

dayal and lohia
chartered accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of Yellowstone Speciality Chemicals Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Yellowstone Speciality Chemicals Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India,

- (a) in the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021;
- (b) in the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), of the profit for the year ended on that date;
- (c) in the case of the Statement of Changes in Equity, of the Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date; and
- (d) in the case of the Statement of Cash Flow, of the Cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report

including Annexures to Board's Report, and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Company on 31st March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no dues which were required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **Dayal and Lohia**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 102200W

ANIL LOHIA Digitally signed
by ANIL LOHIA
Date: 2021.04.30
16:38:33 +05'30'

Place: Mumbai.
Date: 30-04-2021
UDIN: 1031626AAAAER8577

(Anil Lohia)
Partner
M No: 031626

Yellowstone Speciality Chemicals Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of Yellowstone Speciality Chemicals Private Limited ('the Company') for the year ended on 31st March, 2021.

- i) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any Fixed Assets. Accordingly, reporting under clause (i) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ii) The operation of company is not yet commenced. Hence, the Company does not have any physical inventories. Accordingly, reporting under clause (ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of books of account, the Company has not given unsecured loan to Company covered in the register maintained under section 189. Accordingly, reporting under clause (iii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of investments made. The Company has not given any loan, guarantee or security.
- v) The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2021 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3(v) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- vi) The operation of the company is not yet commenced. Hence, the Company does not have any cost. Thus, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii)
 - a) According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax, custom duty, cess and any other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid dues were outstanding as at 31st March, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date it became payable.
 - b) According to the records of the Company and information and explanations given to us there are no dues of Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax, custom duty, cess and any other material statutory dues.
- viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any

debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company on the basis.

- ix) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- xi) According to the records of the Company and information and explanations given to us, there was no managerial remuneration paid by the Company. Therefore, the provisions of para 3(xi) of the said order are not applicable to the Company.
- xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards
- xiv) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi) The Company is not required to registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable.

For **Dayal and Lohia**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 102200W

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by ANIL LOHIA
Date: 2021.04.30
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Date: 30-04-2021
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(Anil Lohia)
Partner
M No: 031626

ANNEXURE – ‘B’ TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF YELLOWSTONE SPECIALITY PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Para (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘the Act’)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Yellowstone Speciality Chemicals Private Limited** (“the Company”) as of 31st March, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (‘ICAI’). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Dayal and Lohia**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 102200W

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Date: 30-04-2021
UDIN: 1031626AAAAER8577

(Anil Lohia)
Partner
M No: 031626

YELLOWSTONE SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U24100MH2020PTC339546

BALANCE SHEET AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2021 (Rs in Lakhs)
ASSETS		
(1) Non-current assets		-
(2) Current Assets		
(a) Financial assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	2	10.00
(b) Other current assets		-
		10.00
Total Assets		10.00
EQUITY & LIABILITIES		
Equity		
(a) Equity Share capital	3	10.00
(b) Other Equity	4	(0.40)
		9.60
Liabilities		
(1) Non-current liabilities		-
(2) Current liabilities		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Trade payables	5	0.40
(b) Other current liabilities		-
		0.40
Total Equity and Liabilities		10.00

Significant Accounting Policies

1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements**Previous year comparative has not been given as it is first year of incorporation**

For dayal and lohia

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 102200W

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Anil Lohia

Partner

Membership No 031626

UDIN: 21031626AAAAER8577

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30/04/2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

PARTHA ROY
CHOWDHURY
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by PARTHA ROY
CHOWDHURY
Date: 2021.04.30
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Director

DIN : 00710474

Date: 30/04/2021

Harshvardhan
Ravi
GoenkaDigitally signed by
Harshvardhan
Ravi Goenka
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Director

DIN : 08239696

Date: 30/04/2021

YELLOWSTONE SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24100MH2020PTC339546
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FROM 24TH APRIL 2020 TO 31ST MARCH, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31st March, 2021 (Rs. in Lakhs)
I) INCOME:		
Other income		-
Total Income (I)		-
II) EXPENSES:		
Other expenses	6	0.40
Total expenses (II)		0.40
Profit before tax (I-II)		(0.40)
Tax expense		
Profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations		(0.40)
Other comprehensive income/(expense)		-
Total other comprehensive income/(expense), net of tax		-
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the year		(0.40)
Equity shares of par value Rs.10/- each		
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share	7	

Significant Accounting Policies

1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements
Previous year comparative has not been given as it is first year of incorporation

For dayal and lohia
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 102200W

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Anil Lohia
Partner
Membership No 031626
UDIN: 21031626AAAAER8577
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30/04/2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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PARTHA ROY
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Partha Roy Chowdhury
Director
DIN : 00710474
Date: 30/04/2021

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Goenka

Harshvardhan Goenka
Director
DIN : 08239696
Date: 30/04/2021

YELLOWSTONE SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24100MH2020PTC339546
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FROM 24TH APRIL 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021 (Rs. in Lakhs)
A. Cash flow from operating activities:	
Net profit / (loss) before tax	(0.40)
Operating profit before working capital changes	<u>(0.40)</u>
Movements in Current Assets/Current Liabilities :	
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and other liabilities	0.40
Cash (used in) / generated from the operations	-
Direct taxes paid	-
Net cash (used in) / generated from the operations	<u>-</u>
B. Cash flow from investment activities:	
Net cash (used in)/from investment activities	<u>-</u>
C. Cash flow from financing activities:	
Share Capital	10.00
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	<u>10.00</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>10.00</u>
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	10.00
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	-
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>10.00</u>

For dayal and lohia
Chartered Accountants
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LOHIA

Anil Lohia
Partner
Membership No 031626
UDIN: 21031626AAAAER8577
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30/04/2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

PARTHA ROY Digitally signed by
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Partha Roy Chowdhury
Director
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Date: 30/04/2021

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Director
DIN : 08239696
Date: 30/04/2021

YELLOWSTONE SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24100MH2020PTC339546
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

A Equity

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021
	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Balance at the beginning of the year	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	10.00
Balance at the end of the reporting year	10.00

B Other Equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Total
Balance as at 24th April, 2020	
Profit/(loss) for the year ended	(0.40)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	(0.40)

Significant Accounting Policies - Note 1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

Previous year comparative has not been given as it is first year of incorporation

For dayal and lohia
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 102200W

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Anil Lohia
Partner
Membership No 031626
UDIN: 21031626AAAAER8577
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30/04/2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

PARTHA ROY
CHOWDHURY
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PARTHA ROY
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Partha Roy Chowdhury
Director
DIN : 00710474
Date: 30/04/2021

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Harshvardhan Goenka
Director
DIN : 08239696
Date: 30/04/2021

YELLOWSTONE SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24100MH2020PTC39546
Statement of Significant Accounting policies and Other Explanatory Notes

1 Significant Accounting Policies

I Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair values, which are disclosed in the Financial Statements.

The classification of assets and liabilities of the Company is done into current and non-current based on the operating cycle of the business of the Company. The operating cycle of the business of the Company is less than twelve months and therefore all current and non-current classifications are done based on the status of realizability and expected settlement of the respective asset and liability within a period of twelve months from the reporting date as required by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

II Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statement in the period in which changes are made and if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

III Summary of significant accounting policies

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

a) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

An asset is treated as current when:

- It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is treated as 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 12 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 respectively.

b) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

- i) Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of tax/duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises of purchase price inclusive of taxes, commissioning expenses, etc. up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company derecognizes the replaced part, and recognizes the new part with its own associated useful life and it is depreciated accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.
- ii) Capital Work In Progress represents expenditure incurred on capital assets that are under construction or are pending capitalisation and includes Project expenses pending allocation. Project expenses pending allocation are apportioned to the property, plant and equipment of the project proportionately on capitalisation.
- iii) Borrowing costs on Property, Plant and Equipment's are capitalised when the relevant recognition criteria specified in Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs is met.
- iv) Decommissioning costs, if any, on Property, Plant and Equipment are estimated at their present value and capitalised as part of such assets.
- v) An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.
- vi) Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.
- vii) The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

c) Leased Assets

Leasehold lands are amortized over the period of lease. Buildings constructed on leasehold land are depreciated based on the useful life specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, where the lease period of land is beyond the life of the building. In other cases, buildings constructed on leasehold lands are amortized over the primary lease period of the lands. Finance leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and a reduction in the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Assets acquired on leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease rentals are charged to the statement of profit and loss on straight line basis.

d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible Assets without finite life are tested for impairment at each Balance Sheet date and Impairment provision, if any are debited to profit and loss.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition 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 or loss when the asset is derecognised.

e) Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation on all assets of the Company is charged on Written down Value over the useful life of assets mentioned in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013

f) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

In determining the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization during a period, any income earned on the temporary investment of those borrowings is deducted from the borrowing costs incurred.

c) Impairment of Non-financial Assets:

On annual basis the Company makes an assessment of any indicator that may lead to impairment of assets. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of asset exceeds its recoverable value. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell. An impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher between an asset's fair value less sale costs and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped together at the lowest level for which there is separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

h) Inventories

Items of inventories are valued lower of cost or estimated net realisable value as given below.

i Raw Materials and Packing Materials:

Raw Materials and packing materials are valued at Lower of Cost or market value, (Cost is net of any taxes, wherever applicable). However materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or below cost. Costs are determined on Weighted Average method

ii Work in process:

Work in process are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost is computed on weighted average method.

iii Finished Goods & semi finished goods:

Finished Goods & semi finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost is computed on weighted average method and includes cost of materials, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in acquiring the inventory and bringing them to their present location and condition.

iv Stores and Spares:

Stores and spare parts are valued at lower of purchase Costs are determined on Weighted Average method and net realisable value.

v Traded Goods:

Traded Goods are valued at lower of purchase cost and net realisable value.

i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits with banks, which are short-term, highly liquid investments, that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

ii) Investment

All Investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. financial instruments, which are held for trading, are classified as at Fair Value through Profit and loss (FVTPL). For all other financial instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income (OCI) subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an instrument as at Fair Value through OCI (FVTOCI), then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

k) Foreign Currency Translation:

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing exchange rate. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items, which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items is recognized in line with the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to the translation difference.

The exchange gain or loss on conversion of the financial statements for the purposes of consolidation are carried in other comprehensive income to be reclassified into statement of profit and loss on disposal.

l) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

i Provisions

The Company recognizes a provision when: it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Long term provisions are fair valued to the net present value and the same are increased each year by providing for the finance portion at the EIR of the respective company.

ii Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. A contingent liability also arises, in rare cases, where a liability cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

m) Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. 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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the balance sheet on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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

n) Financial Instruments

A Financial assets

i Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized 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.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

ii Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

- Financial assets at fair value
- Financial assets at amortized cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognized in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortized cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

- Business model test: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes).
- Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Even if an instrument meets the two requirements to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

All other financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

All equity investments other than investment on subsidiary, joint venture and associates are measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with value changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

iii Derecognition of financial instruments

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either:

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

iv Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the Financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- the 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
- All lease receivables

Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-months ECL.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

B Financial liabilities

i Initial recognition and measurement

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

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

ii 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. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

iii Loans and borrowings:

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

iv Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

v Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

C 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

D Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively.

Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative under Ind AS 109 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

o) Revenue Recognition

A Revenue from

Operations :

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Revenue is recognized at point in time when the performance obligation with respect to Sale of goods or rendering of services to the Customer which is the point in time when the customer receives the goods and services .

Revenue from related parties is recognized based on transaction price which is at arm's length.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after the deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates , sales return on transfer of control in respect of ownership to the buyer which is generally on dispatch of goods and any other taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government which are levied on sales such as Goods and Services Tax (GST). Discounts given include rebates, price reductions and other incentives given to customers. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a payment term which is consistent with market practice.

Revenue from services is recognised when all relevant activities are completed and the right to receive income is established. This is applicable in case of Job Work services given by the Company to the Customers.

The Company disaggregates revenue from sale of goods or rendering of services with customers by product classification , geographical region and Customer Category.

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition

- The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.
- Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, service level credits, price concessions. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component.
- The Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative standalone selling price of each distinct service promised in the contract.
- The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

B Other Operating Income / Other Income

- (i) Eligible export incentives are recognised in the year in which the conditions precedent are met and there is no significant uncertainty about the collectability. In respect of incentives attributable to the export of goods, the Company following the accounting principle of matching revenue with the cost has recognised export incentive receivable when all conditions precedent to the eligibility of benefits have been satisfied and when it is reasonably certain of deriving the benefit. Since these schemes are meant for neutralisation of duties and taxes on inputs pursuant to exports, the same are grouped under material costs.

The other export incentives that do not arise out of neutralisation of duties and taxes are disclosed under other operating revenue.

- (ii) Revenue in respect of Insurance /other claims, commission etc. are recognised only when it is reasonably certain that the ultimate collection will be made.
- (iii) Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.
- (iv) Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the same is established.
- (v) Current investments are marked to market at the end of the relevant period and the resultant gains or losses are recognised in the Income statement.
- (vi) For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.
- (vii) Other Operating Income / Other Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

p) Taxation

Tax expenses comprise Current Tax and Deferred Tax.:

i) Current Tax:

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

ii) Deferred Tax:

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the standalone financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

For items recognised in OCI or equity, deferred / current tax is also recognised in OCI or equity.

o) Research and Development

Revenue expenditure on research and development is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which it is incurred. Capital expenditure on research and development is considered as an addition to property, plant & equipment / intangible assets.

r) Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before OCI for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss before OCI for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

s) Trade Payables & Trade Receivables

A payable is classified as a 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. These amounts are unsecured and are usually settled as per the payment terms stated in the contract. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

A receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods sold or services rendered in the normal course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method, less provision for impairment.

t) Preliminary Expenses

Company Amortises Preliminary Expenses in 60 installments commencing from the month in which they incurred.

YELLOWSTONE SPECIALITY CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24100MH2020PTC339546
Notes to financial statements

Note	Year ended 31st March, 2021 (Rs. in Lakhs)
2	Cash and Bank Balances A Cash and Cash Equivalent Current i) Balances with banks 10.00 Total <u>10.00</u>

3	Year ended 31st March, 2021 (Rs. in Lakhs)
Equity Share capital AUTHORISED 1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each <u>10.00</u> ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP 1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each 10.00 Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital <u>10.00</u>	

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

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2021	
	Number	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,00,000	10.00
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,00,000	10.00

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

c) Shares held by holding / ultimate holding company and /or their subsidiaries / associates

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company are as follows:

Name of Shareholder	Year ended 31st March, 2021	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Laxmi Organic Industries Ltd*	1,00,000	100.00

*One share held by Harshvardhan Goenka as nominee of Laxmi Organic Industries

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

Name of Shareholder	Year ended 31st March, 2021	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Laxmi Organic Industries Ltd	1,00,000	100.00

e) As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders, the above shareholding represents legal ownerships of the shares.

4	As at 31st March, 2021 (Rs. in Lakhs)
Other Equity i) Retained Earnings Opening Balance - Profit/(Loss) For the year (0.40) Closing Balance <u>(0.40)</u>	
5 Trade Payable (at amortised cost) Trade payables - Others 0.40 Total <u>0.40</u>	

6 Other Expenses Audit Fees 0.18 Filing Fees 0.02 Professional Fees 0.20 Total <u>0.40</u>	
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a) Payment to auditors

Audit fees 0.18	
For Other matters 0.15	
Total payments to auditors <u>0.32</u>	

7 Disclosure as required by Accounting Standard – IND AS 33 “Earning Per Share” of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015.

Net Profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted number of shares outstanding for basic and diluted earnings per share are as summarised below:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Net Profit / (Loss) as per Statement of Profit and Loss (Rs in Lakhs)	(0.40)
Outstanding equity shares at the year ended (shares in nos)	1,00,000.00
Earnings per Share - Basic (Rs.) & Diluted (Rs)	(0.40)

8 Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS - 24 "Related Party Disclosures", of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015

Related party transactions

a) Name of the related parties and related party relationships excluding other than some related party whom no transactions during the year:

i) Laxmi Organic Industries Limited	- Holding Company
ii) Cellbion Lifesciences Pvt. Ltd.	- Fellow Subsidiary
iii) Laxmi Lifesciences Pvt. Ltd.	- Fellow Subsidiary
iv) Laxmi Organic Industries (Europe) BV	- Fellow Subsidiary
v) Laxmi Petrochem Middle East FZE	- Fellow Subsidiary
vi) Saideep Traders	- Partnership of Fellow Subsidiary
vii) Viva Lifescience Private Limited	- Fellow Subsidiary
viii) Yellowstone Fine Chemicals Private Limited	- Fellow Subsidiary
ix) Laxmi Speciality Chemicals (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	- Fellow Subsidiary

b) Directors:

Mr. Harshvardhan Goenka
Mr. Partha Roy Chowdhury

Relatives of Directors

V D Goenka
Ravi Goenka
Rajeev Goenka
Aditi Goenka
Aryavrat Goenka
Avantika Goenka
Ridhiema Goenka
Manisha Goenka
Niharika Goenka
Vimladevi Goenka
Sudeshna Roy Chowdhury
Sudhir Roy Chowdhury
Kalyani Roy Chowdhury

9 Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at 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.

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

For dayal and lohia
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 102200W

ANIL
Digitally signed
by ANIL LOHIA
Date: 2021.04.30
16:46:02 +05'30'

Anil Lohia
Partner
Membership No 031626
UDIN: 21031626AAAER8577
Place: Mumbai
Date: 30/04/2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

PARTHA ROY
Digitally signed by
PARTHA ROY
CHOWDHURY
Date: 2021.04.30
13:40:26 +05'30'

Partha Roy Chowdhury
Director
DIN : 00710474
Date: 30/04/2021

Harshvar
Digitally signed by
Harshvardhan Ravi
Goenka
Date: 2021.04.30
14:22:47 +05'30'

Harshvardhan Goenka
Director
DIN : 08239696
Date: 30/04/2021