(7) Total comprehensive loss for the year (5-6)		77,141	42,253
Earnings per share	(29)		
(1) Basic EPS (in Rupees)		79.50	42.99
(2) Diluted EPS (in Rupees)		79.50	42.99

Significant accounting policies

1 - 2

The accompanying notes from 1 to 35 form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

FOR MAPSS AND COMPANY

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 012796C



CA Gyan Chandra Misra

Partner

Membership Number: 078183

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 29.07.2023

UDIN : 23078183BGVUVN4398

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

CIN : U15400DL2013PTC253044

Sd/-

Mohd shaheed Hameed

Director

DIN : 09137357

Place : Agra

Date :

Sd/-

Gulzeb Ahmed

Director

DIN : 06546660

Place : Agra

Date :

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

(in 000' Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(A) Cashflow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	1,03,419	55,935
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortization	25,504	24,994
Gratuity expense	(1,987)	2,946
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	157
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	1,26,937	84,032
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) in Inventory	(16,177)	(49,312)
Decrease in Trade Receivable	1,70,167	(2,01,086)
(Increase) in other financial assets	(1,871)	(409)
Increase in other current assets	22,051	(79,864)
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables	(2,12,193)	2,34,827
(Decrease) / Increase in other financial liabilities	(7,774)	13,826
Increase in provision	-	6,320
(Decrease) / Increase in other current liabilities	(37,850)	48,624
Cash generated from operations	43,291	56,959
Tax paid (net of refunds)	(12,744)	(32,078)
Net cashflow from operating activities	30,547	24,881
(B) Cashflow from investing activities		
(Purchase) / Sales of Property, plant and equipment	(22,713)	(16,987)
Net cashflow from investing activities	(22,713)	(16,987)
(C) Cashflow from financing activities		
Interest paid on borrowing	-	-
Repayment of Borrowings	-	(7,610)
Net cashflow from financing activities	-	(7,610)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	7,834	284
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,507	3,223
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11,341	3,507
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:		
Cash in hand	7,257	574
Balance with banks:		
In current accounts	3,930	2,933
Deposits with maturity of less than 3 months	154	
Total cash and cash equivalents	11,341	3,507

Note:

The cashflow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting standard (Ind AS 7) Statement of cash flows' as specified under section 133 of the Companies Act,2013.

As per our report of even date attached.

FOR MAPSS AND COMPANY

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 012796C



CA Gyan Chand Misra

Partner

Membership Number: 078183

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 29.07.2023

UDIN : 23078183BGVUVN4398

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

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Place : Agra

Date :

Sd/-

Gulzeb Ahmed

Director

DIN : 06546660

Place : Agra

Date :

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

0

(A) Share capital

(in 000' Rupees)

Particulars	Amount
Equity share capital	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	9,740
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	9,740
Balance as at April 1, 2022	9,740
Changes in equity share capital during the period	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	9,740

(B) Other equity

(in 000' Rupees)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Total equity
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Items Other comprehensive income	
Balance as at March 31, 2021	1,25,320	1,08,228	-	2,33,548
Profit for the year		41,870	383	42,253
Balance as at March 31, 2022	1,25,320	1,50,098	383	2,75,801
Profit for the period		77,436	(295)	77,141
Balance as at March 31, 2023	1,25,320	2,27,533	88	3,52,941

(C) Nature and purpose of reserves

(a) Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date net of appropriations. It is available for distribution to Shareholders.

(b) Securities Premium

The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in Securities Premium. It can be used only in accordance with provisions of Companies Act, 2013 for specified purposes.

The accompanying notes from 1 to 35 form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

FOR MAPSS AND COMPANY

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 012796C

CA Gyan Chandra Misra

Partner

Membership Number: 078183

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 29.07.2023

UDIN : 23078183BGVUVN4398

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

CIN : U15400DL2013PTC253044

Sd/-

Mohd shaheed Hameed

Director

DIN : 09137357

Place : Agra

Date :

Sd/-

Gulzeb Ahmed

Director

DIN : 06546660

Place : Agra

Date :

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

1 Corporate information

Federal Agro industries Private Limited ("the Company") is domiciled and incorporated in India and it is an unlisted Company. The registered office of the Company is situated at Flat No. 903 9th Floor Akashdeep building bara khamba road, New Delhi DL 110001 India. The Company is engaged in the business of Manufacturing and exporting of Buffalo Frozen Meat and Meat Products operating in State of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Bihar and Maharashtra. The financial statements of the company for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved and authorized for issue by board of directors in their meeting held on May 31, 2023.

Significant accounting policies

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statements.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees "INR Thousands (Rs 000)" which is also the Company's functional currency.

2.01 Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost includes its purchase price including non-refundable taxes and duties, directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its present location and condition.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted in the line with revisions to accounting estimates.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net disposal proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value method at estimated useful life, which is in line with the estimated useful life as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Assets	Useful life (years)
Office equipment	10
Plant and Machinery	15
Building	30
Vehicles	8
Land	-

Fixed Assets costing each less than Rs. 5,000/- are depreciated fully in the year of acquisition.

2.02 Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Consideration is given at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment of the carrying amount of the Company's each class of the property, plant and equipment or intangible assets. If any indication exists, an asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor. Intangible under development are tested for impairment annually.

2.03 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- ▶ Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- ▶ Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- ▶ Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- ▶ Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

2.04 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as

- ▶ Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
 - ▶ Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
 - ▶ Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable
- For financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the balance sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amount approximates fair value due to short term maturity of these instruments.

The Company recognises the transfer between the levels of fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the changes has occurred.

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

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

- ▶ Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- ▶ Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

2.05 Revenue from contract with customers

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring services to a customer. The Company identifies the performance obligations in its contracts with customers and recognises revenue as and when the performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue from inter-company arrangement is recognised based on transaction price which is at arm's length based on transfer pricing arrangement.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Sale of products :

Revenue from sale of products is recognised when the control and ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer, on delivery of the goods to the ultimate consumer.

Interest income:

Interest income is accrued on time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

2.06 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- ▶ Raw materials: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
- ▶ Finished goods and work in progress: cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
- ▶ Traded goods: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Initial cost of inventories includes the transfer of gains and losses on qualifying cash flow hedges, recognised in OCI, in respect of the purchases of raw materials.

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

2.07 Taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

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

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised using balance sheet approach at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purpose at the reporting date.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax where the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

Current and deferred tax for the year

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

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

2.08 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions:

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent Liabilities:

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

2.09 Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of financial asset. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section 2.4 for Revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- ▶ Financial assets at amortised cost
- ▶ Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- ▶ Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses
- ▶ Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition

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

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

A 'financial asset' is measured at FVOCI if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category includes investments in mutual funds. Dividends on such investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established.

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired, if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged and the type of hedge relationship designated.

Forward contracts are used to hedge forecast transactions, the Group generally designates only the change in fair value of the forward contract related to the spot component as the hedging instrument. Gains or losses relating to the effective portion of the change in the spot component of the forward contracts are recognized in other comprehensive income in cash flow hedging reserve within equity. In some cases, the entity may designate the full change in fair value of the forward contract (including forward points) as the hedging instrument. In such cases, the gains and losses relating to the effective portion of the change in fair value of the entire forward contract are recognized in the cash flow hedging reserve within equity.

2.10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise of cash balances at banks, on hand cash balances and demand deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. In the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, cash at bank, demand deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

2.11 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit for the year after deducting any attributable tax thereto for the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.12 Segment Reporting

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Inter segment sales and transfers are reflected at market prices. Unallocable items includes general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment Policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the standalone financial statements of the Company as a whole. Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment on an appropriate basis, if any.

2.13 Significant accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's Standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances existing when the Standalone financial statements were prepared. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates is recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future year affected.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements which have significant effect on the amounts Recognized in the Standalone financial statements:

a. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets: Determination of the estimated useful life of tangible assets and intangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be Capitalized. Useful life of tangible assets is based on the life specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and also as per management estimate for certain category of assets. Assumption also need to be made, when company assesses, whether as asset may be Capitalized and which components of the cost of the assets may be capitalized.

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

b. Contingencies: Management judgement is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/ claim/ litigation against company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

c. Fair value measurements and valuation processes : Some of the Companies assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The Management determines the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs for the fair value measurements. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company used market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Company engaged third party qualified valuers to perform the valuations in order to determine the fair values based on the appropriate valuation techniques and inputs to fair value measurements such as Discounted Cash Flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

d. Estimation of defined benefit plans :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 obligation.

e. Tax expense :Tax expense is calculated using applicable tax rate and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted. In arriving at taxable profit and all tax bases of assets and liabilities, the Group determines the taxability based on tax enactments, relevant judicial pronouncements and tax expert opinions, and makes appropriate provisions which includes an estimation of the likely outcome of any open tax assessments / litigations. Any difference is recognized on closure of assessment or in the period in which they are agreed.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation and unused tax credits could be utilised.

2.14 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

(3) Property, plant and equipment

(in 000' Rupees)

Particulars	Tangible Assets					Total Tangible Assets
	Land (Freehold)	Building	Vehicles	Plant and Machinery	Office Equipment	
Gross carrying amount						
As at April 01, 2022	1,01,942	1,32,473	1,650	82,694	2,232	3,20,991
Additions	-	5,960	5,529	8,754	2,470	22,714
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	1,01,942	1,38,433	7,179	91,449	4,701	3,43,704
Accumulated depreciation						
As at April 01, 2022	-	22,139	800	30,550	910	54,399
Charge for the year	-	11,113	1,501	12,033	857	25,504
On disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	-	33,252	2,301	42,584	1,768	79,903
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	1,01,942	1,05,182	4,877	48,865	2,934	2,63,802
Gross carrying amount						
As at April 01, 2021	1,01,942	1,16,478	1,060	82,694	1,830	3,04,005
Additions	-	15,995	590	-	402	16,987
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	1,01,942	1,32,473	1,650	82,694	2,232	3,20,992
Accumulated depreciation						
As at April 01, 2021	-	11,433	430	17,028	514	29,405
Charge for the year	-	10,706	370	13,522	396	24,994
On disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	-	22,139	800	30,550	910	54,399
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	1,01,942	1,10,334	850	52,144	1,322	2,66,593

Note : The Company does not hold any immovable properties in its own name.

Note : Land and building at Village Behra , Barwala Road, dera Bassi, District Mohali, Punjab is offered as exclusive charge against the working capital demand loan taken by the parent Company HMA Agro Industries Limited.

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

(in 000' Rupees)

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(4) Inventories		
(Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Finished goods	42,890	49,312
Stores and spares and other materials	22,599	-
Total inventories	65,489	49,312

(5) Trade receivables

Trade receivables		
-Unsecured, considered good - related party (Refer note 26)	28,673	1,85,696
-Unsecured, considered good - others	2,245	15,390
Total trade receivables	30,918	2,01,086

Ageing of Trade receivable

March 31, 2023

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	1,472	29,446	-	-	30,918
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	1,472.17	29,446.21	-	-	30,918

March 31, 2022

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 6 Months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	2,01,086	1	-	2,01,097
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	2,01,086	1	-	2,01,097

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in hand	7,257	574
Balance with banks		
In current accounts	3,930	2,933
Deposits with maturity of less than 3 months	154	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	11,341	3,507

(7) Other financial assets

Non-current financial assets

(Measured at fair value through profit and loss)

Security deposits	7,068	5,197
Total Non-current financial assets	7,068	5,197

(8) Deferred tax assets (net)

Significant components of deferred tax assets (net)

Deferred tax assets

Difference between book and tax value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Gratuity	329	755
Total Deferred tax assets	6,451	6,897

Movements in deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

Particulars	Gratuity	Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	Total
At April 1, 2021	-	6,581	6,581
(Charged) / Credited			
- to profit or loss	851	(439)	412
- to other comprehensive income	(96)	-	(96)
At March 31, 2022	755	6,142	6,897
(Charged) / Credited			
- to profit or loss	(500)	(20)	(520)
- to other comprehensive income	74	-	74
At March 31, 2023	329	6,122	6,451

(9) Other assets

Unsecured, considered good

Current assets

Prepaid expenses	3,957	5,302
Advance to suppliers	43,152	75,551
Balance with government authorities	15,848	4,154
Total other current assets	62,956	85,007

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

(in 000' Rupees)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(10) Equity share capital		
Authorised		
March 31, 2023: 1,000,000 [March 31, 2022: 1,000,000] equity shares of Rs.10 each	10,000	10,000
	10,000	10,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
March 31, 2023: 974,000 [March 31, 2022: 974,000] equity shares of Rs. 10 each	9,740	9,740
	9,740	9,740

(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares				
At the commencement of the year	9,74,000	9,740	9,74,000	9,740
Shares issued during the year				
	9,74,000	9,740	9,74,000	9,740

(b) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	% of total shares in the class	Number of shares	% of total shares in the class	Number of shares
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up held by				
HMA Agro Industries Industries	60%	5,84,400	-	-
Mohd. Ashraf Oureshi	40%	3,89,800	70%	6,81,800
Wajid Ahmed	-	-	30%	2,92,200

(c) Shares held by Promoter of the Company

Promoter Name	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares
HMA Agro Industries Limited	5,84,400	-	5,84,400	60%
Mohd. Ashraf Oureshi	3,89,600	-	3,89,600	40%
Total	9,74,000	-	9,74,000	100%
				% change during the year
				60%
				40%
				100%

(d) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity 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.

(e) There were no shares allotted pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash or as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or any shares bought back.

(f) No dividend is declared by the Company during the period ended March 31, 2023 and years ended March 31, 2022.

(in 000' Rupees)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(11) Other equity		
Securities premium	1,25,320	1,25,320
Retained earnings	2,27,533	1,50,098
Other comprehensive income	88	383
Total other equity	3,52,941	2,75,801
Retained earnings		
At the commencement of the year/ period	1,50,098	1,08,228
Loss for the year	77,436	41,870
At the end of the year	2,27,534	1,50,098
Other comprehensive income		
At the commencement of the year	383	-
Recognized during the year	(295)	383
As the year end	88	383
Securities premium		
At the commencement of the year	-	-
Movement during the year	1,25,320	1,25,320
As the year end	1,25,320	1,25,320

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

(in 000' Rupees)

Particulars	As at					
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022				
(12) Trade payables						
Current trade payables						
Trade payables						
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprises		2,71,980				
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		4,092				
- Others	41,102					
- Related parties (Refer note 26)	22,777					
Total current trade payables	63,879	2,76,072				
The Company has the process of identification of 'suppliers' registered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development ('MSMED') Act, 2006, by obtaining confirmations from all suppliers. The Company has not received intimation from any of the 'suppliers' regarding their status under MSMED Act, 2006 and hence disclosures if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year end together with interest paid/payable as required have not been furnished.						
Ageing of trade payable						
March 31, 2023						
Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	58,443	3,920	1,516	-	-	63,879
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	58,443	3,920	1,516	-	-	63,879
March 31, 2022						
Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,76,072	-	-	-	-	2,76,072
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,76,072	-	-	-	-	2,76,072
(13) Other financial liabilities						
Employees related payables		6,052				13,826
Total Other current		6,052				13,826
(14) Other liabilities						
Current liabilities						
Advances from customer		11,200				20,192
Statutory dues payable *		572				29,428
Total other current liabilities		11,771				49,621
*Includes liability towards Tax deducted at source, Professional tax and Provident fund						
(15) Provisions						
Non Current						
Gratuity expense (Refer note 24)		6,539				8,187
Total		6,539				8,187
Current						
Gratuity expense (Refer note 24)		652				696
Total		652				696

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

(in 000' Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(16) Revenue from operations		
Sale of Products	1,36,79,895	1,03,70,897
Less: Discount	-	(97)
Other operating revenue	-	-
Facility utilisation income	-	60,000
Total other Revenue from operations	1,36,79,895	1,04,30,800
(17) Other income		
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	157
Miscellaneous income	374	18
Total other income	374	175
(18) Cost of Raw Material Consumed		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add : Purchases during the year	1,23,20,506	94,26,086
Less : Inventory at the end of the year	-	-
Total	1,23,20,506	94,26,086
(19) Change in inventories in Finished Goods and Process Goods		
Inventories at the beginning of year		
Finished Goods	49,312	-
Inventories at the end of year		
Finished Goods	(42,890)	(49,312)
Total	6,422	(49,312)
(20) Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries, bonus and other allowances	2,03,447	3,19,501
Gratuity expense (Refer note 24)	(1,987)	2,946
Contribution to provident funds (Refer note 24)	2,305	2,227
Staff welfare expenses	2,832	1,552
Total employee benefits expenses	2,06,597	3,26,227
(21) Finance costs		
Interest on statutory dues	-	3
Total finance cost	-	3
(22) Depreciation expense		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer note 3)	25,504	24,994
Total depreciation expense	25,504	24,994
(23) Other expenses		
Power & fuel	3,21,882	2,43,858
Cooling and freezing charges	2,47,132	892
Packing expenses	2,36,488	1,90,983
Repairs and maintenance :		
- Plant & machinery	94,571	86,622
- Building	20,313	12,926
Consumable expenses	39,987	29,350
Rent, rates and taxes	20,296	51,032
Cleaning expenses	12,182	8,053
Freight & other charges	6,703	4,464
Fees & taxes	5,868	4,900
Security expenses	2,955	6,633
Printing & stationery expenses	2,382	1,778
Legal & professional expenses	1,238	1,641
Corporate social responsibility	1,700	-
Communication expenses	976	172
Vehicle running and maintenance expenses	621	266
Computer expenses	556	368
Travelling & conveyance expenses	474	575
Insurance expenses	308	560
Testing expense	653	526
Auditor remuneration (Refer note 23a below)	200	25
Bank charges	147	-
Commission expenses	90	-
Membership & subscription	-	356
Postage & courier	-	34
Miscellaneous expenses	2,100	1,028
Total other expenses	10,17,821	6,47,042
(23a) Auditors Remuneration		
For statutory audit	25	25
For others	175	-
Total	200	25

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

(24) Employee benefits

(a) Defined contribution plan

The Company has a defined contribution plan in respect of provident fund. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the Government of India. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

(in 000' Rupees)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Employer's contribution to provident fund	2,305	2,227

Included in 'Contribution to provident fund' under employee benefits expense (Refer note (20))

(b) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity:

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit obligation. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on death or resignation or retirement at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The actuarial valuation of the defined benefit obligation was carried out at the balance sheet date. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

(in 000' Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate as at 31 March	7.20%	6.90%
Future salary increases	5.00%	5.00%
Attrition rate	10.00%	10.00%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)
	Ultimate -100%	Ultimate -100%
Weighted average duration of the obligation	7.5 Years	8 Years

Notes:

- Discount rate: The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities for the estimated term of the obligations.
- Salary escalation rate: The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.
- Gratuity expense for the three months ended September 30, 2022 is calculated on an estimate basis by the management. The Group values gratuity expenses on a half yearly basis.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and movements in the net defined benefit obligation (DBO) are as follows :

(in 000' Rupees)

Change in the present value of obligation	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	8,883	-
Interest cost	613	411
Past service cost	(4,257)	-
Current service cost	1,657	2,535
Benefits paid	-	-
Remeasurement due to		
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	(159)	(296)
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising on account of experience changes	454	(87)
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising on account of demographical assumptions	-	-
Transfer In/out	-	6,320
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	7,191	8,883

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

(in 000' Rupees)

Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of assets	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Present value of funded obligation at the end of the year	7,191	8,883
Funded Status [Surplus/ (Deficit)]	7,191	8,883

(in 000' Rupees)

Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current service cost	1,657	2,535
Past service cost	(4,257)	-
Interest cost	613	411
Total expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss	(1,987)	2,946

(in 000' Rupees)

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Remeasurements during the year due to		
Changes in financial assumptions	(159)	(296)
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	454	(87)
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income during the year	295	(383)

(c) Sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in weighted principal assumptions is:

Impact on present benefit obligation

(in 000' Rupees)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount rate +100 basis points	(488)	(671)
Discount rate -100 basis points	558	774
Salary increase rate +100 basis points	565	781
Salary increase rate -100 basis points	(502)	(688)
Attrition Rate +100 basis points%	(2)	5
Attrition Rate -100 basis points%	(5)	(18)

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice it is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. The methods and types of assumption used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to previous period.

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

(25) Fair value measurement

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 — Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs are other than quoted prices included within 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 are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value those includes cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables and trade payables.

(a) Financial instruments by category

March 31, 2023		(in 000' Rupees)	
Particulars	Carrying amount		Fair value
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Level
Financial assets			
Non-Current			
Others financial assets	-	7,068	-
Current			
Trade receivable	-	30,918	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	11,341	-
Total financial assets	-	49,328	
Financial liabilities			
Current			
Trade payables	-	63,879	-
Other financial liabilities	-	6,052	-
Total financial liabilities	-	69,931	-

March 31, 2022		(in 000' Rupees)	
Particulars	Carrying amount		Fair value
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Level
Financial assets			
Non-Current			
Others financial assets		5,197	
Current			
Trade receivable		2,01,086	
Cash and cash equivalents		3,507	-
Total financial assets	-	2,09,790	
Financial liabilities			
Current			
Trade payables		2,76,072	-
Other financial liabilities		13,826	
Total financial liabilities	-	2,89,898	-

(C) Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, Trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 approximate the fair value. Difference between carrying amounts and fair values of other financial assets and other financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost is not significant in each of the periods presented.

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

(26) Related party transactions

(a) Related parties

Sr. No	Name of the party	Nature of relationship
1	HMA Agro Industries Limited	Holding Company
2	United Farm Product Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
3	Laal Agro food Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
4	HMA Food Export Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
5	HMA Consumer Private Limited	Relative of KMP are director
6	HMA Leather Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Relative of KMP are director
7	Black Gold Tanners	Enterprise owned by KMP
8	Gulzeb Ahmed	Relative of KMP
9	Mohmad Ashraf Qureshi	Relative of KMP
10	Mohmad Kamil Qureshi	Relative of KMP
11	Mohmad Mehmood Qureshi	Relative of KMP
12	Parvez Alaam	Relative of KMP
13	Zulfiqar Ahmed	Relative of KMP
14	Wazid Ahmed	Relative of KMP

(b) Key managerial personnel

Sr. No	Particulars	Nature of relationship
1	Mohd Shahid Hameed	Director
2	Gulzeb Ahmed	Director
3	Gulzair Ahmed (w.e.f April 04, 2022)	Director
4	Bhumika Parwani (w.e.f October 29, 2022)	Director
5	Sohini Bansal (w.e.f January 01, 2023)	Director

(c) Details of transactions with related parties

(in 000' Rupees)

Sr. No	Nature of Transaction	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
A	Transactions		
	Sales		
	HMA Agro Industries Private Limited	1,21,93,784	24,229
	Facility utilisation services	-	60,000
	United Farm Product Private Limited	425	-
	Black Gold Tanners	8,694	-
	Cooling and freezing charges		
	HMA Food Export Private Limited	1,41,549	-
	Purchases		
	HMA Agro Industries Private Limited	1,728	87,35,947
	Laal Agro food Private Limited	-	645
	United Farm Product Private Limited	383	-
	Reimbursement of expenses incurred on behalf of		
	Laal Agro food Private Limited	-	531
	HMA Agro Industries Private Limited	-	3,773
	Advances given		
	HMA Leather Exports Pvt. Ltd.	1,403	-
	Advances received		
	HMA Leather Exports Pvt. Ltd.	1,403	-
	Borrowings paid back		
	Gulzeb Ahmed	-	415
	Mohmad Ashraf Qureshi	-	420
	Mohmad Kamil Qureshi	-	5,000
	Mohmad Mehmood Qureshi	-	420
	Parvez Alaam	-	105
	Zulfiqar Ahmed	-	415
	Wazid Ahmed	-	835
	Guarantee given for the Parent Company		
	HMA Agro Industries Limited	-	24,00,000

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

Sr. No	Nature of Transaction	Year Ended March 31,2023	Year Ended March 31,2022
B	Closing balances		
	Trade payable		
	LAAL Agro food Private Limited	531	531
	HMA Consumer Private Limited	-	3,561
	HMA Food Export Private Limited	16,746	-
	Trade receivable		
	HMA Agro Industries Limited	17,857	1,85,276
	United Farm Product Private Limited	470	420
	Black Gold Tanners	10,346	-

Sr no.	Commitments	Year Ended March 31,2023	Year Ended March 31,2022
C	Commitments		
	Guarantee given for the Parent Company		
	HMA Agro Industries Limited	24,00,000	24,00,000

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 settlement occurs in cash. 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.

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

(27) Financial risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The Board holds regular meetings on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has in place comprehensive risk management policy in order to identify measure, monitor and mitigate various risks pertaining to its business. Along with the risk management policy, an adequate internal control system, commensurate to the size and complexity of its business, is maintained to align with the philosophy of the Company. Together they help in achieving the business goals and objectives consistent with the Company's strategies to prevent inconsistencies and gaps between its policies and practices. The management reviews the adequacy and effectiveness of the risk management policy and internal control system. The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies.

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk and
- Market risk

a). 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.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which Company operates and other macro-economic factors.

Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on its credit worthiness and historical dealings with the Company, market intelligence and goodwill. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The management uses a simplified approach for the purpose of computation of expected credit loss for trade receivables and other receivables.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost includes deposits and capital advances for immovable properties etc. Credit risk related to these financial assets are managed by monitoring the recoveries of such amounts on regular basis and the Company does not perceive any credit risk related to these financial assets.

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and other deposits with banks is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by external credit rating agencies, accordingly the Company considers that the related credit risk is low.

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

b). 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.

The Company's treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining liquidity through investments in liquid funds. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The below table analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on their contractual maturities. The amounts disclosed in the table are contractual undiscounted cash flows, balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Particulars	(in 000' Rupees)	
	<12months	>12months
March 31, 2023		
Trade payables	58,443	5,436
Other financial liabilities	6,052	-
March 31, 2022		
Trade payables	2,76,072	-
Other financial liabilities	13,826	-

(c). Market risk

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates – 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 and long term debt. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk and the market value of the investments. Thus, the exposure to market risk is a function of investing and revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currency.

(i). Currency risk

The Company does not transact in any currency other than functional currency, hence the Company is not exposed to currency risk.

(ii). 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's deposits are all at fixed rate and are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

The Company has assessed no exposure to fluctuating change of market interest rates.

(iii). Capital Risk Management

The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to its shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business.

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

(28) Ratio Analysis and its elements

(a)	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% change	Reason for variance
	Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.77	1.00	77.33%	Decrease in current liabilities.
	Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.24	0.16	50.88%	Substantial increase in profit.
	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	442.45	51.87	752.96%	Substantial increase in revenue
	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	184.69	-8,006.53	-102.31%	Substantial increase in revenue
	Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	0.01	0.00	41.02%	
	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	37.43	36.33	3.03%	

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

(29) Earnings per share

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company (in '000 Rupees)	77,436	41,870
Weighted average number of equity shares	9,74,000	9,74,000
Earnings per share (basic)	79.50	42.99
Earnings per share (diluted)	79.50	42.99
Face value per equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00

(30) Income tax expense

This notes provides analysis of company's income tax expense, amounts that are recognised directly in equity and how the tax expense is affected by non-assessable and non-deductible items. It also explains significant estimates in relation to the Company's tax position.

(a) Income tax expense is as follows:

Particulars	(in 000' Rupees)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Profit and loss		
Current tax	25,538	14,381
Deferred tax	446	(316)
Total tax expense	25,984	14,065
Income tax expense	25,984	14,065

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit computed by applying income tax rate:

Particulars	(in 000' Rupees)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit/Loss before tax	1,03,419	55,935
Tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	26,029	14,078
Others	(45)	(13)
Income tax expense	25,984	14,065

(31) Segment reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker for assessing the Company's performance and allocating the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

The Company is engaged into business of Manufacturing and exporting of Buffalo Frozen Meat and Meat Products which is single reportable business segment. Hence the Company's financial statements reflect the position for a reportable segment and no separate disclosure is required. The company operates in India and no reportable geographical segment.

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at March 31, 2023

(32) Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period,
- (iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (vii) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

- (33) Contingent liability : The Company is the party to joint Corporate guarantee given to financial institution for borrowings taken by HMA Agro Industries Limited. Total amount of joint guarantee given is Rs 2,400,000 thousands in current year (March 31, 2022 : 2,400,000 thousands).

A search was carried out on November 5, 2022 by the Income-tax authorities at various locations of the Company under Section 132 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Panchama's in respect of the above searches were prepared recording the search proceedings conducted by the various Income-tax officers at these locations of the Company, . Thereafter, proceedings have been initiated by the Revenue authorities under various provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 and no demand has been raised till the date of approval of these financial statements against the Company . The Company is not able to estimate the liabilities under this search and hence no amount is provided for in the books on account as of year ended March 31, 2023. Also, the Company has not accounted for any undisclosed income in its financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023.

- (34) There are no material subsequent events which have occurred between the reporting date as on March 31, 2023 and adoption of financial statement by board of directors as on May 31, 2023.

- (35) The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of directors on May 31, 2023.

FOR MAPSS AND COMPANY

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 012796C



CA Gyan Chandra Misra

Partner

Membership Number: 078183

Place : Ghaziabad

Date : 29.07.2023

UDIN : 23078183BGVUVN4398

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Federal Agro Industries Private Limited

CIN : U15400DL2013PTC253044

Sd/-

Mohd shaheed Hameed

Director

DIN : 09137357

Place : Agra

Date :

Sd/-

Gulzeb Ahmed

Director

DIN : 06546660

Place : Agra

Date :