

Mahindra Top Greenhouses Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

Rs. In Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019
	ASSETS		
I	CURRENT ASSETS		
	(a) Inventories	2	15.30
	(b) Financial Assets		
	(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	326.54
	(ii) Other Financial Assets	4	1.28
	(c) Other Current Assets	5	6.37
	Total Current Assets		349.49
II	Total Assets		349.49
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
III	EQUITY		
	(a) Equity Share Capital	6	300.00
	(b) Other Equity		(24.94)
	Total Equity		275.06
	LIABILITIES		
IV	CURRENT LIABILITIES		
	(a) Financial Liabilities		
	(i) Trade Payables		
	a) total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		
	b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	7	47.72
	(b) Provisions	8	0.07
	(c) Other Current Liabilities	9	26.64
	Total Current Liabilities		74.43
VI	Total Liabilities (V+VI)		74.43
V	Total Equity and Liabilities (III+IV)		349.49
	See accompanying notes to the financial statements	1-23	


In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants



Kedar Raje
Partner

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Sanjeev Mohoni
Chairman



Meghnad Mitra
Director

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 22, 2019

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 22, 2019




Mahindra Top Greenhouses Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period November 16, 2018 to March 31, 2019

Rs. in Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	For the period November 16,2018 to March 31,2019
I	Revenue from operations	10	18.77
II	Other Income	11	1.25
III	Total Income (I + II)		20.02
IV	EXPENSES		
	(a) Purchases of Stock-in-trade	12 (a)	25.92
	(b) Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	12 (b)	(15.30)
	(d) Other expenses	13	34.34
	Total Expenses (IV)		44.96
V	Loss before tax (III - IV)		(24.94)
VI	Tax Expense		-
VII	Loss after tax for the period from continuing operations (V - VI)		(24.94)
VIII	Other comprehensive income		-
IX	Loss for the period attributable to owners of the Company (VII+VIII)		(24.94)
X	Earnings per equity share		
	Basic and Diluted (Face value Rs.10 per share)	14	(0.83)
	See accompanying notes to the financial statements	1-23	

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Date : April 22, 2019

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Sanjeev Mohoni
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Date : April 22, 2019



Mahindra Top Greenhouses Private Limited
Statement of Cash flows for the period November 16, 2018 to March 31, 2019

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the period November 16,2018 to March 31,2019
Loss before tax for the period	(24.94)
Adjustments for:	
Interest Income recognised in profit or loss	(1.25)
	(26.19)
Movements in working capital:	
Increase in inventories	(15.30)
Increase in other current assets	(7.57)
Increase in trade payables	47.72
Increase in provisions	0.07
Increase in other current liabilities	26.64
	51.56
Cash used in operations	25.37
Income taxes paid (net)	-
Net cash generated in operating activities	25.37
Cash flows from investing activities	
Interest received	1.17
Net cash generated from investing activities	1.17
Cash flows from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of equity instruments	300.00
Net cash generated from financing activities	300.00
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	326.54
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	326.54
See accompanying notes to the financial statements	

1-23

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Mahindra Top Greenhouses Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period November 16, 2018 to March 31, 2019

Rs. in Lakhs

A. Equity share capital	No. of Equity Shares	Total
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the period November 16, 2018 to March 31, 2019		
Issue of equity shares	3,000,000	300.00
As at March 31, 2019		300.00

B. Other Equity

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	Total
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-	-
Loss for the year	(24.94)	(24.94)
Balance as at March 31, 2019	(24.94)	(24.94)
See accompanying notes to the financials statements.	1-23	

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Place : Mumbai

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Mahindra Top Greenhouses Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial statements for the period November 16, 2018 to March 31, 2019

Note No. 1 - General information and Significant accounting policies

A. Corporate Information

Mahindra Top Greenhouses Private Limited was incorporated on November 16, 2018 under the Companies Act, 2013. It is engaged in the business of Protected cultivation Technology products. The Company is a joint venture of Mahindra FPC Irrigation Limited and Top Greenhouses Ltd., Israel.

B. Statement of compliance

- i) The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IND AS's notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended
- ii) As a company was incorporated on November 16, 2018 hence the comparative information is not applicable for the current period financial statements
- iii) Since the company has been incorporated in IND AS regime - IND AS 101 - First Time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards is not applicable

C. Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, 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 Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised 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 entity 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

D. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('Rupees') which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are rounded-off to the nearest rupee in lakhs (two decimals), unless otherwise indicated.

E. Standards issued but not yet effective:

- Ind AS 116, Leases

On 30 March 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified new standard Ind AS 116, Leases. This standard supersedes Ind AS 17, Leases.

The new standard on leases requires that lessees bring virtually all leases onto the balance sheet, applying a 'right-of-use asset' model that would recognise an asset on the lessee's balance sheet (representing its right to use the leased asset over the lease term), and recognise a corresponding liability to make future lease payments. The standard provides certain recognition exemptions which allow companies to recognise lease payments as an expense. Entities may use retrospective approach, modified retrospective approach or a modified simplified approach to transition to Ind AS 116. The company is currently assessing the impact of application of Ind AS 116 on the company financial statements.

- Amendments to Existing issued Ind AS

1. Ind AS 103, Business Combinations - The amendment clarifies when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it re-measures previously held interests in that business.
2. Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments - Amendments correspond to 'prepayment features with negative compensation'.
3. Ind AS 111, Joint Arrangements - The amendments clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not re-measure previously held interests in that business.
4. Ind AS 12, Income Taxes - Inserted a new Appendix-C relating to 'uncertainty over tax treatments'.
5. Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits - If a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is now mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the re-measurement are determined using the assumptions used for the re-measurement.
6. Ind AS 23, Borrowing Cost - If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings.
7. Ind AS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Venture - A new paragraph 14A has been added to specify that, an entity also applies Ind AS 109 to other financial instruments in an associate or joint venture to which the equity method is not applied. These include long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the entity's net investment in an associate or joint venture. In applying Ind AS 109, the entity does not take account of any adjustments to the carrying amount of long-term interests that arise from applying this Standard.
8. Ind AS 20, Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance with consequential amendments to Ind AS 12, Ind AS 16 and Ind AS 38. Paragraphs 23-24, 26, 28 and 32 of Ind AS 20 have been amended, and paragraphs 25, 27, 33 and 40-48A have been added.



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F Inventories:

Inventories comprise all costs of purchase, conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition and are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

Cost is determined on the basis of the weighted average method.

G Revenue recognition:

The Company recognises revenue from the following major sources:

- a) Sale of Products; and
- b) Sale of services

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control of a product or service to a customer.

a) Sale of Products

The company sells Protected Cultivation Technology Products. Sales-related warranties associated the products cannot be purchased separately and they serve as an assurance that the products sold comply with agreed-upon specifications. Accordingly, the Company accounts for warranties in accordance with IND AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (refer note 8).

A receivable is recognised by the Company when the goods are delivered to the customer installation acknowledged by the farmers as this represents the point in time at which the right to consideration becomes unconditional, as only the passage of time is required before payment is due.

b) Sale of Services

Revenue relating to the services is recognised at a point in time.

H Other income:

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

These income are recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

I Leases:

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

In respect of operating leases, lease payments are recognised as expenses and lease receipts are recognised as income on a straight line basis over the lease term. Initial direct costs are recognised immediately as expenses.

J Product Warranty:

In respect of warranties given by the Company on sale of certain products, the estimated costs of these warranties are accrued at the time of sale. The estimates for accounting of warranties are reviewed and revisions are made as required.

K Taxes on income:

• Current Tax

Income Taxes are accounted for in accordance with IND AS-12. Tax expenses comprise both current tax and deferred tax. Current tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act 1961, and other applicable tax laws.

• Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary 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 those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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



L Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes.

M Operating Segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker (CODM). The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified by the company. The CODM operation of the company reviews the operation of the company as Protected cultivation Technology products.

N Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial 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 of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets:

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

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

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Debt instruments that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or FVTOCI criteria are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit



Derecognition of financial asset:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost:

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Following are areas that involved a higher degree of estimate and judgement or complexity in determining the carrying amount of some assets and liabilities:

Provision for warranty claims

Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements that have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustment within the next financial year is included in relevant notes for the above items.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.



Note No. 2 - Inventories (Refer Not 1F)

[Lower of cost and net realisable value]

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	
Stock-in-trade of goods acquired for trading (Lying with a third party)	15.30	
Total	15.30	

Note No. 3 - Cash and Bank Balances

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with bank		
- Current Accounts	6.54	
- Fixed Deposits with original maturity less than 3 months	320.00	
Total Cash and cash equivalents	326.54	

Note No.4 - Other Financial assets

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non- Current
Interest accrued on Fixed Deposits	0.08	-
Other Receivables	1.20	-
Total	1.28	-

Note No. 5 Other non financial assets

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	
	Current	Non- Current
(a) Prepayments	0.20	-
(b) Balances with government authorities	2.74	-
(C) Others		
(i) Advance to Creditors Considered Good	3.43	-
Total	6.37	-



Note No. 6 - Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 2019	
	No. of shares	Rs. in Lakhs
Authorised Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	3,000,000	300.00
Issued Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	3,000,000	300.00
Subscribed and fully paid up Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	3,000,000	300.00
Total		300.00

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period.

Particulars	No. of Shares	Rs. in Lakhs	
		Opening Balance	Closing Balance
March, 31, 2019	Amount	Issued during the period	
		3,000,000	3,000,000
		300.00	300.00

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company is having only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 each. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(ii) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2019	
	Number of shares held	% holding in that class of shares
Equity shares		
Mahindra EPC Irrigation Limited (Formerly known as EPC Industrie Limited)	1,800,000	60.00%
TOP Greenhouses Limited, Israel	1,200,000	40.00%



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Mahindra Top Greenhouses Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial statements for the period November 16, 2018 to March 31, 2019

Note No. 7 - Trade Payables

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2019	
Current		
Trade payable - Micro and small enterprises		
Trade payable - Other than micro and small enterprises		47.72
Total		47.72
Disclosures required under section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are as below:		
(a) Dues remaining unpaid as at March 31, 2019		
Principal		
Interest on the above		
(b) Interest paid in terms of Section 16 of the Act, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period		
Principal paid beyond the appointed date		
Interest paid in terms of Section 16 of the Act		
(c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay on payments made beyond the appointed day during the period		
(d) Further interest due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid to the small enterprises		
(e) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at March 31, 2019		
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.		

Note No. 8 - Provisions

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2019	
	Non-Current	Non-Current
Other Provisions		
Warranty	0.07	-
Total	0.07	-

Details of movement in Warranty Provisions is as follows:

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	-
Additional provisions recognised	0.07
Amounts used during the period	-
Unused amounts reversed during the period	-
Balance at March 31, 2019	0.07

Warranty Claims:

Provision for warranty represents present value of management's best estimate of the future outflow of economic benefits that will be required in respect of sale of certain products, the estimated cost of which is accrued at the time of sale. Management estimates the related provision for future warranty claims based on historical warranty claim information of shareholders entities past experience and is adjusted regularly to reflect new information. The products are generally covered under a free warranty period ranging from 6 months to 3 years. It is expected that most of these costs will be incurred in the next two financial years and all will have been incurred within 3 years after the reporting date.

Note No. 9 - Other non - financial Liabilities

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
	Current	Non-Current
(a) Advances received from customers	24.49	-
(b) Statutory dues		
- taxes payable (other than income taxes)	2.15	-
Total	26.64	-



Mahindra Top Greenhouses Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial statements for the period November 16,2018 to March 31,2019

Note No. 10 - Revenue from Operations (Refer Note 1G)

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	For the period November 16,2018 to March 31,2019	
(a) Revenue from sale of Greenhouse products		14.92
(b) Revenue from rendering of services		3.85
Total		18.77

Note No. 11 - Other Income

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	For the period November 16,2018 to March 31,2019	
<u>Interest Income</u>		
Bank deposits		1.25
Total		1.25

Note No. 12 (a) - Purchase of traded goods

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	For the period November 16,2018 to March 31,2019	
Opening stock		-
Add: Purchases (refer note 16)		25.92
		25.92
Less: Closing stock		-
Cost of materials consumed		25.92

Note 12 (b) Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	For the period November 16,2018 to March 31,2019	
<u>Inventories at the end of the period:</u>		
Stock-in-trade		15.30
		15.30
<u>Inventories at the beginning of the period:</u>		
Stock-in-trade		-
		-
Net (increase)		(15.30)



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Mahindra Top Greenhouses Private Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial statements for the period November 16,2018 to March 31,2019

Note No. 13 - Other Expenses (Also refer with Note 17)

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	For the period November 16,2018 to March 31,2019
Rent including lease rentals	0.82
Insurance	0.04
Repairs and maintenance - Others	0.13
Freight outward	0.45
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses (Net)	0.84
Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses	
(i) As Auditors	1.00
Legal and other professional costs (Net)	23.64
Site Expenses	2.77
Warranty Claim	0.07
Registration Charges	4.35
Other General Expenses	0.23
Total Other Expenses	34.34

Note No. 14 - Earnings per Share

Particulars	For the period November 16,2018 to March 31,2019
Loss for the year for basic and diluted EPS (Rs. in Lakhs)	(24.94)
Weighted average number of Equity shares used in computing basic EPS	3,000,000
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing of diluted EPS	3,000,000
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (Rs.) (Face value of Rs.10 per share)	(0.83)



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i. Capital management

The company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the company's ability to continue as a going concern
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurate with the level of risk

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of the statement of financial position

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and financial liabilities. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs
	March 31, 2019
Equity	275.06
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(326.54)
	(51.48)

ii. Categories of financial assets and financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			Total
	Amortised Costs	FVTPL	FVOCI	
Non-current Assets				
Trade Receivables				
Other Financial Assets				
Current Assets				
Trade Receivables				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	326.54			326.54
Other Financial Assets	1.28			1.28
Non-current Liabilities				
Borrowings				
Current Liabilities				
Trade Payables	47.72			47.72
Other Financial Liabilities				

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. In order to manage the aforementioned risks, the Company operates a risk management policy and a program that performs close monitoring of and responding to each risk factors

CREDIT RISK

Credit risk management

Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations to pay, resulting in financial loss to the Company. For parties credit limits are set quarterly. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy parties and obtaining security cheques, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and credit worthiness of such parties are continuously monitored.

LIQUIDITY RISK

(i) Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short - medium - and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The amount disclosed in the tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or 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 equity price risk and commodity price risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.



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Note No. 16 - Related Party Disclosures

Name of the Company	Relationship
Mahindra EPC Irrigation Limited (Formerly known as EPC Industrie Limited)	JV Partner
Top Greenhouses Limited	JV Partner
Top Greenhouse Technologies Private Limited	A Subsidiary of Top Greenhouses Limited

Details of transaction between the Company and its related parties are disclosed below:

Nature of transactions with Related Parties	Rs. in Lakhs
	For the period November 16,2018 to March 31,2019
1. Mahindra EPC Irrigation Limited (Formerly known as EPC Industrie Limited.)	
Issue of Equity Shares	180.00
Purchases of Goods	25.92
SAP Configuration Cost	6.00
Rent including lease rentals	0.45
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	0.84
Professional Fees	18.35
Reimbursement of expenses	4.58
2. Top Greenhouses Limited	
Issue of Equity Shares	120.00
3. Top Greenhouse Technologies Private Limited	
Professional Cost recovered	1.02
Nature of Balances with Related Parties	
	As at March 31, 2019
Trade payables	
Mahindra EPC Irrigation Limited (Formerly known as EPC Industrie Limited.)	36.72
Other Receivables	
Top Greenhouse Technologies Private Limited	1.20



Mahindra Top Greenhouses Private Limited

Notes to the Standalone Financial statements for the period November 16,2018 to March 31,2019

Note No. 17 - Current Tax and Deferred Tax

The company has incurred loss for the period in books as well as per income tax provisions. Considering the loss, company has carried out the assessment of tax and deferred tax as required and concluded that the impact is negligible. Hence, the impact of the assessment has not been considered for adjustment and disclosures purpose in the financial statements.

Note No.18- Lease

Operating Leases

The company has entered into short term operating lease arrangements for certain facilities and office premises. All the leases are cancellable in nature and expenses incurred for the period is Rs 0.82 lakhs.

Note No.19- Segment

The company operates in only one business segment viz business of Protected cultivation technology products and services in India. The information reported to chief operating and decision maker(CODM)(viz Board of Director)for the assessment of performance of business and allocation of resources is under this segment. Accordingly, the company has identified the single segment under 108 – Operating segments.

The company has earned whole of its revenue for the period from Kheyti Tech Private Limited.

Note No.20- Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

There is no Contingent liabilities and Commitments.

Note No.21- Going Concern -Assumption

Mahindra Top Greenhouses Private Limited has started operations in the reported period the period has recorded a small loss of Rs.24.94 Lakhs. Based on the business plan for the next 3 years the company is a "Going Concern"

Note No.22- Event occurring after the Reporting period

No material events have occurred between the Balance sheet date and before the approvals of financials statements by Board of Directors.

Note No.23- Approval of financial statements

The financial statement of the company were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 22,2019.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Sanjeev Mohoni
Chairman



Meghnad Mitra
Director

Place : Mumbai

Date : April 22,2019

