

Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

Standalone Balance Sheet As at 31 March, 2025

(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

#68A, Ground Floor, 6th Main, 3rd Phase, Peenya, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560058

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	3A	54,416.79	51,125.77
b) Right-of-use assets	3B	67,254.60	43,892.00
c) Other Intangible asset	4	18,552.42	21,189.67
d) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	6	19,215.42	5,938.59
e) Deferred tax assets (net)	33	11,526.93	7,434.82
f) Non current tax Assets (net)	6A	-	278.65
Total Non Current Assets		1,70,966.16	1,29,859.50
Current assets			
a) Current investments	5	24,225.73	-
b) Inventories	7	53,984.21	49,196.04
c) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	2,02,574.57	90,534.20
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	33,068.20	4,715.49
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	10	30,498.71	1,30,730.29
d) Other current assets	12	5,651.10	11,161.99
Total Current Assets		3,50,002.52	2,86,338.00
Total assets		5,20,968.68	4,16,197.49
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	411.97	407.57
(b) Other equity	14	2,58,417.11	1,98,369.64
Total Equity		2,58,829.08	1,98,777.21
(2) Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities	16	55,510.22	36,710.53
Provisions	17	25,894.91	11,739.03
Other non-current liabilities	17A	500.10	-
		81,905.23	48,449.56
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings,	18	-	5,064.39
Lease liabilities-C	16	13,502.17	8,220.76
Trade payables	19		
(A) Total outstanding dues of MSME		7,305.83	10,820.50
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than MSME		9,984.89	8,823.45
Other financial liabilities	20	1,12,893.98	1,06,223.72
Other current liabilities	21	30,818.20	21,242.78
Provisions	17	5,729.29	8,575.13
		1,80,234.37	1,68,970.73
Total liabilities		2,62,139.60	2,17,420.28
Total equity and liabilities		5,20,968.68	4,16,197.49

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

As per our report of even date

UDIN: 25203380BMHZRQ2604

For Kirtane & Pandit LLP

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 105215 W/W 100057

CA Sham Sunder K
Partner

M. No : 203380



Date: 19th May 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

CIN: U01122KA2011PTC056966

Lokesh Makam
Director
DIN: 03368971

CA. Umakanth V V
Head Finance

Anil Kumar Shantilal Nawal
Director
DIN: 03397345

Date: 19th May 2025



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March, 2025

(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

#68A, Ground Floor, 6th Main, 3rd Phase, Peenya, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560058

Particulars	Notes	Year ended	Year ended
		31 March, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	22	5,82,754.10	3,20,424.45
Other income	23	6,703.64	4,500.80
Total income (A)		5,89,457.74	3,24,925.26
Expenses			
Cost of material consumed	24	1,82,440.28	1,17,451.37
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	25	-6,646.03	-9,952.91
Employee benefits expenses	26	1,86,950.87	1,72,861.16
Finance costs	27	10,378.15	18,845.99
Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	27,969.71	23,297.21
Other expenses	29	1,25,779.99	88,113.55
Total expenses (B)		5,26,872.98	4,10,616.36
Profit before tax (A-B)		62,584.76	-85,691.11
Tax expense			
Current tax		3,548.33	-
Deferred tax		-4,092.10	-4,738.92
Total income tax expense		-543.77	-4,738.92
Profit/(loss) after tax		63,128.53	-80,952.19
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability, net		-4,117.25	-3,658.75
Income tax effect		1,036.19	570.76
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of tax		-3,081.06	-3,087.98
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		60,047.47	-84,040.17
Earnings / (Loss) per share			
Basic earnings / (loss) per share (INR)	30	1,532	-2,350
Diluted earnings / (loss) per share (INR)	30	1,532	-2,341

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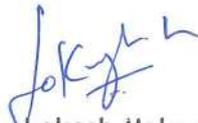
CA Sham Sunder K

Partner

M. No : 203380



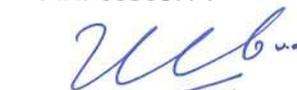
Date: 19th May 2025



Lokesh Makam

Director

DIN: 03368971



CA. Umakanth V V

Head Finance



Anil Kumar Shantilal Nawal

Director

DIN: 03397345



Date: 19th May 2025

Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

Standalone Statement of Cashflows as on 31 March, 2025

(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

#68A, Ground Floor, 6th Main, 3rd Phase, Peenya, Bangalore, Karnataka - 560058

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	62,584.76	-85,691.11
Adjustment to reconcile Profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation expenses	27,969.71	23,297.21
Finance cost (including interest on leases)	10,378.15	18,845.99
Employee stock option Expenses	-	2,595.99
Interest income	-4,675.96	-2,407.59
Interest income on unwinding of security deposit	-1,074.10	-826.27
Other Income	-561.29	-
Provision for Gratuity	4,302.20	2,600.31
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	304.45	-9,784.25
Profit on sale of investment	-324.09	-278.34
Loan & Advances Written off	-	350.90
Provision for Leave Encashment	1,758.05	2,104.44
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	1,00,661.88	-49,192.71
Movements in working capital:		
(Increase) / decrease in Inventories	-4,788.18	-27,743.81
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	-1,12,040.37	-2,020.58
(Increase) / decrease in other non current financial asset	-12,202.73	110.32
(Increase) / decrease in other current financial asset	-	904.64
(Increase) / decrease in Non Current tax assets (net)	278.65	-278.65
(Increase) / decrease in other current asset	5,206.44	7,066.84
Increase / (decrease) in trade payable	-2,353.22	-9,666.42
Increase / (decrease) in Other non-current liabilities	500.10	-9,666.42
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities	6,670.26	76,277.41
Increase / (decrease) in other Current liabilities	9,575.43	8,034.46
Increase / (decrease) in Current provision	-2,845.84	3,100.64
Increase / (decrease) in Non Current provision	8,095.63	192.15
Cash flow from/(used in) operations	-3,241.95	-2,882.13
Income taxes paid (net)	-	-1,156.08
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	-3,241.95	-4,038.20
Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment (including other intangible assets)	-14,215.73	-23,505.99
Investment in ROU	-3,891.42	-
Interest income received on investment	324.09	-
Investment in fixed deposits	1,00,231.58	-1,30,125.43
Investment in Mutual Funds	-38,000.00	-
Redemption of in Mutual Funds	14,000.00	278.34
Proceeds from Sale of Investment in Subsidiary	-	99.99
Interest income received on investment	5,237.25	2,407.59
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	63,685.77	-1,50,845.50
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of Equity	-	2,00,005.39
(Repayments)/Proceeds of short-term borrowings (net)	-5,064.39	-22,739.27
(Repayment)/Proceeds from long-term borrowings (net)	-	-3,781.78
Share application money pending allotment	-	3.00
Payment towards interest on lease liability	-8,849.48	-6,518.78
Payment towards principal portion of lease liabilities	-16,758.05	-7,649.93
Payment of interest & Other borrowing costs	-1,528.67	-12,327.21
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	-32,200.60	1,46,991.42
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	28,243.23	-7,892.29
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,824.98	3,050.84
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	33,068.20	4,824.98
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 9)		
Balances with banks:		
in current accounts	32,701.51	4,715.49
Cash on hand	366.69	109.49
Total	33,068.20	4,824.98



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

Standalone Statement of Cashflows as on 31 March, 2025

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As per our report of even date

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For Kirtane & Pandit LLP

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 105215 W/W 100057

K Sham S.S

CA Sham Sunder K

Partner

M. No : 203380



Date: 19th May 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

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CIN: U01122KA2011PTC056966

Lokesh Makam

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Director

DIN: 03368971

Umakanth V V

CA. Umakanth V V

Head Finance

Anil Kumar Shantilal Nawal

Anil Kumar Shantilal Nawal

Director

DIN: 03397345

Date: 19th May 2025



Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

(A) Equity share capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	As at 31 March, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Opening balance	40,757	407.57	11,253	112.53
Changes in equity share capital during the current year	440	4.40	8,956	89.56
Conversion of CCPS to Equity	-	-	20,548	205.48
Balance as the end of year	41,197	411.97	40,757	407.57

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus			Compulsory convertible Preference Shares	Total
	Securities premium	Share based payment reserve	Retained Earnings & OCI		
Balance as at 1 April 2023	2,23,050.50	13,914.96	-1,57,070.46	205.48	80,105.21
Securities premium on shares issued during the year	1,99,915.83	2,595.99	-	-	-
Share Application money pending allotment	3.00	-	-	-	-80,952.19
Profit for the year	-	-	-80,952.19	-	-3,087.98
Reclassification of OCPS liability into equity	-	-	-	-205.48	-3,939.70
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Guarantee from Promoters	-	-	-	-	-205.48
Balance as at 31 March 2024	4,22,969.33	16,510.95	-2,41,110.63	-	1,98,369.64
Balance as at 1 April 2024	4,22,969.33	16,510.95	-2,41,110.63	-	1,98,369.64
Securities premium on shares issued during the year	9,821.68	-16,510.95	6,689.27	-	-
Share Application money pending allotment	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	63,128.53	-	63,128.53
Reclassification of OCPS liability into equity	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes)	-	-	-3,081.06	-	-3,081.06
Financial Guarantee from Promoters	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March, 2025	4,32,791.01	-	-1,74,373.90	-	2,58,417.11

Nature and purpose of reserves

(a) Securities premium reserve

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilized only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Share based payment reserve

The Company provide share based payment scheme to its employees. The shares options outstanding represents amount recognized over the vesting period and payments made toward such options.

(c) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprise of the Company's accumulated undistributed earnings.

(d) Other reserves

This reserve comprises of contribution from Holding Company in relation to expense / payment incurred by the Holding Company.

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

As per our report of even date

UDIN: 25203380BMHZRQ2604

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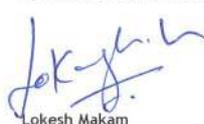
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Lokesh Makam

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Anil Kumar Shantilal Nawal

Director

DIN: 03397345

Date: 19th May 2025



1 Corporate Information:

Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited [CIN U01122KA2011PTC056966] is a private Limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 on 07th February 2011. The company has developed pheromone-based solutions to help farmers reduce dependence on chemical pesticides, promote eco-friendly farming practices, and enhance crop yield. Some of the company's products are IPM Products, Gel based Pheromones, Innovative traps, lures for crop protection & Plant nutritional products and organic fertilizers for crop growth.

2 Material accounting policy & Estimates, judgments and assumptions

2.1 Material accounting policy information

a) Basis of Preparation

(i) Statement of Compliance with Ind AS

In accordance with the notification dated 16th February 2015, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) with effect from 1st April 2023.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

(ii) Basis of Measurement

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in Ind AS 1 - 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The Standalone Financial Statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the functional currency. All values are rounded off to the nearest **Rupees**, unless otherwise indicated.

Fair Value Measurement

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 under current market conditions.

The Company categorizes assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three levels depending on the ability to observe inputs employed in their measurement which are described as follows:

- (a) Level 1: Quoted Prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- (b) Level 2: inputs are inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, other than quoted prices included within level 1 for the asset or liability.
- (c) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability reflecting significant modifications to observable related market data or Company's assumptions about pricing by market participants.

Investments in Subsidiaries

The Company records the investments in subsidiaries at cost less impairment loss, if any.

b) Use of Estimates & judgments.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these standalone Ind AS financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.



c) Property, Plant and Equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment, other than freehold land, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Freehold land is carried at cost and is not depreciated. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- its purchase price, including import duties and all applicable taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- the estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.
- Income and expenses related to the incidental operations, not necessary to bring the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
- If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted and depreciated for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.
- Any gain or loss on derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
- Projects under which the property, plant and equipment is not yet ready for their intended use are carried as capital work in progress at cost determined as aforesaid.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and that the cost of the item can be reliably measured. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred

d) Intangible assets

The cost of an intangible asset comprises of its purchase price, including any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities), and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use its intended use.

Technical know-how fees for new product development is amortised over the period not exceeding five years from the date of agreement with supplier of technology. The estimated useful life of the intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation period is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

e) Depreciation & Amortisation:

Depreciation is provided, under the written down value method, pro rata to the period of use, based on useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for the following items where useful lives estimated by the management based on internal technical assessment, past trends and expected operational lives differ from those provided in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used:

Leasehold land and leasehold improvements are amortised over the term of lease.

The key assets and related lives are:

Buildings - 60 years
Plant and Machinery - 15 years
Furniture and Fittings - 8 years
Computers & Accessories- 3 years
Office Equipments - 5 years
Motor Vehicles (Motor cycles, scooters and other mopeds) - 10 years
Motor Vehicles (Others) - 8 years
Freehold Land - NA
Laboratory Equipment- 10 years

Assets costing less than Rs 10,000/- are fully depreciated in the year of purchase unless it is significant in aggregate.

Amortisation in respect of all the intangible assets is provided on straight line method over the useful lives of assets.

- Software - Development Cost - 3 years
- ERP & Website - Development Cost-3 years
- R&D Unit - Development Cost- 10 years
- IPR-Patents, Trademarks & Copyrights- 10 years



f) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of assets at each reporting date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists at cash generating unit ("CGU") level. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's CGU fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. Impairment losses including impairment on inventories are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. When there is an indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the statement of profit and loss.

g) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1) Raw materials and packing materials, components, stores and spares: Cost is determined on moving weighted average basis which is valued at cost. However, raw materials and packing materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Stores and spares which do not meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are accounted as inventory.

2) Traded products: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories at their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

3) Work-in-progress and finished goods: Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity and other cost bringing the inventories at their present condition and location. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

h) Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contribution towards provident fund, pension fund, superannuation fund and employee's state insurance contribution to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. Both the employee and the Company make monthly contribution equal to a specified % of the covered employee's salary or a fixed monthly contribution. The monthly contributions payable by the Company are charged to the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI). Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined liability (asset) after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to gratuity benefit scheme are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.



Short-term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by the employees is recognised during the period when the employee renders the service.

2) Other long term Benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date. Provision in respect of compensated absences benefits has been made based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary at the reporting date using Projected unit cost method. The employees can avail upto a certain number of leaves as per the Company's policies in one year and accordingly the liability has been classified into current and non current in the financials.

i) Foreign currency transactions

i. Functional and presentation currency

The Company's standalone Ind AS financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupees which is also the Company's functional currency.

ii. Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

iii. Subsequent measurement

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

j) Income taxes

Tax expense for the period comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit. It is recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Current Taxes

Current tax comprises of the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred taxes

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- The Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity



k) Earnings per share

The basic earnings per equity share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the year, except where the impact would be anti-dilutive

l) Provisions and contingencies

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. 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. When 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. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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

m) Research and development

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is carried forward when its future recoverability can reasonably be regarded as assured. Any expenditure carried forward is amortised over the period expected future sales from the related project, not exceeding ten years.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

In cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand and bank balances. Short term fixed deposits and short term liquid funds irrespective of the duration of their maturity are not considered as cash and cash equivalents.

o) Revenue Recognition

i. Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the products being sold is transferred to the customers and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. The performance obligations in contracts are fulfilled at the time of dispatch, delivery or upon formal customer acceptance depending on customer terms.

Revenue is measured at transaction price, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume discounts, cash discounts and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government such as goods and services tax, etc. Enormous amount of experience is used to estimate the provision for such discounts and rebates. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal of which will not occur. Customers have the contractual right to return goods only when authorised by the Company.

Return of Goods

The Company uses the expected value method to estimate liability and corresponding adjustment to cost of sales for the goods that are expected to be returned.

Export Incentives

Export benefits arising from Duty Drawback scheme, Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RoDTEP) and other eligible export incentives are recognised on post export basis at the rate at which these entitlements accrue and is included in the 'Other Income'.

Rebates and Discounts

The Company provides discount and rebate schemes, to its customers. Discount and rebate schemes give rise to variable consideration. To estimate the variable consideration to which it will be entitled, the Company considers that either the expected value method or the most likely amount method, depending on which of them better predicts the amount of variable consideration for the particular type of contract

ii. Other income

a. Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective rate of interest.

b. Revenue in respect of insurance/ other claims, interest etc., is recognised only when it is reasonably certain that the ultimate collection will be made.

c. Dividend income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on the date on which right to receive the payment is established.

d. Interest u/s 244A of Income tax Act, 1961 is recognised on realisation. (Interest on IT refunds)



p) Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. Contract assets represents right to receive the inventory (on estimated sales returns). Refer accounting policy on impairment of financial assets in note 2.1(r).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract.

q) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency exchange forward contracts

i. Financial assets

Classification

Company shall classify financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets and the asset's contractual cash flow represents SPPI.

Financial instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Group recognises interest income, dividend income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the statement of profit and loss. At present, there are no financial assets recognised at FVTOCI.

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

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial assets, which does not meet the criteria for categorisation as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments

All other equity investments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments, which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Where the Group classifies equity instruments as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flow on the financial assets in a transaction in which substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

ii. Financial liabilities

Classification

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement profit and loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivatives and hedging activities

The Company enters derivatives like forwards contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently marked to market at the end of each reporting period with profit/loss being recognised in statement of profit and loss. Derivative assets/liabilities are classified under "other financial assets/other financial liabilities". Profits and losses arising from cancellation of contracts are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

r) Financial assets impairment

The Company assessed the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and fair value through other comprehensive income based on the Company's past history of recovery, credit worthiness of the counter party and existing and future market conditions. For trade receivables, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month expected credit loss (ECL) unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. For trade receivables, the Company has applied the simplified approach for recognition of impairment allowance as provided in Ind AS 109 which requires the expected lifetime losses from initial recognition of the receivables.

s) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.



a) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right of use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer accounting policy in note 2.1(f) Impairment of non financial assets.

b) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. The Company's lease liabilities are included in interest bearing borrowings.

c) Short-term leases and leases of low value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of office premises and storage locations (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the Lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

t) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs include interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Cost in connection with the borrowing of funds to the extent not directly related to the acquisition of qualifying assets are charged to the statement of profit and loss over the tenure of the loan. Borrowing costs, allocated to and utilised for qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset up to the date of capitalisation of such asset are added to the cost of the assets. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the statement of profit and loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted

u) Dividend

The Company recognises a liability for any dividend declared in the period when it is approved by the shareholders. As per corporate laws in India, a distribution in the nature of final dividend is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

v) Segmental reporting

Identification of segment - Operating segments are reported in the manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) of the Company. Segment accounting policies - The Chief Executive officer of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined under Ind AS 108. CODM reviews overall financial information of the Company together for performance evaluation and allocation of resources and does not review any discrete information to evaluate performance of any individual product or geography. The Company does not have any reportable segment.

w) Operating cycle

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

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

All other assets are classified as non current.

A liability is current when:



It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

-It is held primarily for the purpose of trading

- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.2 KEY ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, JUDGMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires use of estimates and assumptions for some items, which might have an effect on their recognition and measurement in the balance sheet and statement of profit and loss. The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known/ materialise. The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:

i. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets & right-of-use assets:

Determination of the estimated useful lives of tangible and intangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalised. Useful lives of tangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. [Refer note 2.1(e)]

ii. Fair value of financial instruments :

Derivatives are carried at fair value. Derivatives includes foreign currency forward contracts, fair value of which, is determined using the fair value reports provided by respective merchant bankers. [Refer note 2.1(s)]

iii. Impairment of financial assets:

The Company's management reviews periodically items classified as receivables to assess whether a provision for impairment should be recorded in the statement of profit and loss. Management estimates the amount and timing of future cash flows when determining the level of provisions required. Such estimates are necessarily based on assumptions about several factors involving varying degrees of judgement and uncertainty. Details of impairment provision on trade receivable are given in note 14.

The Company reviews it's carrying value of investments annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than it's carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.[Refer note 2.1(r)]

iv. Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies :

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the reporting date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the figure included in other provisions. [Refer note 2.1(l)]

v. Assessment of lease transactions:

Management assesses the contractual terms of the lease agreements to evaluate whether it is a lease as per Ind AS 116 [Refer note 2.1(t)]

vi. Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations:

Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation and vested future benefits and life expectancy. [Refer note 2.1(h)]

vii. Rebates and Discounts:

The Company provides rebates and discounts to its dealers and channel partners based on an expectation of volumes to be achieved and parameters such as exclusivity in marketing the products of the Company. This involves a certain degree of estimation of whether all the parameters to provide discounts have been achieved. Provision for discount and rebates is based on the Company's past experience of volumes achieved vis-à-vis targets and expected volumes to be achieved for the year.[Refer note 2.1(o)]

viii. Income taxes:

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/ recovered for uncertain tax positions. In assessing the realisability of deferred tax assets arising from unused tax credits, the management considers convincing evidence about availability of sufficient taxable income against which such unused tax credits can be utilised. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realisable, however, could be reduced if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced. [Refer note 2.1(j)]

ix. Provisions:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. [Refer note 2.1(l)]

x. Inventories:

Inventories are reviewed on a regular basis and the Company make allowance for excess or obsolete inventories and write down to net realisable value primarily based on historical trends and management estimates of expected and future product demand and related pricing.

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Judgements are required in assessing the expected realisable values of Inventories. Factors considered includes demand levels and pricing competition in the industry. [Refer note 2.1(g)].



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements As at 31 March, 2025
(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

**3A Property, plant and equipment (PPE)
For the Year ended 31 March, 2025**

Particulars	Gross Block (Deemed Cost)				Accumulated depreciation			Net Block value	
	As at 1 April 2024	Additions	Deductions	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 1 April 2024	For the year	Deductions	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31-03-2024
Land @ Hindupur	14,176.44	-	-	14,176.44	-	-	-	-	14,176.44
Office Building	1,052.99	-	-	1,052.99	100.06	46.41	-	146.47	952.93
Plant and machinery	29,283.69	5,669.07	35.90	34,916.86	5,377.10	4,893.45	2.18	10,268.37	24,648.49
Lab Plant-APD	689.43	39.00	-	728.43	177.19	141.67	-	318.87	409.56
Furniture and Fixture	4,578.88	937.50	-	5,516.37	1,206.56	1,007.53	-	2,214.09	3,302.29
Vehicles	1,656.80	77.42	-	1,734.23	618.54	335.22	-	953.75	780.47
Office Equipment	7,503.78	3,719.77	-	11,223.55	3,263.96	2,392.98	-	5,656.93	5,566.62
Computer	1,899.33	961.73	-	2,861.05	1,000.46	889.58	-	1,890.04	971.01
R & D Lab Assets	3,485.78	2,380.69	-	5,866.46	1,457.48	753.61	-	2,211.08	3,655.38
Total	64,327.12	13,785.18	35.90	78,076.40	13,201.35	10,460.44	2.18	23,659.61	54,416.79

Particulars	Gross Block (Deemed Cost)				Accumulated depreciation			Net Block value	
	As at 1 April 2023	Additions	Deductions	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023	For the year	Deductions	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Land @ Hindupur	14,176.44	-	-	14,176.44	-	-	-	-	14,176.44
Office Building	1,052.99	-	-	1,052.99	51.28	48.78	-	100.06	952.93
Plant and machinery	16,504.10	14,554.12	1,774.53	29,283.69	2,175.58	3,783.50	581.98	5,377.10	14,328.52
Lab Plant-APD	379.68	408.39	98.64	689.43	98.28	123.37	44.46	177.19	281.39
Furniture and Fixture	2,761.47	2,543.57	726.16	4,578.88	514.06	1,014.27	321.77	1,206.56	2,247.41
Vehicles	2,041.99	98.38	483.56	1,656.80	309.53	563.88	254.87	618.54	1,732.46
Office Equipment	5,174.68	2,557.23	228.14	7,503.78	1,106.86	2,294.54	137.44	3,263.96	4,067.83
Computer	915.08	1,050.82	66.58	1,899.33	488.76	569.24	57.54	1,000.46	898.86
R & D Lab Assets	4,057.31	-	571.54	3,485.78	896.98	818.10	257.60	1,457.48	3,160.34
Total	47,063.74	21,212.52	3,949.14	64,327.12	5,641.34	9,215.69	1,655.67	13,201.35	41,422.41



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements As at 31 March, 2025
(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

3B Right-of-use Assets

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated depreciation			Net Block value		
	As at 1 April 2024	As at 31 March, 2025	Additions	Deductions	For the year 1 April 2024	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31-03-2024
Right-of-use Assets	62,242.51	1,00,010.70	37,768.19	-	14,405.59	18,350.51	32,756.10	67,254.60	43,892.00
Building	51,912.00	88,581.81	36,669.81	-	12,053.82	14,683.02	26,736.84	61,844.96	37,228.97
Vehicles	9,110.45	10,208.83	1,098.38	-	3,034.85	1,914.97	4,949.82	5,259.01	6,075.60
Plant & Machinery	1,220.07	1,220.07	-	-	436.80	632.64	1,069.44	150.63	587.43
Total	62,242.51	1,00,010.70	37,768.19	-	14,405.59	18,350.51	32,756.10	67,254.60	43,892.00

Particulars	Gross Block			Accumulated depreciation			Net Block value		
	As at 1 April 2023	As at 31 March 2024	Additions	Deductions	For the year 1 April 2023	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Right-of-use Assets	45,028.44	62,242.51	17,214.07	-	10,962.26	7,388.24	18,350.51	43,892.00	37,640.19
Building	39,924.86	51,912.00	11,987.14	-	8,860.74	5,822.28	14,683.02	37,228.97	34,102.57
Vehicles	3,883.52	9,110.45	5,226.93	-	1,683.03	1,351.82	3,034.85	6,075.60	2,531.70
Plant & Machinery	1,220.07	1,220.07	-	-	418.50	214.14	632.64	587.43	1,005.92
Total	45,028.44	62,242.51	17,214.07	-	10,962.26	73,88,244.50	18,350.51	43,892.00	37,640.19

4 Other intangible assets

Particulars	Gross Block (Deemed Cost)			Amortisation			Net Block value		
	As at 1 April 2024	As at 31 March, 2025	Additions	Deductions	For the year 1 April 2024	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31-03-2024	
Software - Development Cost	-	107.00	-	-	3.70	-	3.70	103.30	-
ERP & Website - Development Cost	60.84	301.34	240.50	-	75.58	52.58	128.16	173.18	8.26
R&D Unit - Development Cost	27,037.24	27,037.24	-	-	3,004.14	6,008.27	9,012.41	18,024.82	21,028.96
IPR-Patents, Trademarks & Copyrights	193.44	312.39	118.95	-	20.28	40.99	61.27	251.12	152.45
Total	27,291.52	27,757.97	466.45	-	3,103.70	6,101.85	9,205.55	18,552.42	21,189.67

Particulars	Gross Block (Deemed Cost)			Amortisation			Net Block value		
	As at 1 April 2023	As at 31 March 2024	Additions	Deductions	For the year 1 April 2023	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	
Software - Development Cost	99.90	-	-	99.90	23.25	63.10	86.34	36.80	-
ERP & Website - Development Cost	378.31	60.84	-	317.47	71.38	238.94	257.74	139.37	-
R&D Unit - Development Cost	27,037.24	27,037.24	-	-	3,004.14	3,004.14	6,008.27	21,028.96	24,033.10
IPR-Patents, Trademarks & Copyrights	193.44	193.44	-	-	20.49	20.49	40.99	152.45	172.95
Total	27,708.89	27,291.52	-	417.37	3,119.26	3,326.67	6,101.85	21,189.67	24,382.22



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements As at 31 March, 2025

(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

5 Current investment	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Aggregate Market Value of Quoted Investments ICICI Prudential Liquid Plan Direct Growth 8096 (INF109K01Q49) No of Units : 63,105.031 NAV : 383.8953	24,225.73	-
Total	24,225.73	-
6 Other non current financial assets		
6 Other non current financial assets	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalent		
Deposits with remaining maturity for more than 12 months	9,660.11	201.70
Security deposits		
Unsecured, considered good	9,555.31	5,736.89
Doubtful	-	-
	19,215.42	5,938.59
Total	19,215.42	5,938.59
6A Other non current financial assets		
6A Other non current financial assets	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balances with government authorities		
- Current tax asset	-	278.65
	-	278.65
7 Inventories		
7 Inventories	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Lower of cost or net realisable value		
Raw material [Goods in transit: 31 Mar 2025: Nil (31 March 2024: ₹ Nil)]	21,628.82	23,782.07
Packing Materials [Goods in transit: 31 Mar 2025: Nil (31 March 2024: ₹ Nil)]	8,569.95	8,274.55
Finished Goods [Goods in transit: 31 Mar 2025: ₹1,56,663 (31 March 2024: ₹ Nil)]	23,785.44	17,139.42
	53,984.21	49,196.04



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Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements As at 31 March, 2025
(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

8 Trade Receivables	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Gross Trade Receivable considered good - Unsecured	2,08,960.13	96,736.13
Total	2,08,960.13	96,736.13
Less : Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	6,385.56	6,201.93
Total	2,02,574.57	90,534.20
Notes		
(a) Break-up of related parties and others		
Trade receivables - related parties	484.90	-
Trade receivables - others	2,02,089.67	90,534.20
Total	2,02,574.57	90,534.20
(b) Break-up for security details		
Gross Trade Receivable		
-Considered good	2,02,574.57	90,534.20
-Which have significant increase in Credit risk	-	-
-Credit Impaired	-	-
Total	2,02,574.57	90,534.20
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss		
-Considered good	6,385.56	6,201.93
-Which have significant increase in Credit risk	-	-
-Credit Impaired	6,385.56	6,201.93
TOTAL	2,02,574.57	90,534.20



(c) Trade receivables ageing schedule:

As at 31 March, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					Total
	Not Due	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	99,098.65	72,252.00	31,223.95	5,182.20	795.18	408.18
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	-	-	5,182.20	-	795.18	408.18
Total	99,098.65	72,252.00	31,223.95	-	-	2,02,574.59

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					Total
	Not Due	< 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years *	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	47,869.91	29,860.22	12,804.07	6,201.93	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables-considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	-	-	-	6,201.93	-	-
Total	47,869.91	29,860.22	12,804.07	-	-	90,534.20

* Since bucket wise details were not available for outstanding above 2 years, such data were not populated and entire outstanding beyond one year is shown under bucket 1-2 years.

(ii) There are no debts due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person or debts due by firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner or a director or a member thereof.

(d) No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

e) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

f) There are no unbilled receivables, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

g) There are no disputed receivables, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule.



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements As at 31 March, 2025
(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	32,701.51	4,606.00
Cash on hand	366.69	109.49
Total	33,068.20	4,715.49

Notes

(a) For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprises of all the above enlisted items.

10 Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalent

Deposits with remaining maturity for less than 12 months	30,498.71	1,30,730.29
Total	30,498.71	1,30,730.29

12 Other current assets

Unsecured considered good unless otherwise mentioned

Advances to suppliers	774.66	3,071.40
Prepaid expenses	3,134.98	3,502.35
Advance to employees	1,741.47	1,846.68
Balances with government authorities		
- Goods and services tax	-	2,741.56
Total	5,651.10	11,161.99

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Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements As at 31 March, 2025

(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

13 Share capital

(A) Equity share capital

	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorized		
50,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	500	500
Issued, subscribed and paid up equity share capital		
41,197 (31 March 2025: 41,197) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	412	408
40,757 (31 March 2024: 40,757) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each		
Total	412	408

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

	As at 31 March, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	40,757.00	407.57	11,253.00	112.53
Add: Issued during the year	440.00	4.40	8,956.00	89.56
Conversion of CCPS to Equity	-	-	20,548.00	205.48
Outstanding at the end of the year	41,197.00	411.97	40,757.00	407.57

(ii) Rights and restrictions attached to Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. 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.

(iii) Shares held by holding Company

	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
35,017 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	350.17	350.17

(iv) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
Name of the Equity shareholders				
Sumitomo Chemical India Limited	35,017	85.00%	35,017	85.92%
Lokesh Makam	5,740	13.93%	5,740	14.08%
Shares allotted to Employees under ESOP scheme 2021	440	1.07%	-	0.00%
Total	41,197	100%	40,757	100%

(v) Shares reserved for issue under options:

	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Number of options outstanding at the beginning of the period	-	440
Number of options vested during the year	-	440

(vi) During the period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2025, no shares allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash.

(v) Details of shares held by promoters as at end of the year

Promoter name	As at 31 March, 2025		% Change
	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Lokesh Makam	5,740	13.93%	0.00%
Total	5,740	13.93%	

Promoter name	As at March 31, 2024		% Change
	No. of shares	% of total shares	
Lokesh Makam	5,740	14.08%	-41.13%
Total	5,740	14.08%	

(ii) Reconciliation of optionally convertible preference shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at 31 March, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	20,548	205
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Less: Converted to equity shares	-	-	20,548	205
Outstanding at the end of the year	-	-	-	-

14 Other equity

	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Securities premium (Refer note A Below)	4,32,791	4,22,969
Retained earnings (Refer note B Below)	-1,74,374	-2,41,111
Share based payment reserve (Refer note C Below)	-	16,511
Total	2,58,417	1,98,370



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements As at 31 March, 2025

(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

(A) Securities premium		
Opening balance	4,22,969	2,23,050
Add : Conversion of OCPS into equity shares	-	-
Less: Share issue expenses	-	-
Add : Securities premium credited on share issue against stock options	9,822	3
Securities premium on shares issued during the year	-	1,99,916
Closing balance	4,32,791	4,22,969
(B) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	-2,41,111	-1,57,070
Ind AS Adjustment	-	-548
Opening balance post IndAS Adjustment	-2,41,111	-1,57,619
Add: Profit / (loss) for the current year	63,129	-80,952
Add: Transferred to retained earnings on account of remeasurement of ESOPs allotted	6,689	-
Ind AS Adjustment	-	-
Less: Cash settlement of equity instruments	-	-
Add: Reclass on account of OCPS conversion into equity shares	-	-
Add: other comprehensive income	-3,081	-3,088
Closing balance	-1,74,374	-2,41,111
(C) Share based payment reserve		
Opening balance	16,511	13,915
Add: Employee stock option expense	-	2,596
Less: Transferred to securities premium on exercise of stock options	-9,822	-
Less: Transferred to retained earnings on account of remeasurement of ESOPs allotted	-6,689	-
Closing balance	-	16,511

Nature and Purpose of each Reserve

1. Securities Premium Reserve

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

2. Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

3. Share based payment reserve

The share options outstanding account is used to record the fair value of equity-settled, share-based payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in share options outstanding account are transferred to securities premium, upon exercise of stock options, and transferred to general reserve on account of stock options not exercised by employees.

15 Borrowings

	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Borrowings, non-current		
At amortized cost		
Term loans from Financial Institutions	-	-
Loan from Financial Institutions	-	-
Liability component of preference shares	-	-
Total	-	-
Borrowings, current		
At amortized cost		
Loan from Financial Institutions (Current maturities of non current borrowings)	-	5,064
Vehicle loan from Financial Institutions (Current maturities of non current borrowings)	-	-
Term loan from others	-	-
Total	-	5,064

16 Lease liability

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lease liabilities	55,510	36,711	13,502	8,221
Total	55,510	36,711	13,502	8,221

Repayment for lease obligation is on a monthly basis. Period of maturity for lease obligation ranges upto 6 years.

(ii) Lease liabilities

Particulars	For the year Ended	
	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	44,931	37,044
Additions	33,677	15,109
Interest (refer note 27)	8,849	6,519
Lease payments	18,445	13,740
Closing Balance	69,012	44,931
Classification in Balance Sheet		
-Non Current	55,510	36,711
-Current	13,502	8,221
Total	69,012	44,931

(iii) Break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities

	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Particulars		
Current lease liabilities	13,502	8,221
Non-current lease liabilities	55,510	36,711
Total	69,012	44,931



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements As at 31 March, 2025

(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

(iv) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities (Un-discounted)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Less than one year	1,255	-
One to five years	46,773	46,958
More than five years	47,264	14,293
Total	95,292	61,251

(iv) Amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss account

Particulars	Classification	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Interest on Lease Liabilities (refer note 27)	Finance Costs	8,849	6,519
Depreciation of Right-of-use Assets	Depreciation and amortisation	14,406	10,962
Expense relating to short-term leases (Refer Note 29)	Rent Expense	1,872	1,641
Total		25,127	19,122

The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. These options are negotiated by management to provide flexibility in managing the leased-asset portfolio and align with the Company's business needs. Management exercises significant judgement in determining whether these extension and termination options are reasonably certain to be exercised and has assessed that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise the extension options, while not exercising the termination option. Accordingly, there are no undiscounted potential future rental payments relating to periods following the exercise date of extension and termination options that are not included in the lease term.

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

The effective interest rate for lease liabilities based on the duration of leases is 15.15% p.a.

Rental expense recorded for short-term leases was ₹ 18,71,818/- in the year ended March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: ₹ 16,40,603/-). (Refer Note 29)

17 Provisions

	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 32(B))	19,017	11,027	2,907	2,900
Provision for compensated absences (Refer note 32(C))	6,878	712	1,257	5,676
Provision for Tax (net)	-	-	1,565	-
	25,895	11,739	5,729	8,575

17A Other non-current liabilities

	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Rental Deposit - Sunrise Plasto Moulders	500	-
	500	-

18 Borrowings, current

	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
At amortized cost		
Working capital loans	-	-
Loan from related Parties	-	-
Current maturities of non current borrowings (Refer Note 15)	-	5,064
	-	5,064



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements As at 31 March, 2025
(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March 2024
19 Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of MSME*	7,305.83	10,820.50
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than MSME	9,984.89	8,823.45
Total	17,290.73	19,643.95

*Based on the information available with the Company, there are outstanding dues and payments made to supplier of goods and services beyond the specified period under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 [MSMED Act]. There are instances of interest payable to suppliers under the said Act and the provision for the same has been made in the books of accounts.

Disclosure relating to suppliers registered under MSMED Act based on the information available with the Company:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(a) Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal	7,305.83	10,820.50
Interest	404.26	363.78
Total	-	-
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006., along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
(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 the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	404.26	363.78
(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 Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-

Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management.

Trade Payables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment					Total
	Not Due	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
As at 31 March, 2025						
(i) Undisputed dues- MSME	7,199	106	0	0.84	-	7,306
(ii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed dues - Others	8,782	477	550	87.14	88.11	9,985
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15,981	583	550	87.98	88.11	17,291
As at 31 March 2024						
(i) Undisputed dues- MSME	10,823	-	1	-	-	10,824
(ii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed dues - Others	6,201	1,877	742	-	-	8,820
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17,025	1,877	742	-	-	19,644

* The above information is based on best estimate of ageing considering the details captured by the Company in the book keeping process.

	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March 2024
20 Other financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Security deposit from customers-current	24,221.29	18,611.77
Payable to employees	43,039.46	40,574.55
Payable to Fixed Assets suppliers	234.87	157.16
Provision for Discount	37,421.97	46,521.34
Other Financial Liabilities	7,976.39	358.89
	1,12,893.98	1,06,223.72
21 Other current liabilities		
Statutory dues payable	5,915.17	2,106.71
Advance from Customers	24,903.03	19,136.07
	30,818.20	21,242.78



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

NOTES forming PART of the FINANCIAL Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2025

(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

22	Revenue from operations	Year ended 31 March, 2025	Year ended 31 March, 2024
	Revenue from contracts with customers (Refer note)		
	Sale of goods		
	-Other operating revenue		
	-Domestic Sales less returns	6,73,419.53	4,56,821.78
	-Export Sales	11,854.18	4,903.60
		6,85,273.71	4,61,725.38
	Less : Discount	1,02,519.61	1,41,300.92
		5,82,754.10	3,20,424.45

(a) Revenue recognised from Contracts

Particulars	31 March, 2025	31 March, 2024
Revenue recognised from contracts with customer	5,82,754.10	3,20,424.45
Other Contracts		
Less:-Impairment losses recognised	-	-
Total Revenue	5,82,754.10	3,20,424.45

(b) Disaggregate revenue information

The company disaggregates the revenue from customers by type of products, geography, nature of revenue, timing of revenue recognition. The company believe that this disaggregation best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of our revenues and cash flows are affected by Industry, market and other economic factors.

Geographic revenue	31 March, 2025	31 March, 2024
India	5,70,899.92	3,16,897.77
Rest of world	11,854.18	3,526.68
	5,82,754.10	3,20,424.45
Nature of Revenues		
Revenue from sale of products	5,82,754.10	3,20,424.45
Revenue from works contract and services	-	-
	5,82,754.10	3,20,424.45
Nature of Product and services		
Pest Control	2,18,244.52	2,18,686.09
Plant Nutrients	3,64,509.59	2,43,039.29
	5,82,754.10	4,61,725.38
Revenue by timing of transfer of goods		
Point in time	5,82,754.10	3,20,424.45
Over the period of time	-	-
	5,82,754.10	3,20,424.45

(c) Contract balances

Particulars	31 March, 2025	31 March, 2024
Contract assets		
Contract liabilities (Refer note 21)	24,903.03	19,136.07



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

NOTES forming PART of the FINANCIAL Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2025

(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

Note:

Contract assets represents right to receive the inventory (on estimated sales returns) and contract liabilities represents advances received from customers for sale of goods at the reporting date.

23 Other income

	31 March, 2025	31 March, 2024
Interest income		
- Interest Income	4,675.96	2,407.59
- on unwinding of security deposit	1,074.10	826.27
Rental Income	561.29	-
Income from Mutual funds	324.09	278.34
Miscellaneous income	68.20	988.61
	6,703.64	4,500.80

24 Cost of material consumed

	31 March, 2025	31 March, 2024
Inventory at the beginning of the year	32,056.62	14,265.72
Add: Purchases	1,80,582.42	1,35,242.27
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	30,198.77	32,056.62
	1,82,440.28	1,17,451.37

25 Changes in inventories of finished goods

Inventories at the beginning of the year		
-Finished goods	17,139.42	7,186.50
-Work-in-progress	-	-
-Stock-in-trade	-	-
	17,139.42	7,186.50
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
-Finished goods	23,785.44	17,139.42
-Work-in-progress	-	-
-Stock-in-trade	-	-
	23,785.44	17,139.42
Changes in Inventory		
-Finished goods	-6,646.03	-9,952.91
-Work-in-progress	-	-
-Stock-in-trade	-	-
Net decrease in inventory	-6,646.03	-9,952.91

26 Employee benefits expenses

Salaries, wages and bonus	1,68,068.20	1,53,131.14
Employee stock option expenses (Refer note 34)	-	2,595.99
Contribution to provident and other fund	7,473.63	5,362.84
Gratuity expenses (Refer note 32(B))	4,302.20	2,600.31
Staff welfare expenses	7,106.84	9,170.88
	1,86,950.87	1,72,861.16



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

NOTES forming PART of the FINANCIAL Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2025

(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

27	Finance costs		
	Interest expense on lease liability	9,366.29	6,518.78
	Interest on borrowing	508.82	7,241.30
	Interest on Scheme deposits	-	4,083.47
	Other Interest	40.48	363.78
	Other borrowing costs	462.57	638.66
		10,378.15	18,845.99
28	Depreciation expense		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10,460.44	9,215.69
	Depreciation of Intangible Assets	3,103.70	3,119.26
	Depreciation of right-of-use asset (refer note 3B)	14,405.58	10,962.26
		27,969.71	23,297.21
29	Other expenses		
	Travelling and conveyance	34,092.51	27,163.70
	Legal and professional expenses	2,085.91	5,661.20
	Sales promotion and advertisement	20,695.66	7,576.67
	Rates and taxes	642.66	1,018.82
	Office maintenance expenses	3,762.66	5,464.49
	Repairs and maintenance		
	-Plant and Machinery	6,894.39	4,567.11
	Vehicle related Expenses	12,270.99	9,974.95
	Insurance	6,435.65	4,671.18
	Payment to auditors	500.00	461.22
	Power and fuel	2,456.89	1,631.24
	Freight Charges	23,235.21	12,614.34
	Rent	1,871.82	1,640.60
	Loan & Advances Written off	-	2,717.66
	Loss on disposal of Fixed assets	-	2,366.76
	Miscellaneous expenses	6,265.08	2,789.08
	Brokerage & commission	-	571.05
	Allowance for credit losses	304.45	-4,099.93
	Research and development Expense	4,266.12	3,690.15
		1,25,779.99	88,113.55

*Note : The following is the break-up of Auditors remuneration (exclusive of goods and service tax)

Note

Payments to auditors (exclusive of goods and service tax)

Statutory audit	500.00	461.22
	500.00	461.22



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

NOTES forming PART of the FINANCIAL Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2025

(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

30 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Profit / (loss) attributable to equity holders	63,128.53	-80,952.19
Profit / (loss) attributable to equity holders adjusted for the effect of dilution	63,128.53	-80,952.19
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (Including CCPS)	41,197.00	34,450.99
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	41,197.00	34,450.99
Basic earnings per share (INR)	1,532	-2,350
Diluted earnings per share (INR)	1,532	-2,341

31 Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and maximise the shareholder's value. The Company has adequate cash and bank balances. The Company monitors its capital by a careful scrutiny of the cash and bank balances and a regular assessment of any debt requirements

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Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

Note 32: Employee benefits

The Group contributes to the following post-employment plans.

(A) Defined contribution plans:

- I) Provident fund is a defined contribution scheme established under a state plan.
- II) Contribution to Employees State Insurance Corporation (ESIC)

Current service cost included under the head - Contribution to provident fund and other funds in note 32 'Employee benefits expense':

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Provident fund and family pension fund	6,971.88	4,847.89
ESIC	501.75	514.95
	7,473.63	5,362.84

(B) Defined benefit plan:

Gratuity plan is classified as a defined benefit plan as the Group's obligation is to provide agreed benefit plan to members. Actuarial and investment risks are borne by the Group. The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity was carried out as at 31 March 2025. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Defined benefit obligation	21,923.91	13,926.31
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net defined benefit obligation	21,923.91	13,926.31



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

i. Movement in net defined benefit liability

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for net defined benefit (asset) liability and its components

	Defined benefit obligation		Fair value of plan assets		Net defined benefit (asset) liability	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Opening balance						
Included in profit or loss:						
Current service cost	13,926.31	8,033.21	-	-	13,926.31	8,033.21
Interest cost (income)	3,307.17	2,020.69	-	-	3,307.17	2,020.69
Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss	18,228.51	10,633.51	-	-	18,228.51	10,633.51
Included in OCI						
Remeasurement gain:						
Actuarial gain arising from:						
Financial assumptions	558.81	20.32	-	-	558.81	20.32
Change in demographic	2,031.79	1,355.61	-	-	2,031.79	1,355.61
Experience adjustment	1,526.65	2,282.82	-	-	1,526.65	2,282.82
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total included in OCI	4,117.25	3,658.75	-	-	4,117.25	3,658.75
	22,345.76	17,951.02	-	-	22,345.76	14,292.26
Other						
Contributions paid by the employer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benefits paid	(421.86)	(365.95)	-	-	(421.86)	(365.95)
Closing balance	21,923.91	17,585.07	-	-	21,923.91	13,926.31



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

Note 32: Employee benefits (continued)

(B) Defined benefit plan (continued):

i. Movement in net defined benefit (asset) liability (continued)

The components of defined benefit plan cost are as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Recognised in statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	3,307.17	2,020.69
Net interest cost	995.03	579.62
Total	4,302.20	2,600.31
Recognised in other comprehensive income	4,117.25	3,658.75
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability/(asset)	4,117.25	3,658.75

ii. Plan assets

Plan assets comprise the following

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Insurer managed funds (Life Insurance Corporation of India)	0%	0%

iii. Actuarial assumptions

The following were the key actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Discount rate	6.55%	7.15%
Future salary growth	15% p.a.	15% p.a.
Withdrawal rate	20.20%	24.00%
Mortality rate	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

iv. Sensitivity analysis

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

	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (- / + 1% movement)	20,655.45	23,340.45	13,311.41	14,597.49
Future salary growth (- / + 1% movement)	23,218.94	20,734.25	14,467.92	13,413.04
Withdrawal rate ((- / + 50% movement)	18,263.13	32,768.36	12,256.54	18,274.74

Sensitivity analysis is performed by varying a single parameter while keeping all the other parameters unchanged.

Sensitivity analysis fails to focus on the interrelationship between underlying parameters.

Hence, the results may vary if two or more variables are changed simultaneously.

The method used does not indicate anything about the likelihood of change in any parameter and the extent of the change if any.

v. Expected future cash flows

The expected future cash out-flows in respect of gratuity as at year end is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Up to 1 year	2,906.96	2,899.56
Between 2-5 years	11,089.27	8,351.07
Between 6-10 years	9,714.60	5,259.85
10+ years	11,669.08	4,000.94

The Weighted average of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting year is 6 years (31 March 2024: 4 years).

The contribution expected to be made by the Company during the financial year 2025-26 is NIL

(C) Other long-term employee benefits:

Compensated absences are payable to employees at the rate of daily salary for each day of accumulated leave on death or on resignation or upon retirement. The charge towards compensated absences for the year ended 31 March 2025 based on actuarial valuation using the projected accrued benefit method is ₹17,58,050 (31 March 2024: ₹21,04,443) In the coming financial year it is expected to remain in the similar range.



NOTES forming PART of the FINANCIAL Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2025
(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

33 Deferred tax (net)

- A. The major components of income tax expenses for the year is as under:
(i) Income tax recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Income Tax Expense		
In respect of current year	3,548.33	-
Adjustment of current tax in respect of earlier years	-	-
On remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	-1,036.19	570.76
Deferred tax charge		
Origination and reversal of temporary difference	-4,092.10	-4,738.92
Adjustment of deferred tax in respect of earlier years	-	-
Total tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	-1,579.96	-4,168.15

- B. Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2025

	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Profit Before Tax	62,584.76	-85,691.11
Statutory Tax Rate	25.167%	26.00%
Expected Tax Expenses	15,750.71	-22,279.69
Effects of adjustment to reconcile the expected tax expenses to reported tax expenses.		
Tax effect on non-deductible expenses	9,956.40	101.86
Losses against which no deferred tax asset recognised	-22,158.77	18,543.17
Difference in Tax Rates as per MAT and Normal Provisions	-	-
Penalties	-	-
Difference on reversal of opening DTA	-	-
Others	-5,128.29	-533.49
Adjustment of tax expenses in respect of earlier years		
Total tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	-1,579.96	-4,168.15

	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax asset recognised on the following:		
On account of PPE, Intangible Assets and ROUA	20,413.90	16,023.55
On Account of Lease Liability	-17,368.35	-11,682.14
On account of gratuity, compensated absences and other employee benefits	-8,757.31	-10,163.73
On account of Borrowings	-	-
On account of carry forward losses	-5,815.17	-
On account of other financial assets	-	-
On account of Provision on Doubtful Debts	-	-1,612.50
	-11,526.93	-7,434.82

The Company does not have any intention to dispose of its freehold and leasehold land in foreseeable future, therefore, deferred tax asset on indexation benefit in relation to these assets has not been recognised.

Tax expenses		
Current tax	4,584.52	570.76
Deferred tax	-4,092.10	-4,738.92
Total taxes	492.42	-4,168.15

The tax expense can be reconciled for the period to the accounting profit as follows:

Profit before tax + OCI	58,467.51	-88,779.09
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	26.00%
Computed expected tax expense	14,714.52	-23,082.56

Tax effect of:

Permanent differences		
Tax effect on temporary differences not recognized as deferred taxes	-	-
	14,714.52	9,394.13

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Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

NOTES forming PART of the FINANCIAL Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2025
(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

34 Share based compensation

Barrix ESOP Scheme 2021

The purpose of this Scheme is to attract, motivate, retain and reward the loyalty of key valued Employees and such other persons as permitted under the Applicable Law (as defined hereinafter), whose past, present and potential contributions are important to the progressive growth, expansion and success of the Company (as defined hereinafter) by offering such Employees an opportunity to participate in the Company's future performance through ownership in the Company

Employee Stock Option Scheme

The table below summarizes the key scheme details:

Particulars

Grant date

For 300 Options	31-12-2021
For 140 Options	01-03-2023

Vesting Date

For 300 Options	30-12-2022
For 140 Options	28-02-2024

Total options under the plan

1,674

Number of options granted

440

Number of options cancelled

1,234

Method of settlement

Equity

All the options granted under this scheme are vested, exercised and allotted as on 31st March 2025.

Exercise price per option (₹)

10.00

The table below summarizes the fair value of stock options outstanding as at March 31, 2025, along with the charge to income statement:

	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March 2024
No. of options outstanding (a)	-	440
Fair value (per option) at the date of exercise (b)	NA	22,332
Fair value of options (a)*(b)	-	9,826.08
Expense charged to income statement for the year	-	2,595.99



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

NOTES forming PART of the FINANCIAL Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2025
(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

35 Related party disclosures

(A) Names of the related parties where control exists irrespective of whether transactions have occurred or not

Relationship	Name of Party
Key management personnel:	Lokesh Makam - Managing Director Manasa Swetha Lokesh Makam - Head operations (Relative of Managing Director)
Holding company	Sumitomo Chemical India Limited (CIN: L24110MH2000PLC124224)

(B) Names of the related parties where control exists where transactions have occurred

Relationship	Name of Party
Key management personnel:	Lokesh Makam - Managing Director Manasa Swetha Lokesh Makam - Head operations (Relative of Managing Director)
Holding company	Sumitomo Chemical India Limited (CIN: L24110MH2000PLC124224)

(C) Disclosures of all transactions between the Company and the related parties and the status of outstanding balances

Particulars	For the year Ended 31 March, 2025	For the year Ended 31 March 2024
Remuneration to Directors*		
-Lokesh Makam	10,341.60	9,241.92
-Manasa Swetha Lokesh Makam	3,246.60	2,906.09
	13,588.20	12,148.01
*Short term benefit and post-employment benefit not considered for KMP		
Shares Issued to Holding Company		
-Sumitomo Chemical India Limited	-	89.56
	-	89.56
Transaction with the holding Company		
Sales to Holding Company		
-Sumitomo Chemical India Limited	1,401.19	-
Reimbursement of expenses		
-Sumitomo Chemical India Limited	50.49	-
	1,451.68	-
Balances outstanding		
	As at 31 March, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Loans to KMP		
-Lokesh Makam	-	-
-Manasa Swetha Lokesh Makam	-	-
Balance Due from Holding Company		
-Sumitomo Chemical India Limited	484.90	-
	484.90	-



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

NOTES forming PART of the FINANCIAL Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2025
(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

36 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management

Fair value hierarchy

technique:

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

The company is not measuring any financial assets and financial liabilities at either fair value through Profit or loss or Fair value through Other comprehensive income.

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

A. Accounting classification and fair values

Financial Assets not measured at fair value	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost
Other financial assets (Non-current)	19,215	5,939
Investments (Non-current)	-	-
Investments (Current)	24,226	-
Trade receivables (Non-current)	-	-
Trade receivables (Current)	2,02,575	90,534
Cash and cash equivalents	33,068	4,715
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent	30,499	1,30,730
Total	3,09,583	2,31,919

Financial Liability not measured at fair value	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
	Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost
Lease liability (Non-Current)	55,510	36,711
Borrowings (Non-current)	-	-
Borrowings (Current)	-	5,064
Trade payables (Current)	17,291	19,644
Other financial liabilities (Current)	-	-
Lease liability (Current)	13,502	8,221
Total	86,303	69,640



Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

NOTES forming PART of the FINANCIAL Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2025
(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

37 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to various financial risks. These risks are categorized into market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management is coordinated by the Board of Directors and focuses on securing long term and short term cash flows. The Company does not engage in trading of financial assets for speculative purposes.

The board of directors has established Compliance Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities

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

(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 three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings and derivative financial instruments. The Company manages its market risk through diversifying its portfolio across various investments. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk since its borrowings are of fixed rate and does not have risk due to equity price risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have any receivables during the year.

The summary of quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk from non derivative financial instrument is as follows:

Foreign currency sensitivity

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against US Dollars and EURO would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in US dollars and EURO affected profit and loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates. 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 does not have any significant exposure to interest rate risks since its investments are in fixed rate instruments.

The interest rate risk arises primarily from borrowings. Since there are no borrowings in the current year, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments is NIL.

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments The Company does not account for any fixed rate borrowings at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss

Equity risk

The Company's investments in listed and non listed equity securities are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties in the financial market. The investment in listed and unlisted equity securities are not significant

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligations by a counterparty to the Company resulting in a financial loss to the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (trade receivables) and investment securities. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of expected default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward looking estimates.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. The Company has no concentration of credit risk as the customer base is widely distributed. Summary of the ageing for trade receivables are as follows.

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of receipt					Total
		< 6 months	6 months	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
As at 31 March 2025	99,098.65	72,252.00	31,223.95	5,182.20	795.18	406.18	2,08,960.15
As at 31 March 2024	47,869.91	29,860.22	12,764.72	6,201.93	-	-	96,696.78

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

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2023	15,993.24
Add: Impairment loss recognised / (reversed)	-9,784.25
Balance as at 31 March 2024	6,208.99
Add: Impairment loss recognised / (reversed)	176.57
Balance as at 31 March 2025	6,385.56



37 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued..)

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company has an established liquidity risk management framework for managing its short term, medium term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in cash and cash equivalents. The Company also has adequate credit facilities sanctioned with banks to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all its normal operating commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted

31 March 2025	Carrying value	0 to 1 year	1 to 5 yr	>5 years	Total
Long-term borrowings*	-	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings:					
Trade payables	17,290.73	16,564.68	726.05	-	17,290.73
Lease liability	95,292.39	1,254.94	46,773.10	47,264.35	95,292.39
Other financial liability	1,12,893.98	1,12,893.98	-	-	1,12,893.98
Total	2,25,477.10	1,30,713.60	47,499.15	47,264.35	2,25,477.10

31 March 2024	Carrying value	0 to 1 year	1 to 5 yr	>5 years	Total
Long-term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	5,064.39	5,064.39	-	-	5,064.39
Trade payables	19,643.95	19,643.95	-	-	19,643.95
Lease liability	61,251.01	-	46,958.27	14,292.74	61,251.01
Other financial liability	1,06,223.72	1,06,223.72	-	-	1,06,223.72
Total	1,92,183.07	1,30,932.06	46,958.27	14,292.74	1,92,183.07

*Includes current maturities of long term borrowings.

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Note 38: Research and development expenditure

31 March 2025 31 March 2024

(a) Research and development costs, as certified by the management, debited to the statement of profit and loss (in respective heads of accounts) are as under:

(i) Revenue expenses	16,617.00	15,896.89
(ii) Depreciation and amortisation of expenses	3,757.74	3,822.24

(b) Capital expenditure incurred during the year on research and development 2,380.69 -

Note 39 : Corporate social responsibility

31 March 2025 31 March 2024

(a) Gross amount required to be spent

i) for current year	-	-
ii) for previous year	-	-

(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year - 1,051.19

(c) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2025

	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction / acquisition of any assets	-	-	-
(ii) For previous year	-	-	-
(iii) On purpose other than (i) above	-	-	-

(d) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2024

	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction / acquisition of any assets	-	-	-
(ii) For previous year	-	-	-
(iii) On purpose other than (i) above	-	-	-

e) Details related to spent / unspent obligations:

	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
i) Contribution to public trust	-	-
ii) Contribution to charitable trust	-	1,051.19
iii) Others for current year	-	-
iv) Others for previous year	-	-
v) Unspent amount in relation to:	-	-
- Ongoing project	-	-
- Other than ongoing project	-	-

Note 40: Contingent liabilities and commitments

As at 31 March 2025 As at 31 March 2024

A) Contingent liabilities

a. In respect of tax matters

Demand raised by authorities against which the subsidiary has filed an appeal

i) Income tax	25,085.45	-
ii) Excise duty	-	-
ii) Service tax	-	-
iii) Customs duty	-	-
iv) VAT / Sales tax	-	-
v) Goods and service tax	2,328.11	-

b. In respect of other matters

Claims against the Holding Company, by consumers, not acknowledged as debts

Total	27,413.56	-
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B) Capital commitments

As at 31 March 2025 As at 31 March 2024

Estimated value of contracts in capital account remaining to be executed and not provided for (net of capital advances)

Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')	650.91	-
Intangible Assets	-	-



NOTES forming PART of the FINANCIAL Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2025
(Currency: in Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

41 Ratios

S No.	Ratio	Formula	Particulars		31 March, 2025		31 March 2024		Ratio as on 31 March, 2025	Ratio as on 31-Mar-24	Variation	Reason (if variation is more than 25%)
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator				
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Current Inventories + Investment + Receivable + Current Assets + Sale-loans-asset	Current Liabilities= Short term borrowings + Trade Payables + Cash & financial Liabilities+ Contract tax (Liabilities)+ Contract Liabilities+ Provisions + Other Current Liability	3,50,002.52	1,80,234.37	2,86,338.00	1,68,970.73	1.94	1.69	14.60	
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt / Equity	Debt= long term borrowing and current maturities of long-term borrowings and redeemable preference shares treated as financial liability	Equity= Equity + Reserve and Surplus	-	2,58,829.08	5,064.40	1,98,777.21	-	0.03	-100.00	All Loans have been cleared.
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Operating Income / Debt Service	Net Operating Income= Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + finance cost	Debt Service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	1,01,476.40	27,294.67	-38,808.99	20,259.17	3.72	-1.92	-294.08	The change in the ratio is on account of current year profit compared to last year loss.
(d)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory	Cost of Goods Sold	(Opening Inventory + Closing Inventory)/2	1,75,794.25	51,590.12	1,07,498.46	35,324.13	3.41	3.04	11.97	
(e)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivables	Net Credit Sales	(Opening Trade Receivables + Closing Trade Receivable)/2	5,82,754.10	1,46,554.39	3,20,424.45	89,523.91	3.98	3.58	11.10	
(f)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables	Net Credit Purchases	(Opening Trade Payables + Closing Trade Payables)/2	1,80,582.42	36,934.67	1,35,242.27	24,477.16	4.89	5.53	-11.51	
(g)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue / Shareholders' Equity	Revenue	Equity= Equity + Reserve and Surplus	5,82,754.10	2,58,829.08	3,20,424.45	1,98,777.21	2.25	1.61	39.67	There is substantial increase in both revenue and profitability thereby increase in the share holders equity
(h)	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit / Net Sales	Net Profit after Tax	Net Sales	63,128.53	5,82,754.10	-80,952.19	3,20,424.45	0.11	-0.25	-142.88	The change in the ratio is on account of current year profit compared to last year loss.
(i)	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT / Capital Employed	EBIT= Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed= Total Assets - Current Liability	72,962.92	3,40,734.31	-66,845.12	2,47,226.77	0.21	-0.27	-179.20	The change in the ratio is on account of current year profit compared to last year loss.
(k)	Return on Investment	Net Profit / Net Investment	Net Profit	Net Investment= Net Equity	63,128.53	2,58,829.08	-80,952.19	1,98,777.21	0.24	-0.41	-159.89	There is substantial increase in both revenue and profitability thereby increase in the share holders equity

Barrix Agro Sciences Private Limited

NOTES forming PART of the FINANCIAL Statements for the year ended 31 March, 2025
(Currency: In Indian Rupees in thousands unless otherwise mentioned)

42 Segment reporting

The company has developed bio-pesticides and pheromone-based solutions to help farmers reduce dependence on chemical pesticides, promote eco-friendly farming practices, and enhance crop yield. Some of the company's products are IPM Products, Gel based Pheromones, Innovative traps, lures for crop protection & Plant nutritional products and organic fertilizers for crop growth. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) has evaluated the Company's performance at an overall level as one segment. Accordingly the following disclosures for one segment entity are provided below.

Geographic Segment Revenue	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
India	5,70,899.92	3,16,897.77
Outside India	11,854.18	3,526.68
	<u>5,82,754.10</u>	<u>3,20,424.45</u>

Geographic Segment Assets	31 March 2025	31-03-2024
India	1,40,223.81	1,16,207.44
Outside India	-	-
	<u>1,40,223.81</u>	<u>1,16,207.44</u>

Information about major customers

The Company does not have any customer, with whom revenue from transactions is more than 10% of Company's total revenue.

43 Details of Benami Property held

The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami property.

44 Relationship with Struck off Companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

45 Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no delays in registration of charges or satisfaction of charges with registrar of Companies.

46 Compliance with number of layers of companies

The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

47 Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:

- (i) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (ii) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

48 The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loan and there is no breach of covenants during the period.

49 Undisclosed income

The Company does not have any undisclosed income which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)

50 Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period.

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51 Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.
- (ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (vi) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)
- (viii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause 87 of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (restriction on number of layers) rules, 2017.

52 The Company had evaluated subsequent events till the date of issuance of these financial statements.

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