Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Partners of SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP ("the LLP Firm "), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2020, the statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the LLP Firm as at March 31, 2020, its loss including other comprehensive incomeand its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Designated partners for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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 financial statements.

Other Matters

Our attendance at thephysical verification of inventory, done by the management subsequent to year-end, was impracticable under the lock down restrictions imposed by the Government of India and we have, therefore, performed related alternate audit procedure as per the guidance provided in SA 501" Audit Evidence- Specific Consideration for selected Items" and have obtained comfort over the existence and conditions of the inventory at the year end.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

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

(Navindra Kumar Surana)
Partner
Membership No. 053816
UDIN :20053816AAAAAV3256

Date: June 8, 2020
Place: Kolkata

skipper metzer

Smart Irrigation Solutions

ANNUAL REPORT 2019-20

Registered Office:
3A, Loudon Street,
Kolkata- 700 017.

Plant & Head Office:
44-67, IDA Moula-Ali
Hyderabad – 500 040.

skipper metzer | SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP
LLPIN: AAM-2052

Audited Balance Sheet

as at 31st Mar, 2020 — Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Note No	As at 31st Mar, 2020	As at 31st Mar, 2019
I ASSETS			
A. NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	27,87,02,654	-
Capital Work-in-Progress	2	-	19,15,53,007
Financial Assets			
(i) Loans	3	72,79,557	57,80,091
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	4	-	-
Other Non-Current Assets	5	1,87,038	35,50,462
Total Non-Current Assets		**28,61,69,249**	**20,08,83,560**
B. CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	6	8,43,09,770	81,91,598
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	7	13,63,28,275	-
(ii) Cash & Cash Equivalents	8	1,31,13,694	70,72,783
(iii) Loans	9	24,13,750	11,00,000
Other Current Assets	10	4,47,93,760	3,37,20,136
Total Current Assets		**28,09,59,249**	**5,00,84,517**
TOTAL ASSETS		**56,71,28,498**	**25,09,68,077**
II CONTRIBUTION & LIABILITIES			
A. PARTNERS'S FUND			
Contribution	11	18,92,00,978	17,88,64,820
Other Equity	12	-59,24,660	-3,23,600
Total Partner's Fund		**18,32,76,318**	**17,85,41,220**
B. LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial Liaibilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	5,43,40,156	-
(ii) Lease Liabilities	14	6,71,86,383	-
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	15	26,85,000	-
Provisions	16	15,72,396	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**12,57,83,935**	**-**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Financial Liaibilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	11,26,11,979	-
(ii) Lease Liabilities	18	45,60,806	-
(iii) Trade & Other Payables			
a) Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises; and	19	70,04,410	1,84,446
b) Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	19	7,80,24,296	1,81,27,817
(iv) Other Financial Liabilities	20	3,77,43,233	5,04,13,708
Contract Liabilities	21	1,27,65,416	5,05,534
Other Current Liabilities	22	53,19,269	31,95,352
Provisions	23	38,836	-
Total Current Liabilities		**25,80,68,245**	**7,24,26,857**
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION & LIABILITIES		**56,71,28,498**	**25,09,68,077**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the unaudited balance sheet. 1

As per our Report of even date attached - -

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

For SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

(Navindra Kumar Surana)
Partner
Membership No.053816

Sharan Bansal
Designated Partner

Devesh Bansal
Designated Partner

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 8, 2020

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 8, 2020

SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

LLPIN: AAM-2052

Audited Statement of Profit & Loss

for the year ended 31st Mar, 2020 **Amount in Rs**

	Particulars		Note	Year ended 31st Mar, 2020	Year ended 31st Mar, 2019
A.	**INCOME**				
	Revenue from Operations		24	32,42,78,249	-
	Other Income		25	6,22,414	20,07,293
	Total Income			32,49,00,663	20,07,293
B.	**EXPENDITURE**				
	Cost of Materials consumed		26	23,33,25,892	-
	Change in Stock & Finished Goods & Work-in-Progress		27	-7,56,61,291	-
	Employee Benefit Expense		28	5,97,37,689	19,20,577
	Finance Costs		29	1,48,14,346	-
	Depreciation & Amortization Expenses		2	2,21,70,168	-
	Other Expenses		30	7,52,11,942	4,10,316
	Total Expenditure			32,95,98,746	23,30,893
C.	**Profit Before Exceptional Items and Tax**	A-B		-46,98,083	-3,23,600
D.	**Exceptional Items**			-	-
E.	**Profit Before Tax**	C-D		-46,98,083	-3,23,600
F.	**Tax Expense**				
	Current Tax			-	-
	Deferred Tax			-	-
	Total Tax Expense			-	-
G.	**Profit After Tax**	E-F		-46,98,083	-3,23,600
H.	**Other Comprehensive Income**				
	Remeasurement gains (losses) on Defined benefit Plans			-9,02,977	-
	Items that are or may not be subsequently re classified to Profit & Loss				
	Income Tax relating to these items				
I.	**Total Profit for the year**	G+H		-56,01,060	-3,23,600

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

As per our Report of even date attached

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

For SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

(Navindra Kumar Surana)
Partner
Membership No.053816

Sharan Bansal
Designated Partner

Devesh Bansal
Designated Partner

Place: Kolkata
Date:June 8, 2020

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 8, 2020

Audited Statement of Cash Flow

for the year ended 31st Mar, 2020 — Amount in Rs.

	Particulars		Year ended 31st Mar, 2020	Year ended 31st Mar, 2019
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**			
	Profit before Tax		-46,98,083	-3,23,600
	Adjustment for			
	Depreciation		2,21,70,168	-
	Unrealised Foreign Exchange Fluctuations		14,86,628	-19,07,354
	Interest on Discounting of Financial Assets		-2,09,857	-99,939
	Interest Income		-1,91,277	-
	Finance Costs		1,35,35,950	-
	Operating profit before Working Capital Changes		**3,20,93,529**	**-23,30,893**
	Changes in Working Capital			
	(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables		-13,63,28,275	-
	(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories		-7,61,18,172	-81,91,598
	(Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets & Other Assets		-1,26,13,661	-4,05,00,288
	Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables		6,52,29,815	2,02,19,617
	Increase / (Decrease) in Contract Liabilities		1,22,59,882	5,05,534
	Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities & Other Liabilities		2,73,49,092	31,95,352
	Cash Generated from Operations		**-8,81,27,790**	**-2,71,02,276**
	Direct Taxes Paid		-11,33,530	-
	NET CASH GENERATED / (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**A**	**-8,92,61,320**	**-2,71,02,276**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**			
	Purchase of Fixed Assets		-3,42,58,569	-18,70,58,819
	Increase / (Decrease) in Capital Advances		33,63,424	-35,50,462
	(Increase) / Decrease in Creditors for Capital Goods		-4,71,53,428	5,04,13,708
	NET CASH GENERATED / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**B**	**-7,80,48,573**	**-14,01,95,573**
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**			
	Interest paid		-1,17,52,948	-
	Proceeds from Long-Term Borrowings		10,54,69,672	-
	Repayment of Long-Term Borrowings		-4,00,00,000	-
	Payment of Principal Lease Obligations		-33,14,057	-44,94,188
	Proceeds from Partner's Contribution		1,03,36,158	17,88,64,820
	Increase / (Decrease) in Short-Term Borrowings		11,26,11,979	-
	NET CASH GENERATED / (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**C**	**17,33,50,804**	**17,43,70,632**
	NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	**A + B + C**	**60,40,911**	**70,72,783**
	ADD: OPENING CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS		70,72,783	-
	CLOSING CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS		**1,31,13,694**	**70,72,783**
	Supplemental Information		-	-

Notes on Cash Flow Statement.

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

	31st Mar, 2020	31st Mar, 2019
Balance with Banks in		
Current Account	1,30,90,819	70,35,052
Cheque in Hand	-	-
Cash on hand	22,875	37,731
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 March (Refer Note 8)	**1,31,13,694**	**70,72,783**

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

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

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020			Year ended 31st March 2019		
	Long-Term Borrowings	Short-Term Borrowings	Finance Cost	Long-Term Borrowings	Short-Term Borrowings	Finance Cost
Opening Balance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Flow Changes (net)	6,54,69,672	11,26,11,979	-	-	-	-
Fair Value Changes	-2,61,485	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Expense	-	-	1,35,35,950	-	-	-
Interest Paid	-	-	-1,17,52,948	-	-	-
Closing Balance	**6,52,08,187**	**11,26,11,979**	**17,83,002**	-	-	-

As per our Report of even date attached

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

(Navindra Kumar Surana)
Partner
Membership No.053816

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 8, 2020

For SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

Sharan Bansal
Designated Partner

Devesh Bansal
Designated Partner

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 8, 2020

skipper metzer

SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

LLPIN: AAM-2052

Statement of Changes in Partner's Fund

for the year ended 31st Mar, 2020

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Partner's Contribution	Retained Earnings	TOTAL
Balance as at 01-04-2019	17,88,64,820	-3,23,600	17,85,41,220
Transactions during the period	1,03,36,158	-56,01,060	47,35,098
Balance as at 31-03-2020	**18,92,00,978**	**-59,24,660**	**18,32,76,318**
Balance as at 01-04-2018	-	-	-
Transactions during the period	17,88,64,820	-3,23,600	17,85,41,220
Balance as at 31-03-2019	**17,88,64,820**	**-3,23,600**	**17,85,41,220**

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

As per our Report of even date attached

For Singhi & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Regn No.302049E

(Navindra Kumar Surana)
Partner
Membership No.053816

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 8, 2020

For SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

Sharan Bansal
Designated Partner

Devesh Bansal
Designated Partner

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 8, 2020

NOTE 1: NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS for the year ended 31st March, 2020

1. Corporate & General Information

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

2. Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Statement of Compliance

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the financial statements of the LLP Firm have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The LLP Firm has applied the following Indian accounting standards and its amendment for the first time for annual reporting period commencing 1st April, 2019:

i) Ind AS 116, Leases
ii) Amendment to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes and Ind AS 12 Appendix 'C', Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
iii) Amendment to Ind AS 23, Borrowing Cost
iv) Amendment to Ind AS 103, Business Combination and Ind AS 111 – Joint Arrangements
v) Ind AS 109 – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation.

The amendments listed above except Ind AS 116 Lease, did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current and future periods.

2.2 Basis of accounting and preparation of financial statements

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

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

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the LLP Firm considers the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the LLP Firm can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgement

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

Estimates have been used in provision for provision for employee benefits, provision for dealer commission and useful lives of property, plant and equipment.

Estimation uncertainty relating to the global health pandemic on COVID-19: The LLP has considered internal and external information up to the date of approval of financial statements in assessing the recoverability of property plant and equipment, receivables, intangible assets, cash and cash equivalent and investments. The LLP has performed sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used and based on current indicators of future economic conditions; the LLP expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets. The LLP has concluded that the impact of COVID – 19 is not material based on these estimates. The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the LLP will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

2.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

(a) Measurement

Property, Plant and Equipment

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

Construction in progress

Properties in the course of construction for production, rental or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

(b) Component of costs

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. The projected cost of dismantlement, removal or restoration is also included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for the dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the asset.

(c) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method and to write off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings	30 years
Plant, equipment and machinery	15 years
Motor vehicles	10 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Computer and appliances	3 to 6 years
Right of Use assets	2 to 10 years

Fully depreciated assets are retained in the financial statements until they are no longer in use and no further charge for depreciation is made in respect of these assets. Useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed annually. Accelerated depreciation is provided when the useful life of the asset become shorter than that initially expected.

(d) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment that has already been recognised is added to the carrying amount of the asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Other subsequent expenditure is recognised as repair and maintenance expense in profit or loss during the financial period in which it is incurred.

(e) Disposal

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposals proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to the profit and loss.

2.5 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets that are acquired by the LLP Firm which have finite useful lives, are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Intangible assets are amortised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use for below intangible assets.

Intangible Asset with indefinite useful lives, are not amortised, but are tested annually, either individually or at the cash- generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not change in indefinite life to finite life is to be done prospectively

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Software license	3 to 5 years

The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on prospective basis.

Impairment

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the LLP reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the LLP estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

2.6 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost principle, and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

2.7 Revenue Recognition

Goods and services sold
Revenue from sale of goods and services in the ordinary course of business is recognised when the LLP Firm satisfies a performance obligation (PO) by transferring control of a promised good or service to the customer, i.e. when the LLP Firm completes the installation of the micro irrigation system and in case where installation is not in LLP’s scope on completion of delivery of goods to the dealer. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount of the transaction price allocated to the satisfied PO.

The transaction price is allocated to each PO in the contract on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling prices of the promised goods and services. A discount or variable consideration is allocated to one or more, but not all, of the performance obligations if it specifically to those performance obligations.

Transaction price is the amount of consideration in the contract to which the LLP Firm expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services.

Insurance claims
Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

Interest income
Interest income on financial asset is accrued on a time proportion basis by reference to the principal amount outstanding and the applicable effective interest rate.

2.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents in the Statement of Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents in statement of cash flows comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, bank overdrafts, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.9 Employee Benefit Plans

Employee benefits consist of provident fund, superannuation fund, gratuity fund, compensated absences, long service awards.

Post-employment benefit plans

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

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

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

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

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

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

Short-term employee benefits
The short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised during the period when the employee renders the service. These benefits include compensated absences such as paid annual leave and performance incentives which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services.

The cost of compensated absences is accounted as under:

(a) In case of accumulating compensated absences, when employees render service that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
(b) In case of non-accumulating compensated absence, when the absences occur.

Other long-term employee benefits
Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability. The cost of providing benefits is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Long Service Awards are recognised as a liability at the present value of the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. All gains/losses due to actuarial valuations are immediately recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.10 Foreign currency transactions and translations

The functional currency of the LLP Firm is Indian rupee (Rs.).

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded at the spot rates on the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities related to foreign currency transactions remaining unsettled at the end of the year are translated at year-end rates. The difference in translation of monetary assets and liabilities and realized gains and losses on foreign currency transactions are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.11 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are generally expensed as incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, of a qualifying asset. Capitalisation of borrowing cost commences, when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use and expenditure and borrowing costs are being incurred. Borrowings costs are capitalised until the assets are ready for their intended use.

2.12 Leases

The LLP Firm as a lessee.

The LLP's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and Plant & Equipment. The LLP Firm assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the LLP Firm assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the LLP Firm has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the LLP Firm has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the LLP Firm recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the LLP Firm recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the LLP Firm changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Transition

Effective April 1, 2019, the LLP Firm adopted IND 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method along with the transition option to recognize Right-of-Use (ROU) at an amount equal to the lease liability. However, the comparatives as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted.
On transition, the adoption of the new standard resulted in recognition of 'Right of Use' asset and a lease liability of Rs.75,061,246. The effect of this adoption is insignificant on the operating profit, net profit for the period and earnings per share. IND AS 116 will result in an increase in cash inflows from operating activities and an increase in cash outflows from financing activities on account of lease payments.

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

a) Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date
b) Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.
c) Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.
d) Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases Accordingly, IND AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under IND AS 17.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at 01-04-2019 is 10%.

2.13 Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

a) Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

The Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

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

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised based on the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow the manner in which the LLP Firm expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities. The LLP Firm intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the LLP Firm will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset, the said asset is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and included in deferred tax assets. The LLP Firm reviews the same at each Balance Sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the LLP Firm will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

Current and Deferred Tax for the Period

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity respectively.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the LLP Firm has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the LLP Firm will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.14 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

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

2.15 Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the LLP Firm and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the LLP Firm has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

2.16 Event after the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the LLP's position at the end of the reporting period or those that indicate the going concern assumption is not appropriate are adjusting events and are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the end of the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes the financial statements when material.

2.17 Financial Instrument

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the LLP Firm becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Effective interest method
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

a) Financial Assets
b) Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

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

By default, all other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

a) Equity Instruments and Financial Liabilities

(i) Classification as equity and debt

Equity instruments and debt issued by a LLP Firm entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

(ii) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all off its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a LLP Firm entity are recognised at the proceeds received.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss for financial liabilities that are not part of a designated hedging relationship.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The LLP Firm derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the LLP's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

b) Derivative financial instruments

The LLP Firm enters into forward contracts to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately.

c) Offsetting Arrangements

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when the LLP Firm and the LLP Firm has a legally enforceable right to set off recognised amounts; and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. A right to set-off must be available today rather than being contingent on a future event and must be exercisable by any of the counterparties, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy.

Financial Guarantee Contract

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

SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

SCHEDULES TO ASSETS AS OF 31ST MAR, 2020

2 PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

ASSETS	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at 01/04/2019	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31/03/2020	As at 01/04/2019	For the Year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31/03/2020	As at 31/03/2020	As at 31/03/2019
TANGIBLE ASSETS										
Buildings	-	65,26,366	-	65,26,366	-	1,89,680	-	1,89,680	63,36,686	-
Plant and Machinery	-	21,10,41,642	-8,10,000	21,02,31,642	-	1,23,58,475	-	1,23,58,475	19,78,73,167	-
Furniture and Fixtures	-	40,58,851	-	40,58,851	-	3,15,154	-	3,15,154	37,43,697	-
Office Equipments	-	19,12,945	-	19,12,945	-	2,97,932	-	2,97,932	16,15,013	-
IT Equipment	-	30,81,772	-	30,81,772	-	7,64,052	-	7,64,052	23,17,720	-
Total (A)	**-**	**22,66,21,576**	**-8,10,000**	**22,58,11,576**	**-**	**1,39,25,293**	**-**	**1,39,25,293**	**21,18,86,283**	**-**
RIGHT OF USE ASSETS										
Leasehold Land & Buildings	7,29,10,068	21,51,178	-	7,50,61,246	-	82,44,875	-	82,44,875	6,68,16,371	-
Total (B)	**7,29,10,068**	**21,51,178**	**-**	**7,50,61,246**	**-**	**82,44,875**	**-**	**82,44,875**	**6,68,16,371**	**-**
TOTAL (A + B)	**7,29,10,068**	**22,87,72,754**	**-8,10,000**	**30,08,72,822**	**-**	**2,21,70,168**	**-**	**2,21,70,168**	**27,87,02,654**	**-**
CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS	**19,15,53,007**	**3,50,68,569**	**22,66,21,576**	**-**					**-**	**19,15,53,007**

PREVIOUS YEAR

ASSETS	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at 01/04/2018	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31/03/2019	As at 01/04/2018	For the Year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at 31/03/2019	As at 31/03/2019	As at 31/03/2018
TANGIBLE ASSETS										
Buildings										-
Plant and Machinery										-
Furniture and Fixtures										-
Office Equipments										-
IT Equipment										-
Total (A)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
RIGHT OF USE ASSETS										
Leasehold Land & Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
TOTAL (A + B)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS	**9,82,06,355**	**9,33,46,652**		**19,15,53,007**				**-**	**19,15,53,007**	**9,82,06,355**

Note : The Property, plant and equipment have been hypothecated/mortgaged to secure borrowings of the Company. See Note no. 33 for details.

SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP
SCHEDULES TO ASSETS AS OF 31ST MAR, 2020

	PARTICULARS	31st Mar, 2020 Amount in Rs.	31st March, 2019 Amount in Rs.
3	**NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - LOANS**		
	Security Deposits	69,32,022	52,93,190
	Other Deposits	3,47,535	4,86,901
		72,79,557	**57,80,091**
4	**DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)**		
	The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
	Deferred Tax Assets (A)		
	Unabsorbed Business Loss Carried Forward	**2,09,93,498**	**-**
	Set off of Deferred Tax Liabilities pursuant to set off provisions (B)		
	Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	**2,09,93,498**	
	Net Deferred Tax Assets (A-B)	**-**	**-**

The LLP has recognized deferred tax assets in respect of brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation to the extent of deferred tax liability only, as there is no reasonable certainty supported by convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilized.

	PARTICULARS	31st Mar, 2020 Amount in Rs.	31st March, 2019 Amount in Rs.
5	**OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS**		
	Capital Advances		
	Unsecured, Considered good	1,87,038	35,50,462
		1,87,038	**35,50,462**
6	**CURRENT ASSETS - INVENTORIES**		
	(As valued and certified by the Management)		
	Raw Materials	75,23,217	81,91,598
	Packing Materials & Others	11,25,262	-
	Intermediates / Re-process / WIP	12,43,215	-
	Finished Goods	2,23,57,886	-
	Bought-out Goods	2,04,62,159	-
	Stock-in-Transit	-	-
		5,27,11,739	**81,91,598**
	Stocks with Third Parties		
	Finished & Bought-out Goods with Farmers (Installation pending)	3,15,98,031	-
		3,15,98,031	**-**
		8,43,09,770	**81,91,598**

Inventories are hypothecated/pledged against short term borrowings - Refer Note-17.

	PARTICULARS	31st Mar, 2020 Amount in Rs.	31st March, 2019 Amount in Rs.
7	**CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE**		
	Unsecured, Considered Good	13,63,28,275	-
	Unsecured, Considered Doubtful	-	-
		13,63,28,275	**-**
	Less: Provision For Doubtful Receivables	-	-
	Total	**13,63,28,275**	**-**

Trade receivables are hypothecated against short term borrowings - Refer Note-17.

	PARTICULARS	31st Mar, 2020 Amount in Rs.	31st March, 2019 Amount in Rs.
8	**CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**		
	Balances with Banks:		
	In Current Accounts	1,30,90,819	70,35,052
	Cash in Hand	22,875	37,731
		1,31,13,694	**70,72,783**
9	**CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - LOANS**		
	a) Security Deposits		
	Margin Money maturity of more than 12 months	24,13,750	11,00,000
		24,13,750	**11,00,000**

* Margin money with banks held as margin money deposits against guarantees issued by them on behalf of LLP.

	PARTICULARS	31st Mar, 2020 Amount in Rs.	31st March, 2019 Amount in Rs.
10	**OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**		
	Advances other than Capital Advances		
	Unsecured, Considered good		
	Advances to Vendors	3,54,402	40,900
	Other Advances		
	Balances with Government Authorities *	4,33,59,970	3,32,44,470
	Other Advances	10,79,388	4,34,766
		4,47,93,760	**3,37,20,136**

* Balances with Government Authorities primarily consists of GST Input Tax Credits.

SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP
SCHEDULES TO LIABILITIES AS OF 31ST MAR, 2020

	PARTICULARS	31st Mar, 2020 Amount in Rs.	31st March, 2019 Amount in Rs.
11	**PARTNERS' FUND - CONTRIBUTION**		
	Skipper Limited	9,46,00,489	8,94,32,410
	Metzerplas Cooperative Agricultural Organization Ltd	9,46,00,489	8,94,32,410
		18,92,00,978	**17,88,64,820**
12	**PARTNERS' FUND - OTHER EQUITY**		
	Retained Earnings	-3,23,600	
	Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	-56,01,060	-3,23,600
		-59,24,660	**-3,23,600**

13 NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

	Non-Current Portion		Current Maturities	
	31st Mar, 2020	**31st March, 2019**	**31st Mar, 2020**	**31st March, 2019**
SECURED LOANS				
From Banks				
Rupee Term Loans	5,43,40,156	-	1,08,68,031	-
	5,43,40,156	**-**	**1,08,68,031**	**-**
UNSECURED LOANS				
Unsecured Loans from Related Parties	-	-	-	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**
	5,43,40,156	**-**	**1,08,68,031**	**-**

Security for Long Term Borrowings (Rupee Term Loans)

i) The above loan carry an interest rate of 1 Yr MCLR + 0.25% p a and are secured by first and exclusive charge by way of hypothecation on the movable assets for manufacturing of Micro Irrigation products.

ii) Second charge on stocks, book debts and other current assets of the unit for manufacturing of Micro Irrigation Products.

iii) Corporate Guarantee of Skipper Limited, Kolkata

iv) The above term loan is repayable in 24 quarterly installments commencing from June 2020 and ending on March 2026.

14 NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - LEASE LIABILITIES

	31st Mar, 2020	31st March, 2019
Non Current Maturities of Lease Obligation	6,71,86,383	-
	6,71,86,383	**-**

Lease commitments

(i). The table below provides details regarding contractual maturities of lease liabilities as of March 31, 2020.

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	MLP	**Present value of MLP**	**MLP**	**Present value of MLP**
Within one year	1,15,36,900	1,09,29,240	-	-
After one year but not more than five years	4,80,60,777	3,56,19,116	-	-
More than five years	4,96,29,658	2,51,98,833	-	-
Total minimum lease payments	**10,92,31,335**	**7,17,47,189**	**-**	**-**
Less : amounts representing finance charges	3,74,84,147	-		
Present value of minimum lease payments	7,17,47,189	-		
Included in the financial statements as:				
Finance Lease Obligations:				
Non-current	-	6,71,86,383	-	-
Current maturity of finance lease obligations	-	45,60,806	-	-
	-	**7,17,47,189**	-	-

(ii). Amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Land and building	82,44,875	-
	82,44,875	**-**
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	**72,73,443**	-
The total cash outflow for leases in 2019-20	**1,05,87,500**	-

(iii) Effective April 01, 2019 the LLP adopted IND AS 116 "Lease" using modified retrospective approach in accordance with the modified retrospective transition method, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. The adoption of IND AS 116 has the following impact:

SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

SCHEDULES TO LIABILITIES AS OF 31ST MAR, 2020

PARTICULARS	31st Mar, 2020 Amount in Rs.	31st March, 2019 Amount in Rs.

A) The LLP recognised ROU assets for the following asset categories:

ROU Asset Category	As At April 01, 2019
Land & Buildings	7,29,10,068
Total	**7,29,10,068**

B) The change in accounting policy affected the following items in Balance Sheet:

Particulars	As At April 01, 2019
Right of Use asset increased by	7,29,10,068
Lease Liability increased by	7,29,10,068

D) The Operating Cashflows for the year ended 31st March, 2020 has decreased by Rs. 10,587,500 and the financing cash flows have increased by Rs.10,587,500 as repayment of lease liabilities and related interest has been classified as cash flows from financing activities.

E) A reconciliation of the operating lease commitments at 31st March, 2019, disclosed in the LLP's 2018-19 financial statements, to the lease liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position is provided below:

Particulars	Amount in Rs.
Operating lease commitments disclosed as at March 31, 2019	-
Lease Obligations identified related to Land & Buildings	11,73,97,115
Gross Lease liabilities recognised as at April 01, 2019	**11,73,97,115**
Effect of Discounting	-4,44,87,047
Lease Liabilities recognised as at April 01, 2019	**7,29,10,068**

15	**NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHERS**		
	Deposits from Dealers	26,85,000	-
		26,85,000	**-**
16	**NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES - PROVISIONS**		
	Gratuity Liability	8,98,938	-
	Compensated Absences	6,73,458	-
		15,72,396	**-**

DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN - GRATUITY

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

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

Particulars	Present Value of Obligation	Present Value of Obligation
At the beginning of the period*	-	-
Current service cost	-	-
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Total amount recognised in statement of profit & Loss Account	-	-
Remeasurements	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	9,02,977	-
Experience adjustments	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
At the closing of the period	-	-
Current Liability	8,98,938	-
Non-Current Liability	4,039	-

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity and other defined benefits for the LLP are shown below:

Discount rate	**6.80%**	-
Future salary increases	**6.00%**	-

Disclosures	**31-Mar-20**	**31-Mar-19**
I) Amounts recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Net Asset/(Liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	(9,02,977)	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Net Asset/(Liability) in the Balance Sheet	**-9,02,977**	**-**

SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP
SCHEDULES TO LIABILITIES AS OF 31ST MAR, 2020

PARTICULARS	31st Mar, 2020 Amount in Rs.	31st March, 2019 Amount in Rs.
II) Expenses recognized in Profit or Loss		
Current Service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Interest Income on Plan Assets	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**
III) Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gain)/ Loss on defined benefit obligation	9,02,977	-
Experience adjustments	-	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Return on plan assets (greater)/ lesser than discount rate	-	-
Total	**9,02,977**	**-**

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at Mar 31 2020 and Mar 31 2019 is as shown below:

Particulars	31-Mar-20		31-Mar-19	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (-/+1%)	10,11,497	8,12,008	-	-
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	5.8%	7.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Salary Growth Rate (-/+1%)	8,18,296	10,01,830	-	-
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	5.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attrition Rate (-/+1%)	8,95,172	9,09,725	-	-
% change compared to base due to sensitivity	1.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Demographic Assumption	31-Mar-20	31-Mar-19
Mortality Rate	IALM(2012-14) ult	0%
Withdrawal rates based on age: (per annum)		
Up to 30 years	1%	0%
31-40 years	1%	0%
41-50 years	1%	0%
Above 50 years	1%	0%

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

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

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

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

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

Regulatory Risk: Gratuity benefit is paid in accordance with the requirements of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 (as amended from time to time). There is a risk of change in regulations requiring higher gratuity payouts (e.g.Increase in the maximum limit on gratuity of Indian Rs. 20,00,000).

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

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

17 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS		
Working Capital Facilities from Banks		
Cash Credit Facilities	11,26,11,979	-
	11,26,11,979	**-**

Security for Short Term Borrowings (Cash Credit)

i) The above loan carry an interest rate of 1 Yr MCLR + 0.25% p a and are secured by entire current assets for manufacturing of Micro Irrigation products.

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

iii) Corporate Guarantee of Skipper Limited, Kolkata

iv) These are payable on demand.

SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

SCHEDULES TO LIABILITIES AS OF 31ST MAR, 2020

	PARTICULARS	31st Mar, 2020 Amount in Rs.	31st March, 2019 Amount in Rs.
18	**CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - LEASE LIABILITIES**		
	Current Maturities of Lease Obligation	45,60,806	-
		45,60,806	**-**
19	**CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - TRADE & OTHER PAYABLES**		
	a) Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	70,04,410	1,84,446
	b) Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	7,80,24,296	1,81,27,817
		8,50,28,706	**1,83,12,263**

Details of dues to Micro and Small enterprises (MSMED)	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
(i) The amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year : - Principal	70,04,410	-	1,84,446	-
(ii) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during accounting year;	-	-	-	-
(iii) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act;	-	-	-	-
(iv) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and	-	-	-	-
(v) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as deductible expenditure under section 23.	-	-	-	-

The above information has been compiled in respect of parties to the extent to which they could be identified as Micro and Small Enterprises under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 on the basis of information available with the LLP.

		31st Mar, 2020 Amount in Rs.	31st March, 2019 Amount in Rs.
20	**CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - OTHERS**		
	Current Maturities of Long Term Loans	1,08,68,031	-
	Interest accrued	17,83,002	-
	Liability for Capital Expenditure	32,60,280	5,04,13,708
	Advance from related party	2,18,31,920	-
		3,77,43,233	**5,04,13,708**
21	**CONTRACT LIABILITIES**		
	Contract Liabilities	1,27,65,416	5,05,534
		1,27,65,416	**5,05,534**
22	**OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES**		
	Other Payables		
	Payable to Employees	35,03,836	24,77,058
	Statutory dues	18,15,433	7,18,294
		53,19,269	**31,95,352**
23	**PROVISIONS - CURRENT**		
	Gratuity Liability	4,039	-
	Compensated Absences	34,797	-
		38,836	**-**

SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

SCHEDULES TO STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAR, 2020

PARTICULARS	31st Mar, 2020 Amount in Rs.	31st March, 2019 Amount in Rs.
24 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS		
Sales Revenue	32,28,19,759	-
Installation and Commissioning charges	7,70,962	
Transportation charges recovered	6,87,528	-
	32,42,78,249	**-**

Disaggregation of revenue

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical market, major products lines and timing of revenue recognition. The disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers is as under:

	31st Mar, 2020	31st March, 2019
A. Primary Geographical Markets		
1 India	32,42,78,249	-
2 Outside India	-	-
Total	**32,42,78,249**	**-**
B. Major Products		
1 Drip Irrigation	27,79,66,761	-
2 Sprinkler Irrigation	4,63,11,488	-
Total	**32,42,78,249**	**-**
C. Timing of Revenue		
1 At a point in time	32,42,78,249	-
2 Over time	-	-
Total	**32,42,78,249**	**-**
D. Contract Duration		
1 Long Term	-	-
2 Short Term	32,42,78,249	-
Total	**32,42,78,249**	**-**
i) Sales Channel		
1 Direct to Customers	28,87,77,774	-
2 Through Intermediaries	3,55,00,475	-
Total	**32,42,78,249**	**-**

Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

	31st Mar, 2020	31st March, 2019
1 Receivables, which are included in 'Trade and other receivables'	13,63,28,275	-
2 Contract liabilities	(1,27,65,416)	-
Total	**12,35,62,859**	**-**

ii) Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract price.

	31st Mar, 2020	31st March, 2019
Contract Price	32,42,78,249	-
Less: Adjustment for Discount/Schemes	-	-
Revenue from Contract with Customers	**32,42,78,249**	**-**

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

Other Information

a. Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations- NIL
b. The amount of revenue recognised in the current period that was included in the opening contract liability balance. NIL
c. The amount of revenue recognised in the current period from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods – e.g. changes in transaction price- NIL
d. Performance obligations- The Company satisfy the performance obligation on shipment/delivery.
e. Significant payment terms- The contract does not have any financing component and variable consideration.

SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

SCHEDULES TO STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MAR, 2020

	PARTICULARS	31st Mar, 2020 Amount in Rs.	31st March, 2019 Amount in Rs.
25	**OTHER INCOME**		
	Scrap or Waste Income	1,79,280	
	Interest Income	1,91,277	-
	Discount Received	42,000	-
	Exchange Gain on Trade Payables	-	19,07,354
	Interest on Discounting of Financial Assets	2,09,857	99,939
		6,22,414	**20,07,293**
26	**MATERIAL CONSUMPTION**		
	Polymers	12,57,59,407	-
	Drippers	1,23,46,601	-
	Bought-out Goods, Packing & Others	9,52,19,884	-
		23,33,25,892	**-**
27	**CHANGE IN STOCK & FINISHED GOODS & WORK-IN-PROGRESS**		
	Opening Inventory as on 01.04.2019		
	Work in Progress	-	-
	Finished Goods	-	-
	Closing Inventory as on 31.03.2020		
	Work in Progress	12,43,215	-
	Finished Goods	7,44,18,076	-
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Inventory	**-7,56,61,291**	**-**
28	**EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES**		
	Salaries, Wages, Bonus and Allowances	5,73,63,070	19,20,577
	Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	21,06,739	-
	Workmen and Staff Welfare Expenses	2,67,880	-
		5,97,37,689	**19,20,577**
29	**FINANCE COSTS**		
	Interest on Unsecured Loans	10,47,672	
	Interest on Term Loans	19,31,045	
	Interest on CC Accounts	32,83,790	
	Exchange Gain/Loss on Import Payments	-2,08,232	
	Exchange Loss on Reinstatement of Trade Payables	14,86,628	-
	Lease Interest (IND AS 116)	72,73,443	-
		1,48,14,346	**-**
30	**OTHER EXPENSES**		
	Power and Fuel	99,69,256	-
	Rents and Leases	3,77,136	2,49,331
	Repair & Maintenance	22,58,958	-
	Insurance	8,25,004	-
	Tours, Travel & Conveyance	38,93,074	-
	Telephone, Mobile and Internet Charges	3,48,543	-
	Postage & Courier Charges	41,238	-
	Printing & Stationary	2,80,419	-
	Rates , Taxes & Fee	13,64,508	-
	Hire Charges	16,15,013	-
	Bank charges and others	5,75,226	-
	Security Service Charges	14,50,748	-
	Sales & Distribution Expenses	4,37,72,000	-
	Professional & Consultancy Charges	16,37,170	-
	Audit Fee & Other charges #	5,88,592	1,00,000
	Business Development Expenses	33,39,538	46,813
	Office General and Maintenance Expenses	28,75,519	14,172
		7,52,11,942	**4,10,316**

# Audit Fee & Other charges includes the following As Auditors :	31st Mar, 2020 Amount in Rs.	31st March, 2019 Amount in Rs.
Statutory Audit Fees	2,50,000	1,00,000
Certification and Other Services	3,30,000	-
Re-imbursement of expenses	8,592	-
	5,88,592	**1,00,000**

31. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. List of the related parties and relatives.

(1) Key Management Personnels

Mr Sharan Bansal, Designated Partner
Mr Devesh Bansal, Designated Partner
Mr Siddharth Bansal, Partner
Mr Hugo Chaufan, Partner
Mr Shmuel Schupak, Partner
Mr Israel Cohen, Partner

(2) Relatives of key managerial personnel

NIL

(3) Enterprises able to exercise significant influence.

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

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

(a) M/s Metzerplas Industries Limited
(b) M/s Suviksit Investments Limited
(c) M/s Skipper Plastics Limited

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

Amount in Rs.

Sl No	Particulars	2019-20		2018-19	
		Enterprises able to exercise significant influence	Enterprises where key managerial personnel along with their relatives have significant influence	Enterprises able to exercise significant influence	Enterprises where key managerial personnel along with their relatives have significant influence
i	**Equity Contribution**				
	M/s Metzerplas Cooperative Agricultural Organization Ltd	51,68,080	-	8,94,32,410	-
	M/s Skipper Limited	51,68,080	-	8,94,32,410	-
ii	**Purchase of Capital Goods**				
	M/s Metzerplas Industries Limited	-	22,33,725	-	12,00,19,169
	M/s Skipper Limited	-	-	1,26,48,631	-
iii	**Purchase of Materials**				
	M/s Metzerplas Industries Limited	-	97,40,285	-	23,83,286
	M/s Skipper Limited	14,60,155	-	1,21,70,983	-
iv	**Payments made against Purchase of Goods**				
	M/s Skipper Limited	54,02,790	-	67,68,193	-
v	**Payments made against Purchase of Capital Goods**				
	M/s Skipper Limited	1,26,48,631	-	-	-
vi	**Payments made against Advances received**				
	M/s Skipper Limited	1,55,00,000	-	-	-
vii	**Reimbursements made against Advances received on behalf of Related Party**				
	M/s Skipper Limited	6,74,474	-	3,55,12,830	-
viii	**Services Received**				
	M/s Suviksit Investments Limited	-	78,000	-	82,983
ix	**Advances from Customers**				
	M/s Skipper Limited	3,73,31,920	-	-	
x	**Unsecured Loans Received**				
	M/s Skipper Plastics Limited	-	4,00,00,000		
xi	**Interest on Unsecured Loans**				
	M/s Skipper Plastics Limited	-	10,47,672	-	-
xii	**Corporate Guarantees received**				
	M/s Skipper Limited	48,00,00,000	-	-	-

C BALANCES OUTSTANDING AS AT THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

Amount in Rs.

Sl No	Particulars	AS ON 31st Mar, 2020		AS ON 31st Mar, 2019	
		Enterprises able to exercise significant influence	Enterprises where key managerial personnel along with their relatives have significant influence	Enterprises able to exercise significant influence	Enterprises where key managerial personnel along with their relatives have significant influence
i	**Equity Contribution**				
	M/s Metzerplas Cooperative Agricultural Organization Ltd	9,46,00,489	-	8,94,32,410	-
	M/s Skipper Limited	9,46,00,489	-	8,94,32,410	-
ii	**Creditors for Capital Goods**				
	M/s Metzerplas Industries Limited	-	25,03,243	-	4,88,74,200
	M/s Skipper Limited	-	-	1,26,48,631	-
iii	**Creditors for Materials**				
	M/s Metzerplas Industries Limited	-	41,30,738	-	-
	M/s Skipper Limited	14,60,156	-	54,02,790	-
iv	**Advances from Customers**				
	M/s Skipper Limited	2,18,31,920	-	-	-
v	**Unsecured Loans**				
	M/s Skipper Plastics Limited	-	9,42,906	-	-
vi	**Services Received**				
	M/s Suviksit Investments Limited	-	-	-	-
vii	**Outstanding Corporate Guarantees**				
	M/s Skipper Limited	48,00,00,000	-	-	-

SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

SCHEDUES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

32. DISCLOSURES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial instruments by category

The following table presents the carrying amounts of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 MARCH, 2020. **Amount in Rs.**

Particulars	Investments FVTOCI	Investments FVTPL	Derivatives	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets					
(a) Investments - Current	-	-	-		
(b) Trade receivables	-	-	-	13,63,28,275	13,63,28,275
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	1,31,13,694	1,31,13,694
(d) Other financial assets - current	-	-	-	24,13,750	24,13,750
(e) Other financial assets -non- current	-	-	-	72,79,557	72,79,557
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,91,35,276**	**15,91,35,276**
Financial Liabilities					-
(a)Borrowings - current	-	-	-	11,26,11,979	11,26,11,979
(b)Trade payables	-	-	-	8,50,28,706	8,50,28,706
(c)Other financial liabilities - current	-	-	-	3,77,43,233	3,77,43,233
(d)Other financial liabilities - non current	-	-	-	5,70,25,156	5,70,25,156
(e)Lease Liability	-	-	-	7,17,47,189	7,17,47,189
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**36,41,56,263**	**36,41,56,263**

The following table presents the carrying amounts of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 MARCH, 2019. **Amount in Rs.**

Particulars	Investments FVTOCI	Investments FVTPL	Derivatives	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets					
(a) Investments - Current				-	-
(b) Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	70,72,783	70,72,783
(d) Other financial assets - current	-	-	-	11,00,000	11,00,000
(e) Other financial assets -non- current	-	-	-	57,80,091	57,80,091
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,39,52,874**	**1,39,52,874**
Financial Liabilities					
(a)Borrowings - current	-	-	-	-	-
(b)Trade payables	-	-	-	1,83,12,263	1,83,12,263
(c)Other financial liabilities - current	-	-	-	5,04,13,708	5,04,13,708
(d)Other financial liabilities - non current	-	-	-	-	-
(e)Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,87,25,971**	**6,87,25,971**

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

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020		As at 31 March, 2019	
	Carrying Value	**Fair value**	**Carrying Value**	**Fair value**
Deposits- Non current	72,79,557	72,79,557	57,80,091	57,80,091

Financial income and financial cost category wise classification

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020		
	Amortised Cost	**FVTOCI**	**FVTPL**
Income			
Interest Income	-	-	4,01,134
Expenses			
Interest Expense	-	-	1,35,35,950

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019		
	Amortised Cost	**FVTOCI**	**FVTPL**
Income			
Interest Income	-	-	99,939
Expenses			
Interest Expense	-	-	-

(b) Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

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

The following tables provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the LLP's financials assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or where fair value

SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

SCHEDUES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

32. DISCLOSURES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS **Amount in Rs.**

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2020 Fair value measurement using			
	Total	**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Assets measured at fair value:				
Derivative financial assets				
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-
FVTPL financial investments				
Unquoted equity instruments	-	-	-	-
FVTPL financial investments				
Unquoted debt instruments	-	-	-	-
Deposits	72,79,557	-	72,79,557	-
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Derivative financial liabilities				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Borrowings:				
Term Loan	6,52,08,187	-	6,52,08,187	-
Short term borrowings	11,26,11,979	-	11,26,11,979	

There have been no transfers between levels during the period.

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2019 Fair value measurement using			
	Total	**Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)**	**Significant observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
Assets measured at fair value:				
Derivative financial assets				
Cross currency interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-
Options	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-
FVTPL financial investments				
Deposits	57,80,091	-	57,80,091	-
FVTPL financial investments				
Unquoted debt instruments	-	-	-	-
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Derivative financial liabilities				
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed				
Borrowings:				
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-

(c) Valuation technique to determine fair value

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

(i) The management assessed that fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(ii) The fair values of the equity investment which are quoted, are derived from quoted market prices in active markets. measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair values within that range.

(iii) The LLP enters into derivative financial instruments with various counterparties, principally banks. The fair value of derivative financial instruments is based on observable market inputs including currency spot and forward rate, yield curves, currency volatility, credit quality of counterparties, interest rate and forward rate curves of the underlying instruments etc. and use of appropriate valuation models.

(d) Financial risk management objectives

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

All hedging activities are carried out by specialist teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. The LLP's policy is not to trade in derivatives for speculative purposes.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk, such as commodity risk. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, liquidity and other market changes. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, investments and derivative financial instruments.

Foreign currency risk management

Foreign exchange risk arises on future commercial transactions and on all recognised monetary assets and liabilities, which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the LLP. The LLP's management has set a policy wherein exposure is identified, a benchmark is set and monitored closely. As at the end of the reporting period , the carrying amounts of the LLP's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities in respect of the Primary foreign currency i.e. USD and derivative to hedge the exposure, are as follows:

Particulars	**As at 31 MAR 2020**	**As at 31 MAR 2019**
	USD exposure	**USD exposure**
Liabilities	66,33,981	4,88,74,200
Net		
Derivatives to hedge		
Forward contracts	-	-
Net exposure	66,33,981	4,88,74,200

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The LLP is mainly exposed to the currency US Dollar. This sensitivity analysis mentioned in the below table has been based on the composition of the LLP's financial

IN Rs.

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 MAR 2020**	**For the year ended 31 MAR 2019**
US Dollar:		
Impact on profit or loss for the year	3,31,699	24,43,710

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The LLP has the policy of mandatory 100% hedging for all foreign exchange exposures,hence it is not exposed to any foreign currency sensitivity.

Interest rate risk management

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

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

IN Rs.

Particulars	**As at 31 MAR 2020**	**As at 31 MAR 2019**
Variable interest rate borrowings	17,78,20,166	-
Total	**17,78,20,166**	**-**
Net exposure	**17,78,20,166**	**-**

Interest Sensitivity analysis (impact on Profit)

IN Rs.

Particulars	**As at 31 MAR 2020**	**As at 31 MAR 2019**
Increase in interest rate (+0.5%)	(8,89,101)	-
Decrease in interest rate (-0.5%)	8,89,101	-

SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

SCHEDUES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

32. DISCLOSURES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the LLP if a customer or counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation, leading to a financial

Trade receivables

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

Customer credit risk is managed by established policies, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Before accepting any new customer, the LLP has appropriate level of control procedures to assess the potential customer's credit quality. The credit-worthiness of its customers are reviewed based on their financial position, past experience and other relevant factors. The credit period provided by the LLP to its customers generally ranges from 0-120 days. Outstanding customer receivables are reviewed periodically.

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

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

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances/investments with banks and financial institutions is managed in accordance with the LLP's treasury risk management policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are assigned based on corpus of investable surplus and corpus of the investment avenue. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Summary of ageing of trade receivable as on 31/03/2020 **Amount in Rs.**

Total Amount	<= 30 Days	31 - 60 Days	61 - 120 Days	121 - 180 Days	Above 180 days
13,63,28,275	9,79,38,980	86,30,487	2,43,48,269	54,10,538	-

Note: All customer are domestic customer.

Summary of ageing of trade receivable as on 31/03/2019 **Amount in Rs.**

Total Amount	<= 30 Days	31 - 60 Days	61 - 120 Days	121 - 180 Days	Above 180 days
-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: All customer are domestic customer.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the LLP will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain

Financing Arrangement

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

IN Rs.

Particulars	31 MAR 2020	31 MAR 2019
Undrawn Borrowing Facility - CC limits	5,73,88,021	-
Undrawn Borrowing Facility - Term Loans	17,21,06,813	-

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

The below table analyses the LLP's non-derivative financial liabilities as at the reporting date, into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period (as at

that date) to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the below table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	Carrying amount	Up-to 1 year	1-3 years	Above 3 years	Total
31 MAR 2020					
Borrowings and future interest thereon	17,14,20,137	11,43,94,981	2,28,10,062	3,42,15,094	17,14,20,137
Trade and other payables	12,09,88,937	12,09,88,937	-	-	12,09,88,937
Finance Lease Obligation	7,17,47,189	45,60,806	1,07,82,456	5,64,03,927	7,17,47,189
Total	**36,41,56,263**	**23,99,44,724**	**3,35,92,518**	**9,06,19,021**	**36,41,56,263**
31 MAR 2019					
Borrowings and future interest thereon	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	6,87,25,971	6,87,25,971	-	-	6,87,25,971
Finance Lease Obligation	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**6,87,25,971**	**6,87,25,971**	**-**	**-**	**6,87,25,971**

The below table analyses the LLP's derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period (as at the reporting date) to the contractual maturity date.

32. DISCLOSURES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Amount in Rs.

Particulars	31 MAR 2020	31 MAR 2019
Current portion	-	-
Non-current portion (within one-three years)	-	-
Net	-	-

All the derivative financial liabilities are included in the above analysis, as their contractual maturity dates are essential for the understanding of the timing of the under-lying cash flows.

OTHER RISK : IMPACT OF THE COVID 19 PANDEMIC

SMIL's plant and offices were under lockdown from March 24, 2020 till last week of April 2020 due to COVID 19 Pandemic. Subsequently operations is being resumed in a phased manner taking into account directives from the Government. Partners believe that they have taken into accounts all the possible impact of known events arising from COVID 19 pandemic in the preparation of the financial statement. The LLP Firm has made detailed assessment of its liquidity position and the recoverability of carrying value of its assets comprising property and equipment, intangible assets. Trade receivable, inventory and other financial assets and the LLP Firm expects to recover the carrying amount of these assets. Management has performed year-end inventory verification at plant and other locations to obtain comfort over the existence and conditions of inventories at March 31, 2020.

The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these standalone financial results. It is uncertain how long these conditions will last. The LLP Firm will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP
SCHEDUES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2020

33 ASSETS PLEDGED AS SECURITY (Refer Note 14 and 18)

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Current Assets		
Financial Assets	15,18,55,719	81,72,783
Contract Assets	-	-
Non-financial assets		
Inventories at Plant & Warehouses	5,27,11,739	81,91,598
Others	4,47,93,760	3,37,20,136
Total current assets pledged as security(A)	**24,93,61,218**	**5,00,84,517**
Non-current Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment	21,18,86,283	-
Capital Work-in-progress	-	19,15,53,007
Total non-currents assets pledged as security (B)	**21,18,86,283**	**19,15,53,007**
Total assets pledged as security (A+B)	**46,12,47,501**	**24,16,37,524**

34 The management has evaluated all activity of the company till June 8, 2020 and concluded that there were no additional subsequent events required to be reflected in the Company's financial statement.

35 PREVIOUS YEAR FIGURES
The previous year figures are reclassified where considered necessary to confirm to this year’s classification.

For Singhi & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm’s Regn No.302049E

For SKIPPER-METZER INDIA LLP

(Navindra Kumar Surana)
Partner
Membership No.053816

Sharan Bansal
Designated Partner

Devesh Bansal
Designated Partner

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 8, 2020

Place: Kolkata
Date: June 8, 2020