NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts in Rupees, except share data and where otherwise stated)

1 General Information

Genera Agricorp Limited ('the Company') is a Public Limited Company incorporated in India, having its registered office at Hyderabad, India. The Company is carrying on the business of trading of Agriculture Products. The Company is listed in the Bombay Stock Exchage (BSE).

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Statement of Compliance

"The financial statements have been prepared in accordance of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act 2013 (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 06.11.2020. Details of the accounting policies are included in Note 3."

2.2 Basis of measurement

"These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

- certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value;
- long term borrowings are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method."

2.3 Functional currency

"The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company. Functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. All amounts are in Indian Rupees except share data, unless otherwise stated."

2.4 Operating cycle

"All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Assets:

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

a) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or
d) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Liabilities:

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

a) it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
d) the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counter party, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification

Current assets/ liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets/ liabilities respectively. All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current."

2.5 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty Operating cycle

"In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, the management of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements that the management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

Provision and contingent liability
On an ongoing basis, Company reviews pending cases, claims by third parties and other contingencies. For contingent losses that are considered probable, an estimated loss is recorded as an accrual in financial statements. Loss Contingencies that are considered possible are not provided for but disclosed as Contingent liabilities in the financial statements. Contingencies the likelihood of which is remote are not disclosed in the financial statements. Gain contingencies are not recognized until the contingency has been resolved and amounts are received or receivable.

Useful lives of depreciable assets Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting. As at March 31, 2017 management assessed that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Further, there is no significant change in the useful lives as compared to previous year."

2.6 Measurement of fair values
"A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

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

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Revenue recognition
"Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount can be reliably measured.

- Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of discounts, volume rebates and GST are recognised when all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods sold are transferred.
- Revenue from the sale of goods Excludes Taxes.
- Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income is established.
- Difference between the sale price and carrying value of investment is recognised as profit or loss on sale / redemption on investment on trade date of transaction.
- Interest income is accrued on, time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition."

3.2 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. Leases under which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Such assets are capitalized at fair value of the asset or present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Assets held under leases that do not transfer substantially all the risks and reward of ownership are not recognized in the balance sheet.

Lease payments under operating lease are generally recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the term of lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

Further, at the inception of above arrangement, the Company determines whether the above arrangement is or contains a lease. At inception or on reassessment of an arrangement that contains a lease, the Company separates a payments and other consideration required by the arrangement into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values.

If the Company concludes for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset; subsequently, the liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability."

3.3 Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

3.4 Borrowing costs

"Specific borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of such asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use and borrowing costs are being incurred. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing cost includes interest expense, amortization of discounts, ancillary costs incurred in connection with borrowing of funds and exchange difference arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the Interest cost. "

3.5 Taxation

"Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit; differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and taxable temporary differences arising upon the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized."

3.6 Earnings per share

"The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its ordinary shares. The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the period by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to equity shareholders for the year relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share."

3.7 Property, plant and equipment

"The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs and any expected costs of decommissioning, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred.

If significant parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of PPE.

Material items such as spare parts, stand-by equipment and service equipment are classified as PPE when they meet the definition of PPE as specified in Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment."

3.8 Expenditure during construction period

Expenditure during construction period (including financing cost related to borrowed funds for construction or acquisition of qualifying PPE) is included under Capital Work-in-Progress, and the same is allocated to the respective PPE on the completion of their construction. Advances given towards acquisition or construction of PPE outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed as Capital Advances under "Other non-current Assets".

3.9 Depreciation

"Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of PPE over its useful life and is provided on a straight-line basis over the useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II to the Act or as per technical assessment.

Depreciable amount for PPE is the cost of PPE less its estimated residual value. The useful life of PPE is the period over which PPE is expected to be available for use by the Company, or the number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the Company.T

The Company has componentised its PPE and has separately assessed the life of major components.In case of certain classes of PPE, the Company uses different useful lives than those prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The useful lives have been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the PPE and the estimated usage of the asset on the basis of management's best estimation of obtaining economic benefits from those classes of assets.

Such classes of assets and their estimated useful lives are as under:"

Particulars	Useful life
Buildings	30 years
Plant and Machinery	8 to 15 years
Electrical Equipment	10 years
Laboratory equipment	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years
Generator	10 years
Leasehold Improvements	15 years
Air Conditioners	10 years
Tools and Spares	15 years

Depreciation on additions is provided on a pro-rata basis from the month of installation or acquisition and in case of Projects from the date of commencement of commercial production. Depreciation on deductions/disposals is provided on a pro-rata basis up to the date of deduction/disposal.

3.10 Intangible assets and amortisation

"Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use

Amortization
The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset."

3.11 Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with banks that are readily convertible into cash which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

3.12 Cash flow statement
Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated. Bank overdrafts are classified as part of cash and cash equivalent, as they form an integral part of an entity's cash management.

3.13 Government grants
"Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

Where the Company receives non-monetary grants, the asset and the grant are accounted at fair value and recognised in the statement of profit and loss over the expected useful life of the asset."

3.14 Impairment of non financial assets
"The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit (as defined below) is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 or the cash-generating unit. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognized in the income statement if the estimated recoverable amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit is lower than its carrying amount. Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate is not recognized separately, and therefore is not tested for impairment separately. Instead, the entire amount of the investment in an associate is tested for impairment as a single asset when there is objective evidence that the investment in an associate may be impaired.

An impairment loss in respect of equity accounted in vestee is measured by comparing the recoverable amount of investment with its carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the income statement, and reversed if there has been a favorable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount."

3.15 Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits
"Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plans
The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the income statement as and when the services are received from the employees.

Defined benefit plans

The liability in respect of defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits is calculated using the projected unit credit method consistent with the advice of qualified actuaries. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related defined benefit obligation. In countries where there is no deep market in such bonds, the market rates on government bonds are used. The current service cost of the defined benefit plan, recognized in the income statement in employee benefit expense, reflects the increase in the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current year, benefit changes, curtailments and settlements. Past service costs are recognized immediately in income. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the income statement. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise."

"Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as an expense when the Company is demonstrably committed, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognized as an expense if the Company has made an offer encouraging voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of other long term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and previous periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurements are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise."

3.16 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

3.17 Contingent liabilities & contingent assets

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

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs."

3.18 Financial instruments

a. Recognition and Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issues of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

b. Classification and Subsequent measurement

Financial assets

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

– amortised cost;

– FVTPL

"Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

– the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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.

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

Financial assets: Business model assessment
The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

– the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
– how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
– the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
– how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
– the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

"Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

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

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest
For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

– contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;– terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
– prepayment and extension features; and
– terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non- recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition."

"Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL:
These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss. Financial assets at amortised cost: These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.Financial liabilities: Classification, Subsequent measurement and gains and lossesFinancial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held- for- trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss."

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

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

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

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

e. Impairment
The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortised cost;

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost and debt securities at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit- impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit
- impaired includes the following observable data:
– significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
– the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
– it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
– the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties."

"The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:

– debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
– other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition. Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk."

"When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward- looking information.

Measurement of expected credit losses
Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the balance sheet
Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off
The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the trade receivable does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write- off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due."

As per our report of even date
for for NG Rao & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 009399S

G Nageswar Rao
Partner
Membership No.: 27300

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 06th November, 2020

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Genera Agri Corp Limited
CIN: L01403TG1992PLC014945

Rajesh Naidu Munirathnam
Director
DIN: 01920908

Muthyala Raj Kalpana
Director
DIN: 02792601

Duggirala Satyanarayana Murthy
Chief Financial Officer

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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Land	Office Equipment	Furniture	Computers	Vehicles	Buildings	Electrical equipment	Poli house shared net house and pendals	Ca[ital Work-In Progress	Total
At April 1, 2016 (Refer note a)	5,79,800	10,50,705	59,12,184	51,162	7,09,738	1,46,15,138	31,81,470	2,62,93,865	-	5,23,94,061
	5,79,800	10,50,705	59,12,184	51,162	7,09,738	1,46,15,138	31,81,470	2,62,93,865	-	5,23,94,061
Additions										
Deletions	-	-	16,18,669	13,34,848	12,29,572	1,20,71,881	11,00,366	-	-	1,73,55,336
Depreciation for 31-3-2017	3,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,00,000
Impairment	-	48,983	5,20,279	2,59,562	1,68,451	6,97,479	1,85,089	14,06,064	-	32,85,908
	-	10,01,722	54,57,641	18,015	5,73,281	1,41,05,618	29,25,101	2,48,87,801	-	4,89,69,178
WDV as at March 31, 2017	2,79,800	-	15,52,933	11,08,434	11,97,577	1,18,83,922	11,71,645	-	-	1,71,94,312
Additions	-	-	-	67,670	-	2,56,450	-	-	-	3,24,120
Deletions	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for 31-03-2018			1,53,362	4,88,522	1,45,700	3,83,530	1,04,301	-	-	12,75,416
WDV as at March 31, 2018	2,79,800	-	13,99,570	6,87,581	10,51,877	1,17,56,842	10,67,345	-	-	1,62,43,016
Additions	-	-	-	-	13,21,110	-	-	-	-	13,21,110
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments for previous yrs	-	-	-	2,138	-	-	-	-	39,45,833	2,138
Depreciation for 31-03-2019	-	-	1,56,921	3,78,813	2,69,007	3,90,173	1,04,301	-	-	(12,99,220)
WDV as at March 31, 2019	2,79,800	-	12,42,649	3,10,935	21,03,980	1,13,66,602	9,63,044	-	-	1,59,87,244
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,45,441	-
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments for previous yrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation upto 31-03-2020	-	-	1,53,326	1,98,778	3,52,639	4,40,173	1,45,220	-	-	(12,90,136)
WDV as at March 31, 2020	2,79,800	-	10,89,323	1,12,157	17,51,341	1,09,26,429	8,17,824	-	39,45,441	1,47,27,108

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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	31st March,2020	31st March,2019
5 Investments		
Non-current		
Investments in subsidiaries carried at cost		
Unquoted equity shares		
Total investments	-	-
6 Loans (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise state)		
Non-current		
Inter-corporate deposits	10,37,34,775	10,37,34,775
Less: Loss allowance	-	-
	10,37,34,775	10,37,34,775
Current		
Security deposits	-	6,89,550
	-	6,89,550
7 Other Assets		
Non -Current		
Un Secured considered good		
Capital Advance	6,02,76,484	6,47,20,560
Security Deposit	24,33,865	17,44,315
	6,27,10,349	6,64,64,875
Current		
Unsecured , considered good		-
Advances other than capital advances		-
Supplier Advances		95,52,500
Staff Advances		-
Others		85,400
Pre paid Expenses		-
		96,37,900
8 Inventories		
Stock-in-Trade	1,06,350	7,15,350
	1,06,350	7,15,350
9 Trade receivables		
Unsecured,considered good	6,77,13,277	5,21,89,527
	6,77,13,277	5,21,89,527
Less: Allowance for doubtful receivables	-	-
Total trade receivables	6,77,13,277	5,21,89,527
10 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts	9,94,856	10,05,306
Cash on hand	5,98,118	8,95,981
Total cash and cash equivalents	15,92,974	19,01,287
11 Others (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Current		
Amount with Chit funds	4,59,825	4,59,825
Chit funds dividend receivable	9,71,180	9,71,180
Deposits	2,04,000	-
Prepaid Expenses	2,25,000	-
	18,60,005	14,31,005
12 Current tax assets, net		
Advance taxes and TDS receivable	1,25,997	1,25,997
Less: Provision for taxes	-	-
	1,25,997	1,25,997

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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13 Share Capital	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Authorised Share Capital		
30,000,000 (March 31, 2020: 30,000,000; April 1, 2016: 30,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	300,000,000	300,000,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
8,996,100 (March 31, 2020: 8,996,100) equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid-up	89,961,000	89,961,000
	89,961,000	89,961,000

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

Particulars	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	No. of equity shares	Amount	No. of equity shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	89,96,100	8,99,61,000	89,96,100	8,99,61,000
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	89,96,100	8,99,61,000	89,96,100	8,99,61,000

(b) Terms / rights attached to the equity shares

Equity shares of the Company have a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	31 March 2020		31 March 2019	
	No. of equity shares held	% holding in the class	No. of equity hares held	% holding in the class
M. Rajesh Naidu	13,44,926	14.95%	14,44,926	14.95%
M. Kalpana Raj	1,061,919	11.80%	1,061,919	11.80%

14 Other equity	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Capital reserve		
Opening balance	99,500	99,500
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	99,500	99,500
General reserve		
Opening balance	97,000	97,000
Additions during the year	-	-
Closing balance	97,000	97,000
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	2,78,97,613	2,52,51,202
Profit/(loss) for the year	8,81,428	26,46,411
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Closing balance	2,87,79,041	2,78,97,613
Total other equity	2,89,75,541	2,80,94,113

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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15 Borrowings	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Non-current Borrowings		
Secured loans		
Car Loan (South Indian bank)	5,03,481.59	7,18,015.00
Other Secured loans	56,78,798	
- From Directors (refer note B below)	10,83,41,027	10,75,59,836
Total	11,45,23,307	10,82,77,851
Current maturities of Car Loan (South India Bank) Refer note 18		2,75,511

A. Vehicle loans from Banks:

The Company has taken a vehicle loan from Cholamandalam finance on 05th April 2017. The loan is repayable in 36 installments from 15-04-2017 to 15-03-2020. The loan carries an interest rate of 13%. This loan is secured by hypothecation of the vehicle for which the loan was taken.

B. Unsecured loan from Directors:

This loan is unsecured. The duration of the loan repayment is not provided hence we have not presented the loan at its present value.

16 Deferred tax liabilities	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Deferred tax liability		
- Tangible and Intangible assets	6,49,521	601,521
Total	6,49,521	601,521
Non Current Liabilities		
Other non current liabilities		
- Others	5,21,590	24,03,500
- Income Tax Payable	-	-
Total	5,21,590	24,03,500

17 Trade payables	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Trade payables		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note no 39)	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,35,10,580	1,52,06,717
Total	1,35,10,580	1,52,06,717

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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18 Other financial liabilities	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current Maturities of long term debts	-	54,95,654
Provision For expenses	10,44,224	9,74,041
Payable to chit fund	-	4,42,539
Employee Salaries payable	43,39,406	23,73,100
Statutory liabilities	15,43,358	-
Total	69,26,988	92,85,334

19 Other liabilities	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current		
Advance received from customers	4,00,000	1,000,000
Statutory liabilities	10,18,548	688,548
Total	14,18,548	1,688,548

20 Current tax liabilities, net	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current		
Provision for taxes	3,09,000	15,84,168
Total	3,09,000	15,84,168

21 Revenue from operations	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Sale of goods	12,28,12,769	15,08,15,556
Total	12,28,12,769	15,08,15,556

22 Other income	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Interest on FD		-
Excess expenses written Back		-
Other Income	12,621	64,557
Total	12,621	64,557

23 Cost of materials consumed	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Purchases of trading materials	10,87,76,000	11,47,38,851
Total	10,87,76,000	11,47,38,851

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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24 Changes in inventories of Stock in trade	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Stock in trade at the beginning of the year	7,15,350	61,15,510
Less: Stock in trade at the end of the year	1,06,350	7,15,350
(Increase) / Decrease in Stock in trade	6,09,000	54,00,160

25 Other operating expenses	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Rent	17,35,000	18,55,000
Office Expenses		5,73,371
Loading and Unloading Charges		20,880
Outlet Maintenance	1,93,344	2,49,313
Power and fuel	35,194	87,538
Total	19,63,538	27,86,101

26 Employee benefits expense	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Salaries, wages and bonus	58,20,988	1,11,30,064
Staff welfare expenses	-	15,51,023
Total	58,20,988	1,26,81,087

27 Depreciation and amortisation expense	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Depreciation of tangible assets	12,90,136	12,99,220
Total	12,90,136	12,99,220

28 Finance costs	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Interest on loans	7,50,245	3,45,544
Bank charges	2,07,755	2,04,560
Total	9,58,000	5,50,104

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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29 Other expenses	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Computer maintenance	-	1,300
Secretarial Audit Fee	1,79,130	2,50,000
Electricity Charges	5,29,457	6,22,697
Professional Charges	1,82,600	7,22,398
Software Licence	22,302	1,26,142
Business Promotion Expenses	15,510	1,58,801
Internet charges	84,427	1,17,042
Annual custodial fee	-	1,47,725
Interest on TDS	-	62,577
Postage,Telephone and Telex	8,351	47,968
Travelling and Conveyance	4,36,068	5,27,293
Miscellaneous expenses	1,83,160	1,09,348
Vehicle Maintenance	45,740	24,062
Printing and stationary	2,906	91,335
Filing & listing charges	1,71,517	6,09,332
Insurance	20,503	32,556
Interest on Income tax	-	4,36,140
Repairs & maintenance	3,35,791	-
Fines & Penalties	-	2,37,408
Data Collection	-	68,65,450
Total	22,17,462	1,11,89,574

30 Tax expenses	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Current income tax:	3,09,000	6,43,209
Current income tax charge	-	-
Deferred tax:	48,000	(10,54,603)
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss	3,57,000	(4,11,394)

31 Contingent liabilities and commitments

1. Appeal pending before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal for the assessment years 2007-08 to 2013-14 , involving Tax demand amount aggregating to Rs. 3,458.98 lakhs.

2 The Company has not filed the Income Tax Returns for the Assessment year 2014-15.

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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32 Related party disclosures

a) The following table provides the name ofand the nature of its relationship the related party with the Company:

Name of the parties	Relationship
Genera Agri Genetics Private Limted	Mr Rajesh Naidu Relative is Director in the company
Genera Agri Refineries Limited	Mr Rajesh Naidu is Director of the company
Rajesh Naidu Munirathnam	Director
Koyyati Sandeep kumar	Director
MUTHYALA RAJ KALPANA	Director
SEETARAMASASTRY NUMUDURI	Director
Duggirala Satyanarayana Murthy	CFO

b) Details of all transactions with related parties during the year:

Particulars	31 March,2020	31 March,2019
i) Unsecured loans taken during the year	7,81,500	61,78,033
ii) Shares purchased/ transferred	-	-
iii) Materials purchased from/ (sold to) Subsidiary	-	-
iv) Management fees paid/ provided:	-	-
v) Expenses incurred by the Company on behalf of	-	-
vi) Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company by	-	-
vii) Managerial remuneration/ consultancy fee to Key	18,00,000	18,00,000

*Does not include insurance, which is paid for the Company as a whole and gratuity and compensated absences as this is provided in the books of accounts on the basis of actuarial valuation for the Company as a whole and hence individual amount cannot be determined.

c) Details of balances receivable from and payable to related parties are as follows

Particulars	As at 31 March,2020	As at 31 March,2019
I) Trade receivables:	-	-
ii) Financial assets - loans:	-	-
iii) Financial liabilities - Others:		
M/s Genera Agri Genetics Private Limited	1,18,10,814	1,18,10,814
M/s Genera Agri Refineries Limited	4,90,500	4,90,500
Total	1,23,01,314	1,23,01,314
iv) Unsecured loans from Directors	10,83,41,027	10,75,59,836
v) Outstanding remunaration to Directors	11,37,956	3,38,956

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

d) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free.

33 Segment information

Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" ("Ind AS 108") establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating and geographical segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, Operating segments and geographical segments are to be reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources on overall basis.

The Company has two reportable segments - Agri Products and Consultancy Services. The segment results are as under:

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Revenue by segment		
a) Agriproducts Division	12,28,12,769	14,48,15,556
b) Consultancy Division	-	60,00,000
c) Others	-	-
Total revenue	12,28,12,769	15,08,15,556
Segment Results (Profit before Tax & Interest)		
a) Agriproducts Division	19,40,512	32,80,412
b) Consultancy Division	-	(8,65,450)
c) Others	-	-
Total:	19,40,512	24,14,962
Less: (I) Interest	7,50,245	3,45,544
(ii) Unallocable expenditure (Net of Un allocable income)	-	-
Total Profit before tax	11,90,267	20,69,418

34 Auditors' remuneration include:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Statutory audit fee (including limited review)	250,000	2,50,000
Total	250,000	2,50,000

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

35 Dues to Micro, small and medium enterprises

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at March 31, 2018 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('The MSMED Act') is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year.	Nil	Nil
b) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section16 of the MSMED Act, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	Nil	Nil
c) 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 MSMED Act	Nil	Nil
d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil	Nil
e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act.	Nil	Nil

36 Leases

Where the Company is a lessee:

The Company has taken various office premises under operating leases. The leases typically run for a term ranging from eleven months to five years, with an option to renew the lease after the term completion. The escalation clause in these arrangement ranges from 5% to 10%.

I) Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Not later than 1 year	-	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-
Later than 5 years	-	-

ii) Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Cancellable lease expense	-	-
Non - cancellable lease expense	-	-
Total	-	-

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

37 Earnings per share

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

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

The following table sets out the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Profit for the year attributable to equity share holders Shares	8,33,268	26,46,411
Shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year – basic	89,96,100	89,96,100
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year – diluted	89,96,100	89,96,100
Earnings per share		
Earnings per share of par value ? 10 – basic (?)	0.09	0.29
Earnings per share of par value ? 10 – diluted (?)	0.09	0.29

38 Financial risk management objectives and policies

"The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance and support Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include inventory, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and refundable deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below."

a) 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 two types of risk: interest rate risk and other price risk, such as commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and refundable deposits. The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019. The sensitivity analysis have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt and the ratio of fixed to floating interest rates of the debt.

The analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and other post retirement obligations; provisions.

The below assumption has been made in calculating the sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

Interest rate risk

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 interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's short-term debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of variable rate borrowings. The Company does not enter into any interest rate swaps.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected

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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Increase/ decrease in interest rate	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2020		
INR	+1%	(11,45,233)
INR	-1%	11,45,233
March 31, 2019		
INR	+1%	(11,37,732)
INR	-1%	11,37,732

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The credit risk arises principally from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. The collection from the trade receivables are monitored on a continuous basis by the receivables team.

The Company establishes an allowance for credit loss that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables based on the past and the recent collection trend. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to Rs. 42,192,067 (March 31,2017: 29,853,278; April 1, 2016: 342,088,705) and Intercorporate deposits amounting to Rs. 103,734,775. The movement in allowance for credit loss in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

Allowance for credit loss	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Opening balance	-	-
Credit loss provided/ (reversed)	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

There is no concentration of revenue as there is no customer which accounts for more than 10% of the revenue.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalent is limited as the Company generally transacts with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

c) Liquidity risk

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank deposits and loans.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
Year ended March 31, 2020						
Borrowings	-	-	56,78,798	5,03,482	-	61,82,280
Trade payables	-	24,05,141	9,65,685	1,01,39,754	-	1,35,10,580
Year ended March 31, 2019						
Borrowings	39,071	79,449	53,77,134	7,18,015	-	62,13,669
Trade payables	-	12,63,323	25,94,360	1,37,52,534	-	1,76,10,217

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NOTES FORMING PART OF THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note:
During the year unsecured loans from the directors as grouped under long term borrowings. Fixed repayment schedule or time lines are not agreed upon hence the same is not reported above.

39 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors capital on the basis of return on capital employed as well as the debt to total equity ratio.

For the purpose of debt to total equity ratio, debt considered is long-term and short-term borrowings. Total equity comprise of issued share capital and all other equity reserves.

The capital structure as of March 31, 2020 and March 31, 2019 was as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Total equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company	11,89,36,541	11,80,55,113
As a percentage of total capital	50.95%	50.92%
Long term borrowings including current maturities	11,45,23,307	10,82,77,551
Short term borrowings	-	54,95,654
Total borrowings	11,45,23,307	11,37,73,205
As a percentage of total capital	49.05%	49.08%
Total Capital (equity and borrowings)	23,34,59,847	23,18,28,318

Note:* In the previous year the unsecured loans were grpd as short term borrowings where as we have grouped under long term.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone financial statements.
As per our report of even date
for for NG Rao & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 009399S

G Nageswar Rao
Partner
Membership No.: 27300

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 06th November, 2020

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Genera Agri Corp Limited
CIN: L01403TG1992PLC014945

Rajesh Naidu Munirathnam
Director
DIN: 01920908

Muthyala Raj Kalpana
Director
DIN: 02792601

Duggirala Satyanarayana Murthy
Chief Financial Officer