

N. M. PANDYA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants

107-B, Anand Nagar, Forjet Street, Mumbai 400 036.

Tel:22-23884861

Email ID:pandya.nishtha@gmail.com

Proprietor:
N. M. Pandya
B. Com., A.C.A.

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Jayant Speciality Products Private Limited

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Jayant Speciality Products Private Limited** which comprises of Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022 and the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and its loss and its 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. 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.

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to the Board's report, Management Discussion and Analysis Report and Business Responsibility Report but does not include Standalone financial statements and our report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information; we are required to report the 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 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 and changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting the frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and

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design, implementation and maintenance of internal financial control, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, 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. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section (11) of section 143 of the Act (hereinafter referred to as the "Order") and on basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- a) We have sought all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company, so far as appears from our examination of those books and

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proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us;

- c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss Account, cash flow including statement of change in equity and Cash Flow statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. -
- e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors, as on 31st March, 2022, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, we report that none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013;
- f) Since the Company's turnover as per last audited financial statements is less than Rs.50 Crores and its borrowings from banks and financial institutions at any time during the year is less than Rs.25 Crores, the Company is exempted from getting an audit opinion with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls vide notification dated June 13, 2017; and
- g) With respect to the other matters included in the Auditor's Report and to our 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 positions.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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- iii. There were no amounts which required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **N M PANDYA & ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants

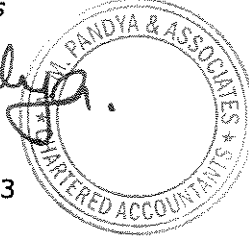
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N.M. Pandya

N M PANDYA

Proprietor

Membership No.135633



Mumbai,

Dated: 30th May 2022

UDIN: 22135633AJYSLA2488

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Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to Para 9 of the Independent Auditors; Report of even date to the members of the Company on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

- i. The company does not hold any fixed asset. In view of the above clauses 3 (i) (a) to (e) of the Order are not applicable.
- ii. The company did not carry any inventories during the year. In view of the above clauses 3 (ii) (a), and (b) of the Order are not applicable.
- iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore provisions of sub clauses (a) to (f) of Paragraph 3(iii) of the Order are not applicable.
- iv. Since there are no investments made or loan granted or guarantees given by the company, compliance with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposit from the public.
- vi. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act. Accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and according to the records of the Company as examined by us, undisputed statutory dues including, income tax, custom duty, excise duty, service tax, cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year with the appropriate authorities. No undisputed amounts payable were outstanding as at March 31, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date on which they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax, VAT and other statutory dues outstanding as on March 31, 2022 which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

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- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any transactions to be recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the verification of records of the company examined by us, the company has neither taken any loan or borrowings from financial institutions, banks or Government, nor issued any debentures. Accordingly sub-clauses (a) to (f) clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. According to the information and explanations provided to us and as per the records of the company examined by us, company has not raised funds by way of public issue/ follow-on offer (including debt instruments) and term loans.
- xi. To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanation given to us, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers/ employees has been noticed or reported during the year. There are no instances of whistle blower complaints received during the year by the Company.
- xii. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, Company is not a Nidhi Company.
- xiii. All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 and 177 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details of the same have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the accounting standards and Companies Act, 2013.
- xiv. The internal audit requirements under Companies Act 2013 are not applicable in case of the Company. Accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xv. According to the information and explanations provided to us and as per the records of the company examined by us, The company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.
- xvi. The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- xvii. The company has incurred cash losses of Rs.1,12,461/- in the financial year.
- xviii. There has been no instance of any resignation of the statutory auditors occurred during the year.

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- xix. No material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of 1 year from the balance sheet date.
- xx. The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly the provisions of clause 3 (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xxi. This clause is not applicable to the company.

For **N M PANDYA & ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants

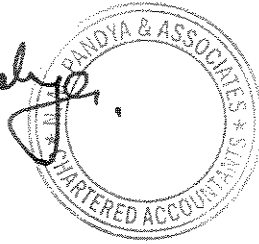
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N. M. Pandya

N M PANDYA

Proprietor

Membership No.135633



Mumbai,

Dated: 30th May 2022

UDIN: 22135633AJYSLA2488

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	March 31, 2022
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
<i>Financial Assets</i>		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	8.99
TOTAL		8.99
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity Share Capital	6	10.00
Other Equity	7	(1.12)
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
<i>Financial Liabilities</i>		
Trade Payables	8	
(i) Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-
(ii) Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		0.12
TOTAL		8.99
Significant Accounting Policies		
Notes on Financial Statements	1 to 20	

As per our Report of even date

For N. M. Pandya & Associate

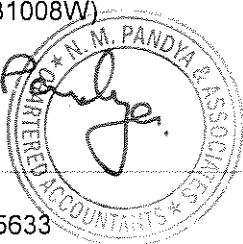
Chartered Accountants

(Registration No: 131008W)

N.M. Pandya

(Proprietor)

Membership No. 135633



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Abhay V. Udeshi

Chairman

(DIN No. 00355598)

Dr. Subhash V. Udeshi

Director

(DIN No. 00355658)

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 30, 2022

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	March 31, 2022
INCOME		
Revenue from Operations		
Other Income		
Total Income		
EXPENSES		
Other Expenses	9	1.12
Total Expenses		1.12
Profit Before Tax		(1.12)
Less: Tax Expense:		
Current Tax		-
Deferred Tax		-
Profit After Tax		(1.12)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) (OCI)		
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
B. Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Total Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) (OCI)		-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		(1.12)
Earnings per Equity Share of Face Value of ₹ 10/- each		
Basic and Diluted EPS (in ₹)		(0.00)
Significant Accounting Policies		
Notes on Financial Statements	1 to 20	
As per our Report of even date		

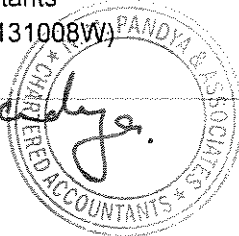
For N. M. Pandya & Associate

Chartered Accountants

(Registration No: 131008VV)

N.M. Pandya
(Proprietor)

Membership No. 135633



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Abhay V. Udeshi

Abhay V. Udeshi
Chairman
(DIN No. 00355598)

Dr. Subhash V. Udeshi

Dr. Subhash V. Udeshi
Director
(DIN No. 00355658)

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 30, 2022

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

	(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars	March 31, 2022
A Cash Flow from Operating Activities	
Net Profit Before Tax	(1.12)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	<u>(1.12)</u>
Adjusted for :	
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	0.12
Cash Generated from Operation	<u>(1.01)</u>
Less: Taxes Paid	-
Net Cash from Operating Activities	<u>(1.01)</u>
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities	
Issue of Capital	10.00
Net Cash from /(used in) Investing Activities	<u>10.00</u>
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash Equivalents	8.99
Cash & Cash equivalent	
At the beginning of the year	-
At the end of the year (Refer Note 5)	<u>8.99</u>

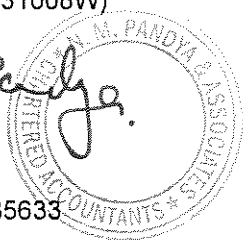
Note:

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect method" as set out in the Ind AS-7 on Statement of Cash Flow as notified under Companies (Account) Rules 2015.

As per our report of even date

For N. M. Pandya & Associate
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No: 131008W)

N. M. Pandya
N.M. Pandya
(Proprietor)
Membership No. 135633



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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(DIN No. 00355598)

Dr. Subhash V. Udeshi
Dr. Subhash V. Udeshi
Director
(DIN No. 00355658)

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 30, 2022

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

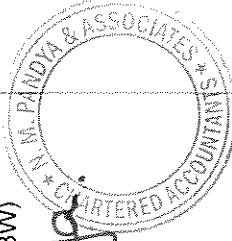
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity		Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Reserves & Surplus		
		Retained earnings	General Reserve	
Issued During the period	10.00	-	-	10.00
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-
Dividends (including dividend distribution tax)	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	(1.12)	-	(1.12)
Balance as of March 31, 2022	10.00	(1.12)	-	8.88

As per our Report of even date

For N. M. Pandya & Associate
Chartered Accountants
(Registration No: 131008W)



N.M. Pandya

N.M. Pandya
(Proprietor)
Membership No. 135633

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 30, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Abhay V. Udeshi
Abhay V. Udeshi
Chairman
(DIN No. 00355598)

Dr. Subhash V. Udeshi
Dr. Subhash V. Udeshi
Director
(DIN No. 00355658)

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2022

1 Corporate Information

Jayant Speciality Products Private Limited was incorporated on 28th June, 2021 having CIN U24299MH2021PTC362853. Company is formed for the purpose of manufacture of all kinds of chemicals, including heavy chemicals and fine chemicals.

2 Significant Accounting Policies and Key Accounting Estimates and Judgements

2.1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

a) Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements are the separate financial statements of the Company (also called standalone financial statements) prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

b) Historical Cost Convention

These financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention, on the accrual basis of accounting except for :

- Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities that are measured at fair value

2.2 Current / Non-Current Classification

For the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months and certain criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act. This is based on the nature of services and the time between the acquisition of assets or inventories for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents.

3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Operating Cycle

An operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of goods for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. The Company has ascertained the operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

3.2 Functional and Presentation Currency

The Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

3.3 Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

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.

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2022

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

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

3.4 Foreign Currency Translation

Initial Recognition:

On initial recognition, transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are recorded in the functional currency (i.e. Indian Rupees), by applying to the foreign currency amount, the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Measurement of foreign currency items at reporting date:

Foreign currency monetary items of the Company are translated at the closing exchange rates. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is measured. When any non-monetary foreign currency item is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income, gain or loss on exchange fluctuation is also recorded in Other Comprehensive Income.

Exchange differences arising out of these translations are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.5 Non-derivative financial instruments

i) Financial Assets

A) Initial Recognition and measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

B) Subsequent Measurement :

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2022

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

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows that give rise on specified dates to solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and by selling financial assets. The Company has made an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments not held for trading in Other Comprehensive Income.

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

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL.

ii) Financial liabilities

A) Initial Recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised at fair value and in case of loans net of directly attributable cost. Fees or recurring nature are directly recognised in statement of Profit & Loss.

B) Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments recognised by the Company are measured at the proceeds received net off direct issue cost.

Derecognition

Financial Assets

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

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

Financial Liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

Off setting of financial instruments

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

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2022

Impairment

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses on:

- financial assets measured at amortised cost; and
- financial assets measured at FVOCI – debt investments.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'creditimpaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

In accordance with Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments, the Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit loss at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

3.6 Impairment

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example goodwill, are not subject to amortization and are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Assets that are subject to depreciation and amortization and assets representing investments in subsidiary and associate companies are reviewed for impairment, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that carrying amount may not be recoverable. Such circumstances include, though are not limited to, significant or sustained decline in revenues or earnings and material adverse changes in the economic environment.

An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its fair value less cost to sell and value in use. To calculate value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market rates and the risk specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. Fair value less cost to sell is the best estimate of the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the cost of disposal.

Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and included in depreciation and amortization expense. Impairment losses are reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognized.

3.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

3.7.1 Rendering of services

Income recognition for services takes place as and when the services are performed.

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2022

3.7.2 Interest Income

Interest income from financial assets is recognized when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial assets to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.8 Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax

Current tax is measured at the amount of tax expected to be payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are off set when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that either future taxable profits or reversal of deferred tax liabilities will be available, against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are off set when there is a legally enforceable right to off set current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

3.9 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, where it is probable that there will be outflow of resources to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. Where the effect is material, the provision is discounted to net present value using an appropriate current market-based pre-tax discount rate and the unwinding of the discount is included in finance costs.

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2022

Contingent liabilities are recognised only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

3.10 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is computed by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to the ordinary equity shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary equity shares, for the effects of all dilutive potential Ordinary shares.

4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with the Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures as at date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of the revenues and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

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

Critical Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

4.1 Contingencies and commitments

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigations and other claims against the Company. Where the potential liabilities have a low probability of crystallizing or are very difficult to quantify reliably, we treat them as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, we do not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on our financial position or profitability.

4.2 Allowances for doubtful debts

The Company makes allowances for doubtful debts based on an assessment of the recoverability of trade and other receivables. The identification of doubtful debts requires use of judgement and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of the trade and other receivables and doubtful debts expenses in the period in which such estimate has been changed.

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2022

Note 5: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs) March 31, 2022
Cash and Cash Equivalents	
Balance with Banks in Current Accounts	8.99
	<u>8.99</u>

Note 6: Share Capital

(a) Authorized/Issued/Subscribed and Paid up

Particulars	March 31, 2022 ₹ in lakhs
Authorized	
100,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	10.00
	<u>10.00</u>
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up	
100,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	10.00
	<u>10.00</u>

(b) Reconciliation of outstanding number of shares

Particulars	No. of Shares held
Issued during the year	1,00,000
Shares outstanding at the March 31, 2022	<u>1,00,000</u>

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

Name of Shareholders	No. of Shares held
Jayant Agro-Organics Limited	
As at March 31, 2022	1,00,000

~~(d) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:~~ The company has one class of equity shares having a face value of ₹ 10/- each per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2022

Note 6: Share Capital (contd...)

(e) Equity Shares held by holding company

Holding Company	No. of Shares held
Jayant Agro-Organics Limited (Holding Company)	
As at March 31, 2022	1,00,000

(f) List of Promoter Shareholder

As at March 31, 2022

Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of Total Shares
Jayant Agro-Organics Limited	99,999	100.00
	1	0.00
Jayant Agro – Organics Ltd Jointly with Mr. Abhay V Udeshi		
	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Note 7: Other Equity

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)
	March 31, 2022
Surplus	
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-
Add: Net Profit for the current year	(1.12)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>(1.12)</u>

Note 8: Trade Payables

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)
	March 31, 2022
Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-
Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	0.12
	<u>0.12</u>
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment	March 31, 2022
< 1 year	0.12
1-2 years	-
> 2 years	-
	<u>0.12</u>

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2022

Note 9: Other Expenses

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)
	March 31, 2022
Filing Fees	0.03
Legal and Professional Fees	0.39
Logo Development Charges	0.57
Telephone Expenses	-
Postage Expenses	-
Travelling Expenses	-
Business Meeting Expenses	-
Profession Tax	0.03
Bank Charges	-
Auditors Remuneration	-
-Statutory Audit Fees	0.12
	<u>1.12</u>

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2022

Note 10: Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category		(₹ in Lakhs)		
Particulars	March 31, 2022			
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	8.99	
Total financial assets	-	-	8.99	
Financial liabilities				
Trade Payables	-	-	0.12	
	-	-	0.12	

(i) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed as at March 31, 2022	Carrying Amount	(₹ in Lakhs)			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets					
Cash and bank balances	8.99	-	-	-	8.99
Total financial assets	8.99	-	-	-	8.99
Financial liabilities					
Trade Payables	0.12	-	-	-	0.12
Total financial liabilities	0.12	-	-	-	0.12

The financial instruments are categorised into three levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below:

Level 1 : Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Inputs based on unobservable market data.

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

a) The fair value of investment in Mutual funds is measured at NAV.

b) The fair value of remaining financial instrument is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2022

Note 11: Financial risk management

The Company's business activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, namely liquidity risk, market risks and credit risk. The Company has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. 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 Risk Management policy of the Company provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Finance department activities are designed to:

- protect the Company's financial results and position from financial risks
- maintain market risks within acceptable parameters, while optimising returns; and
- protect the Company's financial investments, while maximising returns.

Liquidity Risk

Maturities of financial liabilities:

The following table shows the maturity analysis of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows as at the Balance sheet date:

	(₹ in Lakhs)			
As at March 31, 2022	Less than 1 year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Total
Trade payables	0.12	-	-	0.12

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2022

Note 12: Disclosure under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED), 2006

The Company has no dues towards principal and interest amount to micro, small and medium enterprise at the year end March 31, 2022.

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Note 13: Disclosure as per Regulation 53(F) of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations

There was no loans and advances in the nature of loans given to subsidiaries, associates and firms or companies in which directors are interested.

Note 14: Contingent Liabilities and commitments

There were no contingent liabilities and commitments as at March 31, 2022.

Note 15: Long Term Derivative Contracts

The Company does not have any long term contracts or derivatives contract, which require provision of any foreseeable losses

Note 16: Investor Education and Protection Fund

There were no amount which were required to be transferred to the above fund as at March 31, 2022.

Note 17: Disclosure as per Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

The Company has not given any loan or issued any guarantee which is required to be maintained under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 and read with the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) rules, 2014.

JAYANT SPECIALITY PRODUCTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2022

Note 18: Related Party disclosures

(As identified by the Management)

Related party disclosures as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24, "Related Party Disclosures"

I. RELATED PARTIES AND NATURE OF THEIR RELATIONSHIP

a) Parties where control exists

i. Ultimate Holding Company

Jayant Finvest Limited

ii. Holding Company

Jayant Agro-Organics Limited

iii. Fellow Subsidiary

Ihsedu Agrochem Private Limited

Ihsedu Coreagri Services Private Limited

JACACO Private Limited

Ihsedu Itoh Green Chemicals Marketing Private Limited

iv. Entities controlled by directors/relatives

Udeshi Trust

Gokulmani Agricom Limited

Enlite Chemical Industries Limited

Akhandanand Engineering & Trading Company

v. Key Management Personnel

Abhay V. Udeshi

Chairman

Dr. Subhash V. Udeshi

Director

b) Details of transactions with parties referred to above:

Particulars	(₹ in Lakhs)
	Holding Company
Transaction During the year: Jayant Agro-Organics Limited Receipt of Share Capital	10.00

Note 19: Approval of Financial Statements

The financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on on May 30, 2022.

Note 20: This being the first year, there are no comparable figures for the previous year.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Abhay V. Udeshi

Chairman

(DIN No. 00355598)



Dr. Subhash V. Udeshi

Director

(DIN No. 00355658)

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30th May, 2022