Sustainability & Innovation
Growth & Value Creation

Clean Science and Technology Limited

Financials of Subsidiaries 2021-22

Clean Science and Technology Limited

Financials of Subsidiaries 2021-22

Index

CLEAN SCIENCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Registered Office Address: Shubham, Tulshi Market, New Nagar Road, Sangamner Ahmednagar- 422605, Maharashtra IN
CIN: U74900PN2013PTC149834

BOARD'S REPORT

Dear Shareholders,
Clean Science Private Limited

On behalf of the Board of Directors, we are presenting the 9th Annual Report together with the Audited Financial Statements of Clean Science Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2022.

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY:

The summarized standalone results of your Company are given in the table below.

Particulars	Financial Year ended Standalone	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
Total Income	3,45,712	2,17,615
Less: Total Expenses	65,249	41,889
Profit / (Loss) before Tax	2,80,463	1,75,726
Less: Tax Expense	86,443	54,769
Profit After Tax	1,94,020	1,20,956

2. REVIEW OF BUSINESS OPERATIONS & FUTURE OUTLOOK:

During the year under review the Total Income was Rs.3,45,712 and Profit after Tax was Rs.1,94,020/- Your directors are hopeful of bright future in the years to come.

3. CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS:

During the year under review there was no change in the nature of business.

4. DIVIDEND:

Your directors do not recommend any dividend for the financial year.

5. RESERVES:

The board of directors do not propose to transfer any amount to general reserves.

6. SHARE CAPITAL:

The Authorized Share Capital of the company is Rs 2,00,00,000/- divided into 2,000,000 equity shares of Rs 10/- each. The Paid-up Share Capital of the company is Rs 98,15,000/- divided into 9,81,500 equity shares of Rs 10/- each.

7. DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

The present directors of the Company are:

1. Ashok Ramnarayan Boob
2. Krishnakumar Ramnarayan Boob
3. Siddhartha Ashok Sikchi

Mr. Ashok R. Boob (DIN: 00410740), Executive Director, shall be liable to retire by rotation and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment.

The provisions relating to the appointment Whole-time Key Managerial personnel do not apply to the Company.

8. DECLARATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:

The Company was not required to appoint an Independent Directors under Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 4 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, hence no declaration has been obtained.

9. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

None of the employee have received remuneration exceeding the limit as stated in rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

10. DETAILS OF BOARD MEETINGS

During the year 5 (five) Board Meetings were convened and held. The intervening gap between the Meetings was not more than 120 days. The details of meetings are given below:

Sr. no.	Date of the meeting	No. of Directors attended the meeting
1.	12.06.2021	3
2.	29.06.2021	3
3.	09.08.2021	3
4.	11.11.2021	3
5.	07.02.2022	3

11. HOLDING/ SUBSIDIARY/JOINT VENTURES/ASSOCIATE COMPANIES:

The Company does not have a subsidiary / associate Company. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Clean Science and Technology Limited.

12. STATURORY AUDITORS:

During the year under review M/s. ABM & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration Number: 105016W/W-100015) has resigned as a statutory auditors of the Company.

M/s. D Gabss & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Pune (FRN: 122807W) has been appointed as a Statutory Auditors of the Company for FY 21-22 to fill the casual vacancy of the Company in the Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 29th June, 2021.

It is proposed to appoint M/s. CA Sanjay S. Rathi & Co., Chartered Accountants, Sangamner (FRN: 109182W) as a Statutory Auditors of the Company for the period of 5 years from 1st April, 2022 up to 31st March, 2027 in the ensuing Annual General meeting pursuant to the provisions of Section 139 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, subject to the approval of shareholders. The Company has received eligibility certificate from M/s. CA Sanjay S. Rathi & Co., Chartered Accountants, Sangamner.

13. AUDITORS' REPORT

The report of the Statutory Auditors is enclosed and there are no adverse remarks, qualifications observations made and as such does not require any comments. The provisions relating to submission of Secretarial Audit Report is not applicable to the Company.

14. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS OCCURRED BETWEEN THE END OF FINANCIAL YEAR AND THE DATE OF AUDIT REPORT:

There are no material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate till the date of this report.

15. SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS IMPACTING THE GOING CONCERN STATUS AND COMPANY'S OPERATIONS IN FUTURE:

During the year under review there were no such significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and company's operations in future.

16. DEPOSITS:

The Company has not invited/ accepted any deposits from the public during the year.

17. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186:

During the period under review, the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

18. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES:

Related party transactions during the financial year which are required to be disclosed in terms of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 are attached with this Report as **ANNEXURE I** in Form No. AOC-2.

19. OBLIGATION OF COMPANY UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

In order to prevent sexual harassment of women at work place a new act "The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 has been notified on 9thDecember, 2013. Company has adopted a policy for prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace. During the year no complaints were received by the Company.

20. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

(A) CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: NIL

(B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORBTION: NIL

(C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO: NIL

(D) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: NIL

21. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

The provision of the Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 do not apply to the Company, hence Company is not required to make disclosures as per Rule 9 of Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 during the year.

22. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the requirement under section 134 (3) (C) of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to Directors' Responsibility Statement, it is hereby confirmed that:

(i) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

(ii) the directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 2022 and of the profit of the company for that period;

(iii) the directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(iv) the directors have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;

(v) the directors have laid down internal financial controls which are adequate and operating effectively; and

(vi) the directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

23. TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND

The Company was not required to transfer any amounts to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF).

24. COMMITTEES OF BOARD

The details of composition of the Committees of the Board of Directors are as under: -

a. **Audit Committee**: The constitution of the Audit Committee do not apply to the Company.
b. **Vigil mechanism:** The Company has not accepted public deposits nor it has borrowed funds more than Rs. 50 crores therefore the establishment of Vigil Mechanism committee was not required.

c. **Nomination & Remuneration Committee:** The constitution of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee do not apply to the Company.

d. **Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR Committee):** The Company is not required to constitute a CSR committee as the provisions of Section 135 do not apply to the Company.

e. **Stakeholders Relationship Committee:** The constitution of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee do not apply to the Company.

25. DISCLOSURE ABOUT COST AUDIT:

The provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 4 of the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 for Cost Audit and records do not apply to the Company for FY 21-22.

26. DETAILS IN RESPECT OF FRAUDS REPORTED BY AUDITORS:

As stated in the Auditors‘ Report, there are no frauds required to be reported under sub-section (12) of Section 143.

27. COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS:

During the year under review, the Company has complied with applicable Secretarial Standards.

28. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Your Board of Directors takes this opportunity to convey their gratitude and sincere thanks for the co-operation and assistance received from the all stakeholders including Government, Banks, Institutions, Authorities etc. The Board acknowledges your confidence and continued support and looks forward for the same in future as well.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FOR CLEAN SCIENCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Krishnakumar Ramnarayan Boob	**Siddhartha Ashok Sikchi**
Director (DIN: 00410672)	**Director (DIN: 02351154)**

Date: 28/05/2022
Place: Pune

ANNEXURE –I

FORM NO. AOC -2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Form for Disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms' length transaction under third proviso thereto.

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at Arm's length basis.: - NIL

2. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at Arm's length basis. NIL

By order of The Board of Directors,
For Clean Science Private Limited

Krishnakumar Ramnarayan Boob	**Siddhartha Ashok Sikchi**
Director (DIN: 00410672)	**Director (DIN: 02351154)**

Date: 28/05/2022
Place: Pune

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Tel.: (O) 020 – 25385624 Mob: +91 86572 53525 Email ID: Komalrmaheshwari@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Clean Science Private Limited Report on the audit of the Standalone Annual Financial Results

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone annual financial results of Clean Science Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2022, attached herewith, being submitted by the Company pursuant to the requirement of Regulation 33 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ("Listing Regulations").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone annual financial results:

a. are presented in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations in this regard; and

b. give a true and fair view in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the applicable Indian Accounting Standards, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the net profit and other comprehensive profit and other financial information for the year ended31 March 2022.

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 SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Annual Financial Results* 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 Act, 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 obtained by us, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone annual financial results.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Standalone Annual Financial Results

These standalone annual financial results have been prepared on the basis of the standalone annual financial statements.

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these standalone annual financial results that give a true and fair view of the net profit and other comprehensive income and other financial information in accordance with the recognitionand measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and in compliance with Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting recordsin 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 accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone annual financial results that give a true and fair view and are free from

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material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone annual financial results, the Management and the Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Annual Financial Results

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone annual financial results 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 standalone annual financial results.

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 standalone annual financial results, 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 control 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 through a separate report on the complete set of financial statements on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 in the standalone annual financial results made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors 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 appropriateness of this assumption. 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 standalone annual financial results 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 standalone annual financial results, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone annual financial results 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.

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Other Matter(s)

a. The standalone annual financial results include the results for the quarter ended 31 March 2022 being the balancing figure between the audited figures in respect of the full financial year and the published unaudited year to date figures up to the third quarter of the current financial year which were subject to limited review by us.

b. Attention is drawn to the fact that the figures for the three months ended 31 March 2022 as reported in these financial results are the balancing figures between the audited standalone figures in respect of the full financial year ended 31 March 2022 and the special purpose audited standalone figures for the nine months ended 31 December 2021. The audit for the nine months period ended 31 December 2021 was conducted for the purpose of the Draft Offer Document of the holding Company.

For D GABSS & ASSOCIATES,

Chartered Accountant

Komal.

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES ★ PUNE ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA Komal Deepak Panpaliya

M. No. 177879

UDIN: 22177879AJUCOJ2236

Place: Pune

Date:28/05/2022

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Tel.: (O) 020 – 25385624 Mob: +91 86572 53525 Email ID: Komalrmaheshwari@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Clean Science Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **Clean Science Private Limited**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Profit and Loss Statement for the year then ended, Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

In our opinion and to the best of our information and knowledge 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, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2022, and its Profit for the year ended on that date.

Basis of 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 Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under 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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Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section134 (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 and 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 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 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, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors 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.

Auditor's Responsibility for 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:

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- 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required 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 the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order as follows:

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2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, 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 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,

c) The Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Statement and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account,

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards referred of section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014,

e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2022, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act,

f) Since the company falls within the exception mentioned in Serial No. 9A of Notification no. G.S.R. 464(E) dated 5th June 2015 as amended by Notification no. G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13th June 2017, reporting of the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls is not applicable

and

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 amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **D GABSS & ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants

Komal

CA Komal D. Panpaliya

Partner / M. No. 177879

UDIN: - 22177879AJUCGA8573

Date: 28/05/2022 Place: Pune

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Annexure (A)

A. Fixed Assets

During the period under review Company does not have fixed Assets accordingly following points are not applicable which are as follows:

(a) (A) whether the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment; - Not Applicable

(B) whether the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets; - Not Applicable

(b) whether these Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; whether any material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and if so, whether the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account; - Not Applicable

(c) whether the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company, - Not Applicable

(d) whether the company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year and, if so, whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer; specify the amount of change, if change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets; - Not Applicable

(e) whether any proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder, if so, whether the company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements; - Not Applicable

B. Inventory

During the period under review Company does not have inventory accordingly following points are not applicable which are as follows:

(a) whether physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and whether, in the opinion of the auditor, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate; whether any discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed and if so, whether they have been properly dealt with in the books of account; - Not Applicable

(b) whether during any point of time of the year, the company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial

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institutions on the basis of security of current assets; whether the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company, if not, give details; - Not Applicable

C. Loans given by Company

The company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

D. Loan to Directors and Investment by the Company

No loans, investments, guarantees, and security to directors are provided by the Company during the period under review hence provisions of Sections 185 and 186 are not applicable.

E. Deposits

None of the deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits are accepted by the Company during the period under review hence directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder are not applicable to the Company.

F. Cost Records

Maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under subsection (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act hence this clause is not applicable to the Company.

G. Statutory Dues

During the period under review the company:

i. Is regularly depositing its statutory dues.

ii. The Company is regular in paying all the statutory dues.

iii. None of the taxes are pending because of any dispute.

H. Unrecorded Income

None of the transactions not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) hence this clause is not applicable.

I. Repayment of Loans

(a) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the period under review.

(b) The company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;

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(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the period under review.

(d) None of the funds were raised on short term basis have been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures,

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

J. Utilisation of funds

The Company has not raised any funds during the period under review accordingly following points are not applicable to the Company.

(a) Moneys were not raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year

(b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year hence requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act are not applicable to the Company.

K. Reporting of Fraud

(a) No fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year,

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;

(c) No whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the company;

L. Nidhi Company

The Company is not the Nidhi Company hence following points are not applicable to the Company

(a) whether the Nidhi Company has complied with the Net Owned Funds to Deposits in the ratio of 1: 20 to meet out the liability; - Not Applicable

(b) whether the Nidhi Company is maintaining ten per cent. unencumbered term deposits as specified in the Nidhi Rules, 2014 to meet out the liability; - Not Applicable

(c) whether there has been any default in payment of interest on deposits or repayment thereof for any period and if so, the details thereof; - Not Applicable

M. Related Party Transactions

The compliances with with sections 177 and 188 specified in Companies Act 2013 for transactions with related parties have been complied with by the Company. Also, the

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ PUNE

same is disclosed appropriately in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

N. Internal Audit System

Company is not required to have internal audit hence following points are not applicable to the Company.

(a) Whether the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business; - Not Applicable

(b) Whether the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were considered by the statutory auditor; - Not Applicable

O. Non-Cash Transactions

The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him hence the provisions of section 192 of Companies Act are not applicable.

P. Registration under RBI Act

(a) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) The company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;

(c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India,

(d) The Company is not a CTC hence Company is not a part of any group so this clause is not applicable

Q. Cash Losses

The company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 38,894.72 in the financial year and of Rs. 34,822.36 in the immediately preceding financial year

R. Resignation of Auditor

During the period under review there has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and no issues, objections or concerns has been raised by the outgoing auditors

S. Certainty of meeting liabilities

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS PUNE

On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans the auditor is of the opinion that 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 one year from the balance sheet date;

T. Transfer of unspent amount

Following points are not applicable to the Company

(a) whether, in respect of other than ongoing projects, the company has transferred unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act; - Not Applicable

(b) whether any amount remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act; - Not Applicable

U. Consolidated Financial Statements

Company does not have any subsidiary Company hence this clause is not applicable to the Company.

For **D GABSS & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * PUNE

Komal .

CA Komal D. Panpaliya
Partner / M. No. 177879
UDIN: - 22177879AJUCGA8573
Date: 28/05/2022
Place: Pune

Clean Science Private Limited (CIN : U74900PN2013PTC149834)

Standalone Balance Sheet
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

ASSETS	Note	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	3	67,61,080	64,17,615
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	4	1,15,024	59,443
Other current assets	5	-	1,17,433
Total current assets		68,76,103	65,94,490
Total assets		68,76,103	65,94,490
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	6	98,15,000	98,15,000
Other equity	7	(31,06,259)	(33,00,279)
Total equity		67,08,741	65,14,721
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		1,41,213	54,769
Total non-current liabilities		1,41,213	54,769
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	8		
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		26,150	25,000
Total current liabilities		26,150	25,000
Total liabilities		1,67,363	79,769
Total equity and liabilities		68,76,103	65,94,490

Significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **D Gabss & Associate**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no. 122807W

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES PUNE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Komal D. Panpaliya
Partner
Membership No. 177879
ICAI UDIN : 22177879AJUCGA8573

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Clean Science Private Limited

Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

Clean Science Private Limited (CIN : U74900PN2013PTC149834)

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other income	9	3,45,712	2,17,615
Total income		**3,45,712**	**2,17,615**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed		-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		-	-
Employee benefits expenses		-	-
Finance costs		-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		-	-
Other expenses	10	65,249	41,889
Total expenses		**65,249**	**41,889**
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**2,80,463**	**1,75,726**
Tax expense:			
Current tax		86,443	54,769
Deferred tax		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year (A)		**1,94,020**	**1,20,956**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
(i) Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)		-	-
(iii) Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income		-	-
(iv) Income tax related to equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income		-	-
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (B)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year (A+B)		**1,94,020**	**1,20,956**
Earnings per equity share			
[nominal value of Rs. 10]			
Basic	11	0.20	0.12
Diluted		0.20	0.12

Significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **D Gabss & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no. 122807W

Komal D. Panpaliya
Partner
Membership No. 177879
ICAI UDIN : 22177879AJUCGA8573

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Clean Science Private Limited**

Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES PUNE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Clean Science Private Limited (CIN : U74900PN2013PTC149834)

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit / (loss) before taxation	**2,80,463**	**1,75,726**
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Fair value gain on instruments designated through fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	(3,43,465)	(2,17,615)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(63,002)**	**(41,889)**
Movement in working capital:		
Decrease in other current financial assets	1,17,433	-
Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	1,150	(16,722)
(Decrease) in other current financial liabilities	-	(35,49,705)
Cash generated from operations	**55,581**	**(36,08,316)**
Net income tax (paid)	-	-
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	**55,581**	**(36,08,316)**
B. Cash flow from investing activities	-	-
Purchase of current investments	-	(62,00,000)
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	**-**	**(62,00,000)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Equity shares issued	-	-
Net cash flow (used in)/from financing activities (C)	**-**	**-**
Net increase / (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**55,581**	**(98,08,316)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	59,443	98,67,759
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**1,15,024**	**59,443**

Notes:-

Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with bank		
- Current accounts	1,15,024	59,443
	1,15,024	**59,443**

Significant accounting policies — *Note 2*

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **D Gabss & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no. 122807W

Komal D. Panpaliya
Partner
Membership No. 177879
ICAI UDIN : 22177879AJUCGA8573

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES PUNE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Clean Science Private Limited**

Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

	Investments	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
3	**A. Investments carried at fair value through profit & loss (FVTPL)**		
	Investment in mutual funds - Quoted		
	1,24,556 (31 March 2021: 1,24,556) units of Kotak Banking and PSU Debt Fund Direct Growth	67,61,080	64,17,615
		67,61,080	**64,17,615**
4	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Cash on hand		
	Balance with banks		
	In current accounts		
	On deposit accounts (with original maturity of 3 months or less)	1,15,024	59,443
		1,15,024	**59,443**
5	**Other current assets**		
	(Unsecured, considered good)		
	Prepaid expenses		
	TDS/TCS receivable	-	1,17,433
		-	**1,17,433**

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

6 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Authorised :		
2,000,000 (31 March 2020 : 2,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each.	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
TOTAL	**2,00,00,000**	**2,00,00,000**
Issued and subscribed and paid up :		
981,500 (31 March 2020 : 981,500) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up	98,15,000	98,15,000
TOTAL	**98,15,000**	**98,15,000**

Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

Equity share :	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 30, 2021
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	9,81,500	9,81,500
Equity shares issued during the year in consideration for cash	-	
Outstanding at the end of the year	**9,81,500**	**9,81,500**

Terms / Rights attached to each classes of shares

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company.

On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company is set out below:

Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 30, 2021	
	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
Clean Science and Technology Limited (Erstwhile known as 'Clean Science and Technology Private Limited')	9,81,500	100%	9,81,500	100%

7 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Surplus of profit and loss account		
Balance as at the beginning of the period/year	(33,00,279)	(34,21,235)
Add : Profit / (Loss) for the year	1,94,020	1,20,956.35
Balance as at the end of the year	(31,06,259)	(33,00,279)
	(31,06,259)	(33,00,279)

Clean Science Private Limited (CIN : U74900PN2013PTC149834)
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

(a) Equity share capital

Equity share of Rs 10 each issues, subscribed and fully paid	As at March 31, 2022 Number of shares	Amount	As at March 31, 2021 Number of shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	9,81,500	98,15,000	9,81,500	98,15,000
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting year	9,81,500.00	98,15,000	9,81,500	98,15,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period/year	9,81,500	98,15,000	9,81,500	98,15,000

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus
	Surplus / (Deficit) of profit and loss account
Balance at 1 April 2020	(34,21,235)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	1,20,956
Balance at 31 March 2021	(33,00,279)
Balance at 1 April 2021	(33,00,279)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	1,94,020
Balance at 31 March 2022	(31,06,259)

Significant accounting policies *Note 2*
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **D Gabss & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no. 122807W

Komal D. Panpaliya
Partner
Membership No. 177879
ICAI UDIN : 22177879AJUCGA8573

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES PUNE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Clean Science Private Limited**

Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
8	**Trade payables**		
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 12)	-	-
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	26,150	25,000
		26,150	25,000

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				(Amount in Rs.)
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding for MSME due	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding for other than MSME due	26,150.00	-	-	-	-	26,150.00

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment				(Amount in Rs.)
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding for MSME due	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding for other than MSME due	25,000.00	-	-	-	-	25,000.00

Clean Science Private Limited (CIN : U74900PN2013PTC149834)
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

9 Other income

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Fair value gain on instruments designated through fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)	3,43,465	2,17,614.59
Interest on IT Refund	2,247	
	3,45,712	**2,17,614.59**

10 Other expenses

Payment to auditors	17,880	17,440
Bank charges	649	649
Consultancy fees	19,260	23,800
Other Expenses	27,460	-
	65,249	41,889

Payment to auditors		
As auditor		
Statutory audit fees	17,880	17,440
	17,880	17,440

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

11 Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Profits attributable to equity shareholders		
Profit for basic earning per share of Rs. 10 each		
Profit for the year	1,94,020	1,20,956
Basic earnings per share		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	9,81,500	9,81,500
Basic EPS (Rs.)	**0.20**	**0.12**
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit for the year	1,94,020	1,20,956
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for diluted EPS	9,81,500	9,81,500
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	**0.20**	**0.12**

12 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year		
Trade payables	-	-
Capital creditors	-	-
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year		
Trade payables	-	-
Capital creditors	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006	-	-
The amount of payment made to micro and small supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

13 Related party disclosures

(a) List of related parties and description of relationship:

Holding company

Clean Science and Technology Limited (Erstwhile known as 'Clean Science and Technology Private Limited')

Fellow subsidiaries

1. Clean Science Private Limited
2. Clean Organics Private Limited
3. Clean Fino-Chem Limited

Key Management Personnel (KMP)

1. Mr. Ashok Boob
2. Mr. Siddhartha Sikchi
3. Mr. Krishnakumar Boob

(b) Related party transactions during the year : nil

(c) Balances outstanding at the end of the year: nil

Clean Science Private Limited (CIN : U74900PN2013PTC149834)
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (continued)
(All amounts are in rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

14 Ratio Analysis and its element

Ratio	Numerator	Demoninator	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	% Change	Remarks
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabulities	262.95	263.78	0%	
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders Equity	-	-	-	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	-	-	-	
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	2.93%	1.87%	57%	Due to increase in fair value gain on investments designated through fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	-	-	-	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	-	-	-	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	-	-	-	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	-	-	-	
Net Profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit After Tax	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	-	-	-	
Return on Capital Employed (%)	Earnings before interest, taxes and dividend income	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	4.09%	2.67%	53%	Due to increase in fair value gain on investments designated through fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
Return on Investment (%)	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	5%	6.8%	-23%	

Clean Science Private Limited (CIN : U74900PN2013PTC149834)
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

15 Financial instruments

15.1 Financial instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories are as follows :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022			As at 31 March 2021		
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	FVTPL	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Category		Level 2			Level 2	
Assets						
Investment in Mutual Fund	67,61,079.95	-	67,61,080	64,17,615	-	64,17,615
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,15,024	1,15,024	-	59,443	59,443
Total assets	**67,61,080**	**1,15,024**	**68,76,103**	**64,17,615**	**59,443**	**64,77,057**
Liabilities						
Trade payables	-	26,150	26,150	-	25,000	25,000
Total liabilities	-	**26,150**	**26,150**	-	**25,000**	**25,000**

15.2 Fair value hierarchy

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost :
The management believes that the fair values of current financial assets (e.g. cash and cash equivalents) and current financial liabilities (e.g. trade payables) approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature.

15.3 Financial risk management

The Company's activities exposes it to credit risks and liquidity risks. The Company's management have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risks are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments :

a. **Credit risk**
Credit risk is the risk of financial losses to the Company if a customer or counterparty to financial instruments fails to discharge its contractual obligations. It arises primarily from the Company's receivables from customers. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the key accounts receivable balances. As per Ind-AS 109 : Financial Instruments, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain.

i. The company has not made any provision on expected credit loss on trade receivables, based on the management estimates.

ii. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

b. **Liquidity risk**
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has a view of maintaining liquidity and to take minimum possible risk while making investments. The Company monitors its cash and bank balances periodically in view of its short term obligations associated with its financial liabilities.

The liquidity position at each reporting date is given below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31,
Total current assets (A)	68,76,103	65,94,490
Total current liabilities (B)	26,150	25,000
Working capital (A-B)	**68,49,953**	**65,69,490**

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31 March 2022

Particulars	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Trade payables	26,150	-	26,150

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31 March 2021.

Particulars	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Trade payables	25,000	-	25,000

Clean Science Private Limited (CIN : U74900PN2013PTC149834)
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

16 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. These ratios are illustrated below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total liabilities	26,150	25,000
Less: cash and cash equivalents and bank balances	(1,15,024)	(59,443)
Net debt	**(88,874)**	**(34,443)**
Total equity	98,15,000	98,15,000
Debt-equity ratio	-	-

17 Other Statutory Information

a) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property
b) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
c) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
d) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
e) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

f) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

g) The Company have no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

As per our report of even date attached

For D Gabss & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no. 122807W

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES PUNE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Komal D. Panpaliya
Partner
Membership No. 177879
ICAI UDIN : 22177879AJUCGA8573

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Clean Science Private Limited

Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

Clean Science Private Limited Pune

1. Corporate overview

Clean Science Private Limited is a private company domiciled and headquartered in India. The company is a subsidiary of Clean Science and Technology Limited (Erstwhile known as 'Clean Science and Technology Limited') which is a Chemical organisation. The Company is engaged in the business of buying and selling of organic and inorganic chemicals.

2. Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Standalone financial statements. The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in the Standalone financial statements.

2.1. Basis of preparation and presentation:

The Standalone Balance Sheet of the Company as at March 31,2022 and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022 and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together referred to as 'Standalone Financial Statements') has been prepared under Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a 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.

Functional and presentation currency

These Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency, unless otherwise stated.

2.2. Current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities

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 Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months.

2.3. Use of judgements estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities, non-current liabilities and disclosure of the contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Such estimates are on a reasonable and prudent basis considering all available information, however, due to uncertainties about these judgments, estimates and assumptions, actual results could differ from estimates. Information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes.

2.4. Revenue recognition

Sales are recognised when control of the products has been transferred to the customer, being when the products are delivered to the customer or its authorised representative and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

2.5. Inventories:

Inventories are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower after providing for cost of obsolescence. Cost is determined on a FIFO formula.

Raw materials are valued at cost of purchase net of duties (credit availed w.r.t taxes and duties) and includes all expenses incurred in bringing the materials to location of use. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Work-in-process and finished goods include conversion costs in addition to the landed cost of raw materials. Finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. The net realizable value of the finished goods is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished goods.

Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress comprises cost of raw material and appropriate fixed production overheads which are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities and variable production overheads on the basis of actual production of material and after deduction of the realisable value of the by-product.

Raw Materials, Components, Stores, and Spares cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Obsolete and slow-moving inventories are identified and wherever necessary, such inventories are written off/provided during the year.

2.6. Property, plant and equipment:

• Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment's are carried at cost which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and / or accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost. The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. The company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is

materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

• Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

• Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income/ expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

• Depreciation

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on the straight-line method on pro-rata basis, over the useful lives of assets as prescribed in Schedule – II of the Companies Act, 2013 (except of assets as mentioned below). Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Impairments of non-financial assets:

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) may be impaired. Indefinite life intangibles are subject to a review for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it is necessary. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are considered.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.7. Income taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (OCI).

• Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting period end in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set it off the recognised amounts and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The Company reviews the 'MAT credit entitlement' asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. Credit on account of MAT is recognized as an asset based on the management's estimate of its recoverability in the future.

• Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting period end.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss,

- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses (including unabsorbed depreciation) can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting period end 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 tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting period end and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

2.8. Earnings per share (EPS):

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted EPS adjust the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to consider:

- The after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.9. Provision and contingent liabilities / assets:

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date. The provisions are measured on an undiscounted basis.

Contingent liabilities are obligations arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of:

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.
- present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- a possible obligation arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is not remote.

Contingent asset is not recognised in the Standalone Financial Statements. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

2.10. Employee benefits:

• Short-term employee benefits

The distinction between short term and long-term employee benefits is based on expected timing of settlement rather than the employee's entitlement benefits. Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Such benefits include salaries, wages, bonus, short term compensated absences, awards, ex-gratia, performance pay etc. and are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized during the year. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

The employees of the company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized accumulating compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

• Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to the provident fund and superannuation schemes which is defined contribution scheme, are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the contribution is due. Contributions are made in accordance with the rules of the statute and are recognised as expenses when employees render service entitling them to the contributions. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined benefit plans

The employees' gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan which is administered by a trust formed for this purpose through the group schemes of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on government securities as at the reporting period end, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

In case of funded plans, the fair value of the planned assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on net basis.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefits that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises gains/ losses on settlement of a defined plan when the settlement occurs.

- **Other long-term employee benefits**

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method as determined by actuarial valuation. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and change in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

- **Termination benefits**

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting period end, then they are discounted.

2.11. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. 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 considers 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.

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.

- 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 recognised in the Standalone Financial Statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (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 based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.12. Financial instruments

2.12.1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and currency options, and embedded derivatives in the host contract. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in one of the three categories:
a) At amortised cost
b) At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVTOCI')
c) At fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

(a) Financial assets classified as measured at amortised cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial 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.

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

(b) Financial assets classified as measured at FVTOCI

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets 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. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from OCI to retained earnings.

(c) Financial assets classified as measured at FVTPL

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a mutual fund investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Trade receivables and loans:

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method net of any expected credit losses. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

De-recognition of financial asset

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.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Trade receivables.

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 ECLs at each reporting period end, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets the Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting period end, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

2.12.2. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable and incremental transaction cost. The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

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

Financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition at the initial date of recognition if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognised in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to the statement of profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This is the most relevant category to the Company. The Company generally classifies interest bearing borrowings as financial liabilities carried at amortised cost. After initial recognition, these instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial liability

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.13. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of not more than three months, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.14. Cash flow statement:

Cash Flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net Profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, such as deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. In the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered as integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.15. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 applicable from April 01, 2022. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

CLEAN AROMATICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Registered Office Address: Shubham, 805 Behind Tulsi Market R 7859 132/24/ New Nagar Road Sangamner Ahmednagar- 422605, Maharashtra IN
CIN: U24304PN2019PTC187496

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of
M/s CLEAN AROMATICS PRIVATE LIMITED,

Your Directors are pleased to present the 3rd Annual Report and the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2022.

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY / PERFORMANCE OF THE COMPANY:

The financial summary of the Company is given below:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	**Current Year (2021-22)**	**Previous Year (2020-21)**
Total Revenue	98	**0**
Total Expenditure	41,008	31,358
Profit before Tax	**(41,008)**	**(31,358)**
Current Tax (Net)	0	0
Deferred Tax	0	0
Income/tax of earlier years	-	-
Net Profit/Loss After Taxation	**(41,008)**	**(31,358)**

2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY'S WORKING DURING THE YEAR:

During the year the Company incurred loss of Rs.41,008/- Your directors are hopeful of bright future in the years to come.

3. CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS, IF ANY:

There is no change in the business activity during the Financial Year.

4. DIVIDEND:

The directors do not recommend any dividend for the financial year due to losses incurred by the Company.

5. RESERVES:

The Board of Directors do not propose to transfer any amount to general reserves.

6. DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

The present Directors of the Company are:

1. Mr. Ashok Ramnarayan Boob
2. Mr. Krishnakumar Ramnarayan Boob
3. Mr. Siddhartha Ashok Sikchi

The provisions relating to the appointment Whole-time Key Managerial personnel do not apply to the Company.

7. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES:

None of the employee have received remuneration exceeding the limit as stated in rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

8. NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

During the year 5 (five) Board Meetings were convened and held. The intervening gap between the Meetings was not more than 120 days. The details of meetings are given below:

Sr. no.	Date of the meeting	No. of Directors attended the meeting
1.	12.06.2021	3
2.	29.06.2021	3
3.	09.08.2021	3
4.	11.11.2021	3
5.	07.02.2022	3

9. DECLARATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:

The Company was not required to appoint an Independent Directors under Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 4 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, hence no declaration has been obtained.

10. SHARE CAPITAL:

During the year under review, your Company's Authorised is Rs.10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lakh Only) divided into 1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each. The Paid up share capital is Rs.10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lakh Only) divided into 1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each

11. SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES OR ASSOCIATES COMPANIES:

The Company does not have a subsidiary / associate Company. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Clean Science and Technology Limited.

12. STATUTORY AUDITORS':

During the year under review M/s. ABM & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration Number: 105016W/W-100015) resigned as Statutory Auditors of the Company.

M/s. D Gabss & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Pune (FRN: 122807W) were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for FY 21-22 to fill the casual vacancy in the Extra Ordinary

General Meeting held on 29th June, 2021 who will hold the office upto the conclusion of Annual General meeting for the FY 21-22.

In terms of Section 139 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, it is proposed to appoint M/s. Sanjay S. Rathi & Co., Chartered Accountants, Sangamner (FRN: 109182W) as Statutory Auditors of the Company for the period of 5 years commencing from the conclusion of Annual General Meeting for the FY 21-22 till the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting for the FY 26-27 subject to the approval of Shareholders. The Company has received eligibility certificate for their appointment from M/s. Sanjay S. Rathi & Co., Chartered Accountants, Sangamner.

13. AUDITORS REPORT:

The report of the Statutory Auditors is enclosed and there are no adverse remarks, qualifications observations made and as such does not require any comments. The provisions relating to submission of Secretarial Audit Report is not applicable to the Company.

14. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS OCCURRED BETWEEN THE END OF FINANCIAL YEAR AND THE DATE OF AUDIT REPORT:

There are no material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate till the date of this report.

15. DEPOSITS:

The Company has not invited/ accepted any deposits from the public during the year.

16. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186:

During the period under review, the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

17. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES:

Related party transactions during the financial year which are required to be disclosed in terms of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 are attached with this Report as **ANNEXURE I** in Form No. AOC-2.

18. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHENGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:

(A) CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: NIL

(B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORBTION: NIL

(C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO: NIL

(D) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: NIL

19. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY:

The provision of the Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 do not apply to the Company, hence Company is not required to make disclosures as per Rule 9 of Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 during the year.

20. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

Pursuant to the requirement under section 134 (3) (C) of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to Directors' Responsibility Statement, it is hereby confirmed that:

(i) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

(ii) the directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 2022 and of the profit of the company for that period;

(iii) the directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(iv) the directors have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;

(v) the directors have laid down internal financial controls which are adequate and operating effectively; and

(vi) the directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

21. TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND:

The Company was not required to transfer any amounts to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF).

22. SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS IMPACTING THE GOING CONCERN STATUS AND COMPANY'S OPERATIONS IN FUTURE:

During the year under review there were no such significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and company's operations in future.

23. COMMITTEES OF BOARD

The details of composition of the Committees of the Board of Directors are as under: -

a. **Audit Committee**: The constitution of the Audit Committee do not apply to the Company.
b. **Vigil mechanism:** The Company has not accepted public deposits nor it has borrowed funds more than Rs. 50 crores therefore the establishment of Vigil Mechanism committee was not required.

c. **Nomination & Remuneration Committee:** The constitution of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee do not apply to the Company.

d. **Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR Committee):** The Company is not required to constitute a CSR committee as the provisions of Section 135 do not apply to the Company.

e. **Stakeholders Relationship Committee:** The constitution of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee do not apply to the Company.

24. OBLIGATION OF COMPANY UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

In order to prevent sexual harassment of women at work place a new act "The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 has been notified on 9thDecember, 2013. Company has adopted a policy for prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace. During the year no complaints were received by the Company.

25. DETAILS IN RESPECT OF FRAUDS REPORTED BY AUDITORS

As stated in the Auditors' Report, there are no frauds required to be reported under sub-section (12) of Section 143.

26. DISCLOSURE ABOUT COST AUDIT:

The provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 4 of the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 for Cost Audit and records do not apply to the Company for FY 21-22.

27. COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

During the year under review, the Company has complied with applicable Secretarial Standards.

28.ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Board of Directors takes this opportunity to convey their gratitude and sincere thanks for the co-operation and assistance received from the all stakeholders including Government, Banks, Institutions, Authorities etc. The Board acknowledges your confidence and continued support and looks forward for the same in future as well.

By order of The Board of Directors,
For Clean Aromatics Private Limited

Krishnakumar Ramnarayan Boob	**Siddhartha Ashok Sikchi**
Director (DIN: 00410672)	**Director (DIN: 02351154)**

Date: 28/05/2022
Place: Pune

ANNEXURE –I

FORM NO. AOC -2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Form for Disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms' length transaction under third proviso thereto.

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at Arm's length basis.: - NIL

2. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at Arm's length basis. NIL

By order of The Board of Directors,
For Clean Aromatics Private Limited

Krishnakumar Ramnarayan Boob	**Siddhartha Ashok Sikchi**
Director (DIN: 00410672)	**Director (DIN: 02351154)**

Date: 28/05/2022
Place: Pune

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Off: Office No. 15, 1st Floor, Omkar Apartment, Opp. Mahaveer Electronics, Near Shivaji Putala, Kothrud, Pune – 411038
Tel.: (O) 020 – 25385624 Mob: +91 86572 53525 Email ID: Komalrmaheshwari@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Clean Aromatics Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Standalone Annual Financial Results

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone annual financial results of Clean Aromatics Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2022, attached herewith, being submitted by the Company pursuant to the requirement of Regulation 33 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ("Listing Regulations").

a. are presented in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations in this regard; and

b. give a true and fair view in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the applicable Indian Accounting Standards, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the net loss and other comprehensive loss and other financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022.

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 SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Annual Financial Results* 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 Act, 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 obtained by us, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone annual financial results.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Standalone Annual Financial Results

These standalone annual financial results have been prepared on the basis of the standalone annual financial statements.

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these standalone annual financial results that give a true and fair view of the net loss and other comprehensive income and other financial information in accordance with the recognitionand measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and in compliance with Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting recordsin 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 accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone annual financial results that give a true and fair view and are free from

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material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone annual financial results, the Management and the Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Annual Financial Results

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone annual financial results 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 standalone annual financial results.

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 standalone annual financial results, 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 control 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 through a separate report on the complete set of financial statements on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 in the standalone annual financial results made by the Management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors 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 appropriateness of this assumption. 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 standalone annual financial results 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 standalone annual financial results, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone annual financial results 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.

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Other Matter(s)

a. The standalone annual financial results include the results for the quarter ended 31 March 2022 being the balancing figure between the audited figures in respect of the full financial year and the published unaudited year to date figures up to the third quarter of the current financial year which were subject to limited review by us.

b. Attention is drawn to the fact that the figures for the three months ended 31 March 2022 as reported in these financial results are the balancing figures between the audited standalone figures in respect of the full financial year ended 31 March 2022 and the special purpose audited standalone figures for the nine months ended 31 December 2021. The audit for the nine months period ended 31 December 2021 was conducted for the purpose of the Draft Offer Document of the holding Company.

For D GABSS & ASSCCIATES,

Chartered Accountant

Komal

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES ★ PUNE ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA Komal Deepak Panpaliya

M. No. 177879

UDIN: 22177879AJTXZN3346

Place: Pune

Date: 28/05/2022

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Off: Office No. 15, 1st Floor, Omkar Apartment, Opp. Mahaveer Electronics, Near Shivaji Putala, Kothrud, Pune – 411038
Tel.: (O) 020 – 25385624 Mob: +91 86572 53525 Email ID: Komalrmaheshwari@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Clean Aromatics Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **Clean Aromatics Private Limited**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Profit and Loss Statement for the year then ended, Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

In our opinion and to the best of our information and knowledge 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, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2022, and its Loss for the year ended on that date.

Basis of 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 Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under 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.

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES ★ PUNE ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Komal

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section134 (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 and 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 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 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, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors 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.

Auditor's Responsibility for 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:

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- 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required 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 the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order as follows:

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2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, 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 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,

c) The Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Statement and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account,

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards referred of section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014,

e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2022, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act,

f) Since the company falls within the exception mentioned in Serial No. 9A of Notification no. G.S.R. 464(E) dated 5th June 2015 as amended by Notification no. G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13th June 2017, reporting of the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls is not applicable

and

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 amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **D GABSS & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants

Komal.

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES ★ PUNE ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA Komal D. Panpaliya
Partner / M. No. 177879
UDIN: - 22177879AJUDGB4641
Date: 28/05/2022 Place: Pune

Annexure (A)

A. Fixed Assets

During the period under review Company does not have fixed Assets accordingly following points are not applicable which are as follows:

(a) (A) whether the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment; - Not Applicable

(B) whether the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets; - Not Applicable

(b) whether these Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; whether any material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and if so, whether the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account; - Not Applicable

(c) whether the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company, - Not Applicable

(d) whether the company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year and, if so, whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer; specify the amount of change, if change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets; - Not Applicable

(e) whether any proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder, if so, whether the company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements; - Not Applicable

B. Inventory

During the period under review Company does not have inventory accordingly following points are not applicable which are as follows:

(a) whether physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and whether, in the opinion of the auditor, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate; whether any discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed and if so, whether they have been properly dealt with in the books of account; - Not Applicable

(b) whether during any point of time of the year, the company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES PUNE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

institutions on the basis of security of current assets; whether the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company, if not, give details; - Not Applicable

C. Loans given by Company

The company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

D. Loan to Directors and Investment by the Company

No loans, investments, guarantees, and security to directors are provided by the Company during the period under review hence provisions of Sections 185 and 186 are not applicable.

E. Deposits

None of the deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits are accepted by the Company during the period under review hence directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder are not applicable to the Company.

F. Cost Records

Maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under subsection (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act hence this clause is not applicable to the Company.

G. Statutory Dues

During the period under review the company:

i. Is regularly depositing its statutory dues.

ii. The Company is regular in paying all the statutory dues.

iii. None of the taxes are pending because of any dispute.

H. Unrecorded Income

None of the transactions not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) hence this clause is not applicable.

I. Repayment of Loans

(a) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the period under review.

(b) The company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;

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(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the period under review.

(d) None of the funds were raised on short term basis have been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures,

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

J. Utilisation of funds

The Company has not raised any funds during the period under review accordingly following points are not applicable to the Company.

(a) Moneys were not raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year

(b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year hence requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act are not applicable to the Company.

K. Reporting of Fraud

(a) No fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year,

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;

(c) No whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the company;

L. Nidhi Company

The Company is not the Nidhi Company hence following points are not applicable to the Company

(a) whether the Nidhi Company has complied with the Net Owned Funds to Deposits in the ratio of 1: 20 to meet out the liability; - Not Applicable

(b) whether the Nidhi Company is maintaining ten per cent. unencumbered term deposits as specified in the Nidhi Rules, 2014 to meet out the liability; - Not Applicable

(c) whether there has been any default in payment of interest on deposits or repayment thereof for any period and if so, the details thereof; - Not Applicable

M. Related Party Transactions

The compliances with with sections 177 and 188 specified in Companies Act 2013 for transactions with related parties have been complied with by the Company. Also, the

GABSS & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ PUNE

same is disclosed appropriately in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

N. Internal Audit System

Company is not required to have internal audit hence following points are not applicable to the Company.

(a) Whether the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business; - Not Applicable

(b) Whether the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were considered by the statutory auditor; - Not Applicable

O. Non-Cash Transactions

The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him hence the provisions of section 192 of Companies Act are not applicable.

P. Registration under RBI Act

(a) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).
(b) The company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;
(c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India,
(d) The Company is not a CTC hence Company is not a part of any group so this clause is not applicable

Q. Cash Losses

The company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 40,910 in the financial year and of Rs. 31,358 in the immediately preceding financial year

R. Resignation of Auditor

During the period under review there has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and no issues, objections or concerns has been raised by the outgoing auditors

S. Certainty of meeting liabilities

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On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans the auditor is of the opinion that 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 one year from the balance sheet date;

T. Transfer of unspent amount

Following points are not applicable to the Company

(a) whether, in respect of other than ongoing projects, the company has transferred unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act; - Not Applicable

(b) whether any amount remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act; - Not Applicable

U. Consolidated Financial Statements

Company does not have any subsidiary Company hence this clause is not applicable to the Company.

For **D GABSS & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants

Komal.

CA Komal D. Panpaliya
Partner / M. No. 177879
UDIN: - 22177879AJUDGB4641
Date: 28/05/2022
Place: Pune

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * PUNE

Clean Aromatics Private limited (CIN : U24304PN2019PTC187496)

Standalone Balance Sheet
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

	Note	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	3	1,14,003	9,50,111
(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	4	8,00,098	-
Total current assets		**9,14,101**	**9,50,111**
Total Assets		**9,14,101**	**9,50,111**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	5	10,00,000	10,00,000
Other equity	6	(1,13,799)	(72,889)
Total equity		**8,86,201**	**9,27,111**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	7		
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		27,900	23,000
Total current liabilities		**27,900**	**23,000**
Total liabilities		**27,900**	**23,000**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**9,14,101**	**9,50,111**

Significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **D Gabss & Associate**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no. 122807W

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES PUNE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Komal D. Panpaliya
Partner
Membership No. 177879

UDIN: 22177879AJUDGB4641
Date : May 28, 2022
Place : Pune

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Clean Aromatics Private Limited**

CLEAN AROMATICS PRIVATE LIMITED

Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672

Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154

Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022

Clean Aromatics Private limited (CIN : U24304PN2019PTC187496)

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other income	8	98	-
Total income		98	-
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed		-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		-	-
Employee benefits expenses		-	-
Finance costs		-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		-	-
Other expenses	9	41,008	31,358
Total expenses		41,008	31,358
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(40,910)	(31,358)
Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the period/year (A)		(40,910)	(31,358)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
(i) Remeasurements of defined benefit liability/(asset)		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to remeasurements of defined benefit liability/ (asset)		-	-
(iii) Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income		-	-
(iv) Income tax related to equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income		-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period/year (B)		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period/year (A+B)		(40,910)	(31,358)
Earnings per equity share	10		
[nominal value of Rs. 10]			
Basic		(0.41)	(0.31)
Diluted		(0.41)	(0.31)
Significant accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **D Gabss & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no. 122807W

Komal

Komal Deepak Panapliya
Partner
Membership No. 177879

UDIN: 22177879AJUDGB4641
Date : May 28, 2022
Place : Pune

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES PUNE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CLEAN AROMATICS PRIVATE LIMITED

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Clean Aromatics Private Limited**

Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672

Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154

Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022

Clean Aromatics Private limited (CIN : U24304PN2019PTC187496)

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit / (loss) before taxation	(40,910)	(31,358)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(40,910)	(31,358)
Movement in working capital:		
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables	4,900	(18,531)
Cash generated from operations	(36,010)	(49,889)
Net income tax (paid)	-	
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	(36,010)	(49,889)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Bank deposits placed during the year	(800,098)	-
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	(800,098)	-
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Net cash flow (used in)/from financing activities (C)	-	-
Net (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(836,108)	(49,889)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	950,111	1,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	114,003	950,111
Notes:-		
Cash on hand		
Balances with bank		
- Current accounts	114,003	950,111
	114,003	**950,111**

Significant accounting policies — *Note 2*

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **D Gabss & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no. 122807W

Komal

Komal Deepak Panapliya
Partner
Membership No. 177879

UDIN: 22177879AJUDGB4641
Date : May 28, 2022
Place : Pune

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ PUNE

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Clean Aromatics Private Limited**

Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672
Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154
Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022

CLEAN AROMATICS PRIVATE LIMITED ★

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

3 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance with banks		
In current accounts	114,003	950,111
	114,003	**950,111**

4 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Fixed Deposit with bank	800,098	-
	800,098	**-**

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

5 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Authorised :		
1,000,000 (31 March 2021 : 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each.	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
TOTAL	**1,00,00,000**	**1,00,00,000**
Issued and subscribed and paid up :		
1,00,000 (31 March 2021 : 1,00,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid-up	10,00,000	10,00,000
TOTAL	**10,00,000**	**10,00,000**

Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

Equity share :	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Outstanding at the beginning of the period/year	1,00,000	1,00,000
Equity shares issued during the period/year in consideration for cash	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period/year	**1,00,000**	**1,00,000**

Terms / Rights attached to each classes of shares

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company.

On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company is set out below:

Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	**%**	**Number of shares**	**%**
Clean Science and Technology Limited (Erstwhile known as 'Clean Science and Technology Private Limited')	**1,00,000**	**100%**	**1,00,000**	**100%**

6 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Surplus of profit and loss account		
Balance as at the beginning of the period/year	(72,889)	(41,531)
Add : Profit / (Loss) for the period/year	(40,910)	(31,358)
Balance as at the end of the period/year	**(1,13,799)**	**(72,889)**
	(1,13,799)	**(72,889)**

Clean Aromatics Private limited (CIN : U24304PN2019PTC187496)
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

(a) Equity share capital

Equity share of Rs 10 each issues, subscribed and fully paid	As at March 31, 2022 Number of shares	As at March 31, 2022 Amount	As at March 31, 2021 Number of shares	As at March 31, 2021 Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting year	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting year	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus Surplus/(Deficit) of profit and loss account
Balance at 1 April 2020	**(41,531)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(31,358)
Balance at 31 March 2021	**(72,889)**
Balance at 1 April 2021	**(72,889)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(40,910)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**(113,799)**

Significant accounting policies *Note 2*
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **D Gabss & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no. 122807W

Komal

Komal Deepak Panapliya
Partner
Membership No. 177879

UDIN: 22177879AJUDGB4641
Date : May 28, 2022
Place : Pune

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES PUNE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
Clean Aromatics Private Limited

Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672

Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154

Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022

CLEAN AROMATICS PRIVATE LIMITED

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

7 Trade payables

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 11)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	27,900	23,000
	27,900	**23,000**

Trade payable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				(Amount in Rs.)
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding for MSME due	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding for other than MSME due	27,900	-	-	-	-	**27,900**

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				(Amount in Rs.)
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding for MSME due	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding for other than MSME due	23,000	-	-	-	-	**23,000**

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

8 Other Income

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Interest Received	98	-
	98	**-**

9 Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Audit fees	17,880	17,440
Bank charges	118	118
Consultancy fees	23,010	13,800
	41,008	**31,358**

Payment to auditors

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
As auditor		
Statutory audit fees	17,880	17,440
	17,880	**17,440**

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

10 Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Profit for the year	(40,910)	(31,358)
Basic earnings per share		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	1,00,000	1,00,000
Basic EPS (Rs.)	(0.41)	(0.31)
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit for the year	(40,910)	(31,358)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for diluted EPS	1,00,000	1,00,000
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	(0.41)	(0.31)

11 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year		
Trade payables	-	-
Capital creditors	-	-
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year		
Trade payables	-	-
Capital creditors	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006	-	-
The amount of payment made to micro and small supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting y	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006	-	-

12 Related party disclosures

(a) List of related parties and description of relationship:

Holding company
Clean Science and Technology Limited (Erstwhile known as 'Clean Science and Technology Private Limited')

Fellow subsidiaries
1. Clean Science Private Limited
2. Clean Organics Private Limited
3. Clean Fino-Chem Limited

Key Management Personnel (KMP)
1. Mr. Ashok Boob
2. Mr. Siddhartha Sikchi
3. Mr. Krishnakumar Boob

(b) Transactions during the year: Nil

(c) Balances outstanding at the end of the year: Nil

Clean Aromatics Private limited (CIN : U24304PN2019PTC187496)
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

13 Ratio Analysis and its element

Ratio	Numerator	Demoninator	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	% Change	Remarks
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabulities	32.76	41.31	-21%	
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders Equity	-	-	-	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	-	-	-	
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	-4.51%	-3.33%	36%	Due to Increase in current years loss.
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	-	-	-	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	-	-	-	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	-	-	-	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	-	-	-	
Net Profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit After Tax	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	-	-	-	
Return on Capital Employed (%)	Earnings before interest, taxes and dividend income	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	-4.62%	-3.38%	36%	Due to Increase in current years loss.
Return on Investment (%)	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	-	-	-	

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

14 Financial instruments

14.1 Financial instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories are as follows :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2021	
	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Category	Level 2		Level 2	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	114,003	114,003	950,111	950,111
Bank balances other than (i) above	800,098	800,098	-	-
Total assets	**914,101**	**914,101**	**950,111**	**950,111**
Liabilities				
Trade payables	27,900	27,900	23,000	23,000
Total liabilities	**27,900**	**27,900**	**23,000**	**23,000**

14.2 Fair value hierarchy

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost :
The management believes that the fair values of current financial assets (e.g. cash and cash equivalents) and current financial liabilities (e.g. trade payables) approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature.

14.3 Financial risk management

The Company's activities exposes it to credit risks and liquidity risks. The Company's management have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risks are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments :

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial losses to the Company if a customer or counterparty to financial instruments fails to discharge its contractual obligations. It arises primarily from the Company's receivables from customers. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the key accounts receivable balances. As per Ind-AS 109 : Financial Instruments, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain.

i. The company has not made any provision on expected credit loss on trade receivables, based on the management estimates.
ii. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has a view of maintaining liquidity and to take minimum possible risk while making investments. The Company monitors its cash and bank balances periodically in view of its short term obligations associated with its financial liabilities.

The liquidity position at each reporting date is given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total current assets (A)	914,101	950,111
Total current liabilities (B)	27,900	23,000
Working capital (A-B)	**886,201**	**927,111**

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31 March 2022.

Particulars	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Trade payables	27,900	-	27,900

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31 March 2021.

Particulars	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Trade payables	23,000	-	23,000

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

15 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. These ratios are illustrated below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total liabilities	27,900	23,000
Less: cash and cash equivalents and bank balances	(914,101)	(950,111)
Net debt	(886,201)	(927,111)
Total equity	886,201	927,111
Debt-equity ratio	-	-

16 Other Statutory Information

a) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property
b) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off
c) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
d) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
e) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

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

ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
g) The Company have no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

As per our report of even date attached

For D Gabss & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no. 122807W

Komal

Komal Deepak Panapliya
Partner
Membership No. 177879

UDIN: 22177879AJUDGB4641
Date : May 28, 2022
Place : Pune

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES PUNE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Clean Aromatics Private Limited

Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672

Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154

Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022

CLEAN AROMATICS PRIVATE LIMITED

Clean Aromatics Private Limited
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

1. Corporate overview

Clean Aromatics Private Limited is a private company domiciled and headquartered in India. The company is a subsidiary of Clean Science and Technology Limited (Erstwhile known as 'Clean Science and Technology Limited') which is a Chemical organisation. The Company is engaged in the business of buying and selling of organic and inorganic chemicals.

2. Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Standalone financial statements. The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in the Standalone financial statements.

2.1. Basis of preparation and presentation:

The Standalone Balance Sheet of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022 and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together referred to as 'Standalone Financial Statements') has been prepared under Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a 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.

Functional and presentation currency

These Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency, unless otherwise stated.

2.2. Current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities

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 Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months.

2.3. Use of judgements estimates and assumptions

The preparation of Standalone Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities, non-current liabilities and disclosure of the contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Such estimates are on a reasonable and prudent basis considering all available information, however, due to uncertainties about these judgments, estimates and assumptions, actual results could differ from estimates. Information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes.

2.4. Revenue recognition

Sales are recognised when control of the products has been transferred to the customer, being when the products are delivered to the customer or its authorised representative and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

2.5. Inventories:

Inventories are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower after providing for cost of obsolescence. Cost is determined on a FIFO formula.

Raw materials are valued at cost of purchase net of duties (credit availed w.r.t taxes and duties) and includes all expenses incurred in bringing the materials to location of use. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Work-in-process and finished goods include conversion costs in addition to the landed cost of raw materials. Finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. The net realizable value of the finished goods is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished goods.

Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress comprises cost of raw material and appropriate fixed production overheads which are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities and variable production overheads on the basis of actual production of material and after deduction of the realisable value of the by-product.

Raw Materials, Components, Stores, and Spares cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Obsolete and slow-moving inventories are identified and wherever necessary, such inventories are written off/provided during the year.

2.6. Property, plant and equipment:

• Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment's are carried at cost which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and / or accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost. The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. The company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is

materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

• Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

• Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income/ expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

• Depreciation

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on the straight-line method on pro-rata basis, over the useful lives of assets as prescribed in Schedule – II of the Companies Act, 2013 (except of assets as mentioned below). Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Impairments of non-financial assets:

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) may be impaired. Indefinite life intangibles are subject to a review for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it is necessary. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are considered.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.7. Income taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (OCI).

• Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting period end in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set it off the recognised amounts and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

• Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting period end.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss,

- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses (including unabsorbed depreciation) can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting period end 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 tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting period end and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

2.8. Earnings per share (EPS):

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted EPS adjust the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to consider:

- The after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.9. Provision and contingent liabilities / assets:

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date. The provisions are measured on an undiscounted basis.

Contingent liabilities are obligations arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of:
- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.
- present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- a possible obligation arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is not remote.

Contingent asset is not recognised in the Standalone Financial Statements. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

2.10. Employee benefits:

• Short-term employee benefits

The distinction between short term and long-term employee benefits is based on expected timing of settlement rather than the employee's entitlement benefits. Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Such benefits include salaries, wages, bonus, short term compensated absences, awards, ex-gratia, performance pay etc. and are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized during the year. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

The employees of the company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized accumulating compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

• Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to the provident fund and superannuation schemes which is defined contribution scheme, are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the contribution is due. Contributions are made in accordance with the rules of the statute and are recognised as expenses when employees render service entitling them to the contributions. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined benefit plans

The employees' gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan which is administered by a trust formed for this purpose through the group schemes of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on government securities as at the reporting period end, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

In case of funded plans, the fair value of the planned assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on net basis.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefits that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises gains/ losses on settlement of a defined plan when the settlement occurs.

- **Other long-term employee benefits**

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method as determined by actuarial valuation. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and change in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

- **Termination benefits**

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting period end, then they are discounted.

2.11. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. 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 considers 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.

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.

- 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 recognised in the Standalone Financial Statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (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 based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.12. Financial instruments

2.12.1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and currency options, and embedded derivatives in the host contract. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in one of the three categories:
a) At amortised cost
b) At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVTOCI')
c) At fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

(a) Financial assets classified as measured at amortised cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial 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.

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

(b) Financial assets classified as measured at FVTOCI

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets 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. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from OCI to retained earnings.

(c) Financial assets classified as measured at FVTPL

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a mutual fund investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Trade receivables and loans:

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method net of any expected credit losses. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

De-recognition of financial asset

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.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Trade receivables.

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 ECLs at each reporting period end, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets the Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting period end, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

2.12.2. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable and incremental transaction cost. The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

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

Financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition at the initial date of recognition if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognised in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to the statement of profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This is the most relevant category to the Company. The Company generally classifies interest bearing borrowings as financial liabilities carried at amortised cost. After initial recognition, these instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial liability

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.13. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of not more than three months, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.14. Cash flow statement:

Cash Flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net Profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, such as deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. In the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered as integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.15. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 applicable from April 01, 2022. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Clean Organics Private Limited
Registered Office Address: Shubham, 805 Behind Tulsi Market R 7859 132/24/ New Nagar Road Sangamner Ahmednagar- 422605, Maharashtra IN
CIN: U24304PN2017PTC169475

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of
M/s CLEAN ORGANICS PRIVATE LIMITED,

Your Directors are pleased to present the 5th Annual Report and the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2022.

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY / PERFORMANCE OF THE COMPANY:

The financial summary of the Company is given below:

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Current Year (2021-22)	Previous Year (2020-21)
Total Revenue	**0**	**0**
Total Expenditure	38,895	34,822
Profit/Loss before Tax	(38,895)	(34,822)
Current Tax (Net)	0	0
Deferred Tax	0	0
Income/tax of earlier years	0	0
Net Profit/Loss After Taxation	(38,895)	(34,822)

2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY'S WORKING DURING THE YEAR:

During the year the Company incurred loss of Rs. 38,895/- Your directors are hopeful of bright future in the years to come.

3. CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS, IF ANY:

No Change in the business activity during the Financial Year.

4. DIVIDEND:

The directors do not recommend any dividend for the financial year due to losses incurred by the Company.

5. RESERVES:

The Board of Directors do not propose to transfer any amount to general reserves.

6. DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

The present Directors of the Company are:

1. Mr. Ashok Ramnarayan Boob
2. Mr. Krishnakumar Ramnarayan Boob
3. Mr. Siddhartha Ashok Sikchi

The provisions relating to the appointment Whole-time Key Managerial personnel do not apply to the Company.

7. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES:

None of the employee have received remuneration exceeding the limit as stated in rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

8. NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

During the year 5 (five) Board Meetings were convened and held. The intervening gap between the Meetings was not more than 120 days. The details of meetings are given below:

Sr. no.	Date of the meeting	No. of Directors attended the meeting
1.	12.06.2021	3
2.	29.06.2021	3
3.	09.08.2021	3
4.	11.11.2021	3
5.	07.02.2022	3

9. DECLARATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS:

The Company was not required to appoint an Independent Directors under Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 4 of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, hence no declaration has been obtained.

10. SHARE CAPITAL:

During the year under review, your Company's Authorised Rs. 10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten Lakhs Only) divided into 1,00,000 equity share of Rs. 10/- each. The Paid-up Share Capital of the Company is Rs.2,00,000/-(Rupees Two Lakhs Only) divided into 20,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each.

11. SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES OR ASSOCIATES COMPANIES:

The Company does not have a subsidiary / associate Company. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Clean Science and Technology Limited.

12. STATUTORY AUDITORS':

During the year under review M/s. ABM & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration Number: 105016W/W-100015) resigned as Statutory Auditors of the Company.

M/s. D Gabss & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Pune (FRN: 122807W) were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company for FY 21-22 to fill the casual vacancy in the Extra Ordinary

General Meeting held on 29th June, 2021 who will hold the office upto the conclusion of Annual General meeting for the FY 21-22.

In terms of Section 139 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, it is proposed to appoint M/s. Sanjay S. Rathi & Co., Chartered Accountants, Sangamner (FRN: 109182W) as Statutory Auditors of the Company for the period of 5 years commencing from the conclusion of Annual General Meeting for the FY 21-22 till the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting for the FY 26-27 subject to the approval of Shareholders. The Company has received eligibility certificate for their appointment from M/s. Sanjay S. Rathi & Co., Chartered Accountants, Sangamner.

13. AUDITORS REPORT:

The report of the Statutory Auditors is enclosed and there are no adverse remarks, qualifications observations made and as such does not require any comments. The provisions relating to submission of Secretarial Audit Report is not applicable to the Company.

14. MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS OCCURRED BETWEEN THE END OF FINANCIAL YEAR AND THE DATE OF AUDIT REPORT:

There are no material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate till the date of this report.

15. DEPOSITS:

The Company has not invited/ accepted any deposits from the public during the year.

16. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186:

During the period under review, the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

17. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES:

Related party transactions during the financial year which are required to be disclosed in terms of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 are attached with this Report as **ANNEXURE I** in Form No. AOC-2.

18. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHENGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO:

(A) CONSERVATION OF ENERGY: NIL

(B) TECHNOLOGY ABSORBTION: NIL

(C) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO: NIL

19. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY:

The provision of the Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 do not apply to the Company, hence Company is not required to make disclosures as per Rule 9 of Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 during the year.

20. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

Pursuant to the requirement under section 134 (3) (C) of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to Directors' Responsibility Statement, it is hereby confirmed that:

(i) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

(ii) the directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 2022 and of the profit of the company for that period;

(iii) the directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(iv) the directors have prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;

(v) the directors have laid down internal financial controls which are adequate and operating effectively; and

(vi) the directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

21. TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND:

The Company was not required to transfer any amounts to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF).

22. SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS IMPACTING THE GOING CONCERN STATUS AND COMPANY'S OPERATIONS IN FUTURE:

During the year under review there were no such significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and company's operations in future.

23. COMMITTEES OF BOARD

The details of composition of the Committees of the Board of Directors are as under: -

a. **Audit Committee**: The constitution of the Audit Committee do not apply to the Company.
b. **Vigil mechanism:** The Company has not accepted public deposits nor it has borrowed funds more than Rs. 50 crores therefore the establishment of Vigil Mechanism committee was not required.

c. **Nomination & Remuneration Committee:** The constitution of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee do not apply to the Company.

d. **Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR Committee):** The Company is not required to constitute a CSR committee as the provisions of Section 135 do not apply to the Company.

e. **Stakeholders Relationship Committee:** The constitution of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee do not apply to the Company.

24. OBLIGATION OF COMPANY UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

In order to prevent sexual harassment of women at work place a new act "The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 has been notified on 9thDecember, 2013. Company has adopted a policy for prevention of Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace. During the year no complaints were received by the Company.

25. DETAILS IN RESPECT OF FRAUDS REPORTED BY AUDITORS

As stated in the Auditors' Report, there are no frauds required to be reported under sub-section (12) of Section 143.

26. DISCLOSURE ABOUT COST AUDIT:

The provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 4 of the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 for Cost Audit and records do not apply to the Company for FY 21-22.

27. COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

During the year under review, the Company has complied with applicable Secretarial Standards.

28.ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Board of Directors takes this opportunity to convey their gratitude and sincere thanks for the co-operation and assistance received from the all stakeholders including Government, Banks, Institutions, Authorities etc. The Board acknowledges your confidence and continued support and looks forward for the same in future as well.

By order of The Board of Directors,
For Clean Organics Private Limited

Krishnakumar Ramnarayan Boob	**Siddhartha Ashok Sikchi**
Director (DIN: 00410672)	**Director (DIN: 02351154)**

Date: 28/05/2022
Place: Pune

ANNEXURE –I

FORM NO. AOC -2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Form for Disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms' length transaction under third proviso thereto.

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at Arm's length basis.: - NIL

2. Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at Arm's length basis. NIL

By order of The Board of Directors,
For Clean Organics Private Limited

Krishnakumar Ramnarayan Boob	**Siddhartha Ashok Sikchi**
Director (DIN: 00410672)	**Director (DIN: 02351154)**

Date: 28/05/2022
Place: Pune

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Off: Office No. 15, 1st Floor, Omkar Apartment, Opp. Mahaveer Electronics, Near Shivaji Putala, Kothrud, Pune – 411038
Tel.: (O) 020 – 25385624 Mob: +91 86572 53525 Email ID: Komalrmaheshwari@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Clean Organic Private Limited Report on the audit of the Standalone Annual Financial Results

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone annual financial results of Clean Organic Private Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2022, attached herewith,being submitted by the Company pursuant to the requirement of Regulation 33 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended ("Listing Regulations").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone annual financial results:

a. are presented in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations in this regard; and

b. give a true and fair view in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the applicable Indian Accounting Standards, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the net loss and other comprehensive loss and other financial information for the year ended 31 March 2022.

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 SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Annual Financial Results* 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 Act, 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 obtained by us, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone annual financial results.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Standalone Annual Financial Results

These standalone annual financial results have been prepared on the basis of the standalone annual financial statements.

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these standalone annual financial results that give a true and fair view of the net loss and other comprehensive income and other financial information in accordance with the recognitionand measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and in compliance with Regulation 33 of the Listing Regulations. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting recordsin 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 accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone annual financial results that give a true and fair view and are free from

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES PUNE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone annual financial results, the Management and the Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Annual Financial Results

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone annual financial results 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 standalone annual financial results.

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 standalone annual financial results, 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 control 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 through a separate report on the complete set of financial statements on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 in the standalone annual financial results made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors 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 appropriateness of this assumption. 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 standalone annual financial results 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 standalone annual financial results, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone annual financial results 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.

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Other Matter(s)

a. The standalone annual financial results include the results for the quarter ended 31 March 2022 being the balancing figure between the audited figures in respect of the full financial year and the published unaudited year to date figures up to the third quarter of the current financial year which were subject to limited review by us.

b. Attention is drawn to the fact that the figures for the three months ended 31 March 2022 as reported in these financial results are the balancing figures between the audited standalone figures in respect of the full financial year ended 31 March 2022 and the special purpose audited standalone figures for the nine months ended 31 December 2021. The audit for the nine months period ended 31 December 2021 was conducted for the purpose of the Draft Offer Document of the holding Company.

For D GABSS & ASSOCIATES,

Chartered Accountant

Komal,

CA Komal Deepak Panpaliya

M. No. 177879

UDIN: 22177879AJUEAQ9380

Place: Pune

Date: 28/05/2022

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * PUNE

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Off: Office No. 15, 1st Floor, Omkar Apartment, Opp. Mahaveer Electronics, Near Shivaji Putala, Kothrud, Pune – 411038
Tel.: (O) 020 – 25385624 Mob: +91 86572 53525 Email ID: Komalrmaheshwari@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Clean Organics Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **Clean Organics Private Limited**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Profit and Loss Statement for the year then ended, Cash Flow Statement and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

In our opinion and to the best of our information and knowledge 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, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2022, and its Loss for the year ended on that date.

Basis of 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 Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under 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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Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section134 (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 and 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 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 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, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors 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.

Auditor's Responsibility for 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:

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
PUNE

- 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.
- 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required 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 the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order as follows:

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2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, 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 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,

c) The Balance Sheet, the Profit and Loss Statement and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account,

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards referred of section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014,

e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2022, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act,

f) Since the company falls within the exception mentioned in Serial No. 9A of Notification no. G.S.R. 464(E) dated 5th June 2015 as amended by Notification no. G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13th June 2017, reporting of the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls is not applicable

and

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 amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **D GABSS & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants

Komal.

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * PUNE

CA Komal D. Panpaliya
Partner / M. No. 177879
UDIN: - 22177879AJUDUP9253
Date: 28/05/2022 Place: Pune

Annexure (A)

A. Fixed Assets

During the period under review Company does not have fixed Assets accordingly following points are not applicable which are as follows:

(a) (A) whether the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment; - Not Applicable

(B) whether the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets; - Not Applicable

(b) whether these Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; whether any material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and if so, whether the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account; - Not Applicable

(c) whether the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company, - Not Applicable

(d) whether the company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year and, if so, whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer; specify the amount of change, if change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets; - Not Applicable

(e) whether any proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder, if so, whether the company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements; - Not Applicable

B. Inventory

During the period under review Company does not have inventory accordingly following points are not applicable which are as follows:

(a) whether physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and whether, in the opinion of the auditor, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate; whether any discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed and if so, whether they have been properly dealt with in the books of account; - Not Applicable

(b) whether during any point of time of the year, the company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * PUNE

institutions on the basis of security of current assets; whether the quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company, if not, give details; - Not Applicable

C. Loans given by Company

The company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

D. Loan to Directors and Investment by the Company

No loans, investments, guarantees, and security to directors are provided by the Company during the period under review hence provisions of Sections 185 and 186 are not applicable.

E. Deposits

None of the deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits are accepted by the Company during the period under review hence directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder are not applicable to the Company.

F. Cost Records

Maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under subsection (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act hence this clause is not applicable to the Company.

G. Statutory Dues

During the period under review the company:

i. Is regularly depositing its statutory dues.

ii. The Company is regular in paying all the statutory dues.

iii. None of the taxes are pending because of any dispute.

H. Unrecorded Income

None of the transactions not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) hence this clause is not applicable.

I. Repayment of Loans

(a) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the period under review.

(b) The company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES * PUNE * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the period under review.

(d) None of the funds were raised on short term basis have been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures,

(f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

J. Utilisation of funds

The Company has not raised any funds during the period under review accordingly following points are not applicable to the Company.

(a) Moneys were not raised by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year

(b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year hence requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act are not applicable to the Company.

K. Reporting of Fraud

(a) No fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year,

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;

(c) No whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the company;

L. Nidhi Company

The Company is not the Nidhi Company hence following points are not applicable to the Company

(a) whether the Nidhi Company has complied with the Net Owned Funds to Deposits in the ratio of 1: 20 to meet out the liability; - Not Applicable

(b) whether the Nidhi Company is maintaining ten per cent. unencumbered term deposits as specified in the Nidhi Rules, 2014 to meet out the liability; - Not Applicable

(c) whether there has been any default in payment of interest on deposits or repayment thereof for any period and if so, the details thereof; - Not Applicable

M. Related Party Transactions

The compliances with with sections 177 and 188 specified in Companies Act 2013 for transactions with related parties have been complied with by the Company. Also, the

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES PUNE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

same is disclosed appropriately in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

N. Internal Audit System

Company is not required to have internal audit hence following points are not applicable to the Company.

(a) Whether the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business; - Not Applicable

(b) Whether the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit were considered by the statutory auditor; - Not Applicable

O. Non-Cash Transactions

The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him hence the provisions of section 192 of Companies Act are not applicable.

P. Registration under RBI Act

(a) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) The company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934;

(c) The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India,

(d) The Company is not a CTC hence Company is not a part of any group so this clause is not applicable

Q. Cash Losses

The company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 66,999 in the financial year and of Rs. 41,889 in the immediately preceding financial year

R. Resignation of Auditor

During the period under review there has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and no issues, objections or concerns has been raised by the outgoing auditors

S. Certainty of meeting liabilities

GABSS & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS PUNE

On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans the auditor is of the opinion that 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 one year from the balance sheet date;

T. Transfer of unspent amount

Following points are not applicable to the Company

(a) whether, in respect of other than ongoing projects, the company has transferred unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act; - Not Applicable

(b) whether any amount remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act, pursuant to any ongoing project, has been transferred to special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act; - Not Applicable

U. Consolidated Financial Statements

Company does not have any subsidiary Company hence this clause is not applicable to the Company.

For **D GABSS & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants

Komal.

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ PUNE

CA Komal D. Panpaliya
Partner / M. No. 177879
UDIN: - 22177879AJUDUP9253
Date: 28/05/2022
Place: Pune

Clean Organics Private limited (CIN : U24304PN2017PTC169475)

Standalone Balance Sheet
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

	Note	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	3	76,338	1,12,333
Total current assets		**76,338**	**1,12,333**
Total assets		**76,338**	**1,12,333**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	4	2,00,000	2,00,000
Other equity	5	(1,51,562)	(1,12,667)
Total equity		**48,438**	**87,333**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	6		
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		27,900	25,000
Total current liabilities		**27,900**	**25,000**
Total liabilities		**27,900**	**25,000**
Total equity and liabilities		**76,338**	**1,12,333**

Significant accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **D Gabss & Associate**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no. 122807W

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES PUNE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Komal.

Komal D. Panpaliya
Partner
Membership No. 177879

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022
ICAI UDIN : 22177879AJUDUP9253

Clean Organics Pvt. Ltd.

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Clean Organics Private Limited**

Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

Clean Organics Private limited (CIN : U24304PN2017PTC169475)

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other income		-	-
Total income		-	-
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed		-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		-	-
Employee benefits expenses		-	-
Finance costs		-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		-	-
Other expenses	7	38,895	34,822
Total expenses		**38,895**	**34,822**
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**(38,895)**	**(34,822)**
Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year (A)		**(38,895)**	**(34,822)**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
(i) Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)		-	-
(iii) Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income		-	-
(iv) Income tax related to equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income		-	-
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (B)		-	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (A+B)		**(38,895)**	**(34,822)**
Earnings per equity share			
[nominal value of Rs. 10]			
Basic	8	(1.94)	(1.74)
Diluted		(1.94)	(1.74)

Significant accounting policies — 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **D Gabss & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no. 122807W

Komal.

Komal D. Panpaliya
Partner
Membership No. 177879

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ PUNE

Clean Organics Pvt. Ltd.

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022
ICAI UDIN : 22177879AJUDUP9253

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Clean Organics Private Limited**

Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

Clean Organics Private limited (CIN : U24304PN2017PTC169475)

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at March 31, 2021**
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit / (loss) before taxation	(38,895)	(34,822)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(38,895)	(34,822)
Movement in working capital:		
Increase in trade payables	2,900	10,000
(Decrease) in other current financial liabilities	-	(20,100)
Cash generated from operations	(35,995)	(44,922)
Net income tax (paid)	-	-
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	(35,995)	(44,922)
B. Cash flow from investing activities	-	
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	-	-
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Equity shares issued	-	-
Net cash flow (used in)/from financing activities (C)	-	-
Net (decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(35,995)	(44,922)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	1,12,333	1,57,255
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	76,338	1,12,333
Notes:-		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with bank		
- Current accounts	76,338	1,12,333
	76,338	**1,12,333**

Significant accounting policies Note 2
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached

For D Gabss & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no. 122807W

Komal

Komal D. Panpaliya
Partner
Membership No. 177879

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022
ICAI UDIN : 22177879AJUDUP9253

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ PUNE

Clean Organics Pvt. Ltd. ★

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Clean Organics Private Limited**

Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

3 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance with banks		
In current accounts	76,338	1,12,333
	76,338	**1,12,333**

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

4 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Authorised :		
1,00,000 (31 March 2021 : 1,00,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each.	10,00,000	10,00,000
TOTAL	**10,00,000**	**10,00,000**
Issued and subscribed and paid up :		
20,000 (31 March 2021 : 20,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each.	2,00,000	2,00,000
TOTAL	**2,00,000**	**2,00,000**

Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

Equity share :	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	20,000	20,000
Equity shares issued during the year in consideration for cash	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**20,000**	**20,000**

Terms / Rights attached to each classes of shares

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company.

On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company is set out below:

Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
Clean Science and Technology Limited (Erstwhile known as 'Clean Science and Technology Private Limited')	20,000	100%	20,000	100%

5 Other equity

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Surplus of profit and loss account		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**(1,12,667)**	**(77,845)**
Add : Profit / (Loss) for the year	(38,895)	(34,822)
Balance as at the end of the year	**(1,51,562)**	**(1,12,667)**
	(1,51,562)	**(1,12,667)**

Clean Organics Private limited (CIN : U24304PN2017PTC169475)
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

(a) Equity share capital

Equity share of Rs 10 each issues, subscribed and fully paid	As at March 31, 2022 Number of shares	As at March 31, 2022 Number of shares	As at March 31, 2021 Number of shares	As at March 31, 2021 Number of shares
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	20,000	2,00,000	20,000	2,00,000
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting year	20,000	2,00,000	20,000	2,00,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period/year	**20,000**	**2,00,000**	**20,000**	**2,00,000**

(b) Other equity

Particulars	**Reserves and surplus** Deficit of profit and loss account
Balance at 1 April 2020	**(77,845)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(34,822)
Balance at 31 March 2021	**(1,12,667)**
Balance at 1 April 2021	**(1,12,667)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(38,895)
Balance at 31 March 2022	**(1,51,562)**

Significant accounting policies *Note 2*
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **D Gabss & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no. 122807W

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES ★ SINT ACCOUNTANTS ★ CHARTERED PUNE

Komal D. Panpaliya
Partner
Membership No. 177879

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022
ICAI UDIN : 22177879AJUDUP9253

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
Clean Organics Private Limited

Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

Clean Organics Pvt. Ltd.

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154

Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

6 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 9)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	27,900	25,000
	27,900	25,000

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				(Amount in Rs.)
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding for MSME due	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding for other than MSME due	27,900	-	-	-	-	27,900

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of				(Amount in Rs.)
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding for MSME due	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding for other than MSME due	23,000	-	-	-	-	23,000

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

7 **Other expenses**	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Audit fees	17,880	17,440
Bank charges	5	2
Consultancy fees	21,010	17,380
	38,895	**34,822**

Payment to auditors

As auditor		
Statutory audit fees	17,880	17,440
	17,880	**17,440**

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

8 Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Profits attributable to equity shareholders		
Profit for the year	(38,895)	(34,822)
Basic earnings per share		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	20,000	20,000
Basic EPS (Rs.)	(1.94)	(1.74)
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit for the year	(38,895)	(34,822)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for diluted EPS	20,000	20,000
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	(1.94)	(1.74)

9 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year		
Trade payables	-	-
Capital creditors	-	-
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year		
Trade payables	-	-
Capital creditors	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006	-	-
The amount of payment made to micro and small supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

10 Related party disclosures

(a) List of related parties and description of relationship:

Holding company
Clean Science and Technology Limited (Erstwhile known as 'Clean Science and Technology Private Limited')

Fellow subsidiaries
1. Clean Science Private Limited
2. Clean Organics Private Limited
3. Clean Fino-Chem Limited

Key Management Personnel (KMP)
1. Mr. Ashok Boob
2. Mr. Siddhartha Sikchi
3. Mr. Krishnakumar Boob

(b) Transactions during the year: Nil

(c) Balances outstanding at the end of the year: Nil

Clean Organics Private limited (CIN : U24304PN2017PTC169475)
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements (continued)
(All amounts are in rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

10 Ratio Analysis and its element

Ratio	Numerator	Demoninator	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	% Change	Remarks
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabulities	2.74	4.49	-39%	Due to reduction in cash and cash equivalent during the current year.
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders Equity	-	-	-	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	-	-	-	
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	-57.29%	-33.25%	72%	Due to increase in losses in current year
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	-	-	-	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	-	-	-	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	-	-	-	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	-	-	-	
Net Profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit After Tax	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	-	-	-	
Return on Capital Employed (%)	Earnings before interest, taxes and dividend income	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	-80%	-40%	101%	Due to increase in losses in current year
Return on Investment (%)	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	-	-	-	

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

11 Financial instruments

11.1 Financial instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories are as follows :

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Category	Level 2		Level 2	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	76,338	76,338	1,12,333	1,12,333
Total assets	**76,338**	**76,338**	**1,12,333**	**1,12,333**
Liabilities				
Trade payables	27,900	27,900	25,000	25,000
Total liabilities	**27,900**	**27,900**	**25,000**	**25,000**

11.2 Fair value hierarchy

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost :
The management believes that the fair values of current financial assets (e.g. cash and cash equivalents) and current financial liabilities (e.g. trade payables) approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature.

11.3 Financial risk management

The Company's activities exposes it to credit risks and liquidity risks. The Company's management have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risks are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments :

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial losses to the Company if a customer or counterparty to financial instruments fails to discharge its contractual obligations. It arises primarily from the Company's receivables from customers. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the key accounts receivable balances. As per Ind-AS 109 : Financial Instruments, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain.

i. The company has not made any provision on expected credit loss on trade receivables, based on the management estimates.
ii. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has a view of maintaining liquidity and to take minimum possible risk while making investments. The Company monitors its cash and bank balances periodically in view of its short term obligations associated with its financial liabilities.

The liquidity position at each reporting date is given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total current assets (A)	76,338	1,12,333
Total current liabilities (B)	27,900	25,000
Working capital (A-B)	**48,438**	**87,333**

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31 March 2022.

Particulars	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Trade payables	27,900	-	27,900

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on 31 March 2021.

Particulars	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Trade payables	25,000	-	25,000

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

12 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021.

The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. These ratios are illustrated below:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**	**As at March 31, 2022**
Total liabilities	27,900	25,000
Less: cash and cash equivalents and bank balances	(76,338)	(1,12,333)
Net debt	**(48,438)**	**(87,333)**
Total equity	87,333	1,22,155
Debt-equity ratio	-	-

13 Other Statutory Information

a) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property

b) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

c) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

d) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

e) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

f) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

g) The Company have no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

As per our report of even date attached

For D Gabss & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration no. 122807W

Komal D. Panpaliya
Partner
Membership No. 177879
Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022
ICAI UDIN : 22177879AJUDUP9253

D GABSS & ASSOCIATES ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ PUNE

Clean Organics Pvt. Ltd.

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
Clean Organics Private Limited

Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672
Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154
Place : Pune
Date : 28th May 2022

1. Corporate overview

Clean Organics Private Limited is a private company domiciled and headquartered in India. The company is a subsidiary of Clean Science and Technology Limited (Erstwhile known as 'Clean Science and Technology Limited') which is a Chemical organisation. The Company is engaged in the business of buying and selling of organic and inorganic chemicals.

2. Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Standalone financial statements. The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in the Standalone financial statements.

2.1. Basis of preparation and presentation:

The Standalone Balance Sheet of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022 and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together referred to as 'Standalone Financial Statements') has been prepared under Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a 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.

Functional and presentation currency

These Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency, unless otherwise stated.

2.2. Current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities

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 Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months.

2.3. Use of judgements estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Standalone Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities, non-current liabilities and disclosure of the contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Such estimates are on a reasonable and prudent basis considering all available information, however, due to uncertainties about these judgments, estimates and assumptions, actual results could differ from estimates. Information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes.

2.4. Revenue recognition

Sales are recognised when control of the products has been transferred to the customer, being when the products are delivered to the customer or its authorised representative and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

2.5. Inventories:

Inventories are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower after providing for cost of obsolescence. Cost is determined on a FIFO formula.

Raw materials are valued at cost of purchase net of duties (credit availed w.r.t taxes and duties) and includes all expenses incurred in bringing the materials to location of use. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Work-in-process and finished goods include conversion costs in addition to the landed cost of raw materials. Finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. The net realizable value of the finished goods is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished goods.

Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress comprises cost of raw material and appropriate fixed production overheads which are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities and variable production overheads on the basis of actual production of material and after deduction of the realisable value of the by-product.

Raw Materials, Components, Stores, and Spares cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Obsolete and slow-moving inventories are identified and wherever necessary, such inventories are written off/provided during the year.

2.6. Property, plant and equipment:

• Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment's are carried at cost which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and / or accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost. The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. The company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is

materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

• Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

• Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income/ expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

• Depreciation

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on the straight-line method on pro-rata basis, over the useful lives of assets as prescribed in Schedule – II of the Companies Act, 2013 (except of assets as mentioned below). Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Impairments of non-financial assets:

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) may be impaired. Indefinite life intangibles are subject to a review for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it is necessary. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are considered.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.7. Income taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (OCI).

• Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting period end in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set it off the recognised amounts and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

• Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting period end.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss,

- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses (including unabsorbed depreciation) can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting period end 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 tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting period end and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

2.8. Earnings per share (EPS):

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted EPS adjust the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to consider

- The after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.9. Provision and contingent liabilities / assets:

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date. The provisions are measured on an undiscounted basis.

Contingent liabilities are obligations arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.
- present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- a possible obligation arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is not remote.

Contingent asset is not recognised in the Standalone Financial Statements. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

2.10. Employee benefits:

• Short-term employee benefits

The distinction between short term and long-term employee benefits is based on expected timing of settlement rather than the employee's entitlement benefits. Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Such benefits include salaries, wages, bonus, short term compensated absences, awards, ex-gratia, performance pay etc. and are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized during the year. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

The employees of the company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized accumulating compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

• Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to the provident fund and superannuation schemes which is defined contribution scheme, are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the contribution is due. Contributions are made in accordance with the rules of the statute and are recognised as expenses when employees render service entitling them to the contributions. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined benefit plans

The employees' gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan which is administered by a trust formed for this purpose through the group schemes of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on government securities as at the reporting period end, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

In case of funded plans, the fair value of the planned assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on net basis.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefits that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises gains/ losses on settlement of a defined plan when the settlement occurs.

- **Other long-term employee benefits**

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method as determined by actuarial valuation. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and change in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

- **Termination benefits**

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting period end, then they are discounted.

2.11. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. 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 considers 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.

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.

• 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 recognised in the Standalone Financial Statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (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 based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.12. Financial instruments

2.12.1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and currency options, and embedded derivatives in the host contract. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in one of the three categories:
a) At amortised cost
b) At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVTOCI')
c) At fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

(a) Financial assets classified as measured at amortised cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial 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.

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

(b) Financial assets classified as measured at FVTOCI

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets 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. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from OCI to retained earnings.

(c) Financial assets classified as measured at FVTPL

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a mutual fund investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Trade receivables and loans:

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method net of any expected credit losses. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

De-recognition of financial asset

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.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Trade receivables.

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 ECLs at each reporting period end, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets the Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting period end, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

2.12.2. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable and incremental transaction cost. The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

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

Financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition at the initial date of recognition if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognised in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to the statement of profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This is the most relevant category to the Company. The Company generally classifies interest bearing borrowings as financial liabilities carried at amortised cost. After initial recognition, these instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial liability

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.13. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of not more than three months, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.14. Cash flow statement:

Cash Flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net Profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, such as deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. In the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered as integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.15. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 applicable from April 01, 2022. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Clean Fino-Chem Limited (CIN : U24290PN2022PLC209532)

Standalone Balance Sheet
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

	Note	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Other non-current assets	3	10,00,00,000
Total non current assets		**10,00,00,000**
Current assets		
Financial assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	4	45,09,16,904
Total current assets		**45,09,16,904**
Total assets		**55,09,16,904**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	5	4,57,15,450
Other equity	6	50,40,76,454
Total equity		**54,97,91,904**
Current liabilities		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Trade payables	7	
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,25,000
(b) Other current liabilities	8	10,00,000
Total current liabilities		**11,25,000**
Total liabilities		**11,25,000**
Total equity and liabilities		**55,09,16,904**

Significant accounting policies 2
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
Clean Fino-Chem Limited

Clean Fino-Chem Limited Pune

Krishnakumar Boob	**Siddhartha Sikchi**
Director	Director
DIN : 00410672	DIN : 02351154
Place : Pune	Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022	Date : May 28, 2022

Clean Fino-Chem Limited (CIN : U24290PN2022PLC209532)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Income		
Revenue from operations		-
Other income		-
Total income		-
Expenses		
Cost of materials consumed		-
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		-
Employee benefits expenses		-
Finance costs		-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		-
Other expenses	9	12,08,131
Total expenses		**12,08,131**
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**(12,08,131)**
Tax expense:		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax		-
Total Tax expense:		-
Profit / (Loss) for the year (A)		**(12,08,131)**
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
(i) Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / (asset)		-
(ii) Income tax relating to remeasurements of defined benefit liability/ (asset)		-
(iii) Equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income		-
(iv) Income tax related to equity instruments designated through other comprehensive income		-
Total Other comprehensive income / (loss) (B)		-
Total comprehensive income for the year (A+B)		**(12,08,131)**
Earnings per equity share	10	
[nominal value of Rs. 10]		
Basic		(0.26)
Diluted		(0.26)

Significant accounting policies — 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
Clean Fino-Chem Limited

Clean Fino-Chem Limited Pune

Krishnakumar Boob	**Siddhartha Sikchi**
Director	Director
DIN : 00410672	DIN : 02351154
Place : Pune	Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022	Date : May 28, 2022

Clean Fino-Chem Limited (CIN : U24290PN2022PLC209532)

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities	
Net profit / (loss) before taxation	**(12,08,131)**
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(12,08,131)**
Movement in working capital:	
(Increase) in other non-current assets	(10,00,00,000)
Increase in other current liabilities	10,00,000
Increase in Trade Payable	1,25,000
Cash generated from operations	**(10,00,83,131)**
Net income tax (paid)	-
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	**(10,00,83,131)**
B. Cash flow from investing activities	-
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	-
C. Cash flow from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of Equity shares	55,10,00,035
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	**55,10,00,035**
Net increase in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**45,09,16,904**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**45,09,16,904**
Notes:-	
Cash on hand	-
Balances with bank	
- Current accounts	45,09,16,904
	45,09,16,904

Significant accounting policies *Note 2*
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
Clean Fino-Chem Limited

Clean Fino-Chem Limited Pune

Krishnakumar Boob	**Siddhartha Sikchi**
Director	Director
DIN : 00410672	DIN : 02351154
Place : Pune	Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022	Date : May 28, 2022

Clean Fino-Chem Limited (CIN : U24290PN2022PLC209532)
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

3	**Other non-current assets**	**As at March 31, 2022**
	Advance to Creditors for Land Purchase	
	Shree Samrat Pulp and Paper Private Limited	10,00,00,000
		10,00,00,000

4	**Cash and cash equivalents**	**As at March 31, 2022**
	Cash on hand	
	Balance with banks	
	In current accounts	45,09,16,904
		45,09,16,904

Clean Fino-Chem Limited (CIN : U24290PN2022PLC209532)
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

5 **Equity share capital**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised :	
10,000,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each.	10,00,00,000
TOTAL	10,00,00,000
Issued and subscribed and paid up :	
4,571,545 equity shares of Rs.10 each.	4,57,15,450
TOTAL	4,57,15,450

Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

Equity share :	As at March 31, 2022
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-
Equity shares issued during the period in consideration for cash	45,71,545
Outstanding at the end of the year	45,71,545

Terms / Rights attached to each classes of shares

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company.

On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company is set out below:

Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	As at March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares	%
Clean Science and Technology Limited (Erstwhile known as 'Clean Science and Technology Private Limited')	45,71,539	100.00%

6 **Other equity**

	As at March 31, 2022
A. Retained earnings	**(12,08,131)**
B. Security Premium account	**50,52,84,585**
	50,40,76,454
A. Retained earnings	
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-
Add : Profit / (Loss) for the year	(12,08,131)
Balance as at the end of the year	**(12,08,131)**
B. Security Premium account	
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-
Changes during the year	50,52,84,585
Balance as at the end of the year	50,52,84,585
	50,40,76,454

Clean Fino-Chem Limited Pune

Clean Fino-Chem Limited (CIN : U24290PN2022PLC209532)
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

(a) Equity share capital

Equity share of Rs 10 each issues, subscribed and fully paid	As at March 31, 2022 Number of shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	-	-
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	45,71,545	4,57,15,450
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting year	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	45,71,545	4,57,15,450
Balance at the end of the reporting period/year	**45,71,545**	**4,57,15,450**

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total Equity
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	
Balance at 1 April 2021	-	-	
Profit/(Loss) for the year	50,52,84,585	(12,08,131)	50,40,76,454
Balance at 31 March 2022	**50,52,84,585**	**(12,08,131)**	**50,40,76,454**

Significant accounting policies *Note 2*
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
Clean Fino-Chem Limited

Clean Fino-Chem Limited Pune

Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672

Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154

Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022

Clean Fino-Chem Limited (CIN : U24290PN2022PLC209532)
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements
(Currency: Indian Rupees)

7 Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2022
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer note 11)	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,25,000
	1,25,000

Trade payable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				(Amount in Rs.)
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding for MSME due	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding for other than MSME due	1,25,000	-	-	-	-	**1,25,000**

8 Other current financial liabilities

	As at March 31, 2022
TDS on Property	10,00,000
	10,00,000

9 Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Legal & professional expenses	12,08,131
	12,08,131

Clean Fino-Chem Limited
Pune

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

10 Earnings per share

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Profit for the year	**(12,08,131)**
Basic earnings per share	
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	45,71,545
Basic EPS (Rs.)	**(0.26)**
Diluted earnings per share	
Profit for the year	(12,08,131)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for diluted EPS	45,71,545
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	**(0.26)**

11 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	
Trade payables	-
Capital creditors	-
Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	
Trade payables	-
Capital creditors	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006	-
The amount of payment made to micro and small supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-
The amount of interest due and payable for period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act 2006.	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.	-

12 Related party disclosures

(a) List of related parties and description of relationship:

Holding company
Clean Science and Technology Limited (Erstwhile known as 'Clean Science and Technology Private Limited')

Fellow subsidiaries
1. Clean Science Private Limited
2. Clean Organics Private Limited
3. Clean Aromatics Private Limited

Key Management Personnel (KMP)
1. Mr. Ashok Boob
2. Mr. Siddhartha Sikchi
3. Mr. Krishnakumar Boob

(b) Transactions during the year: Nil

Nature of Transaction	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Investments received from holding company	55,10,00,035
Total	**55,10,00,035**

(c) Balances outstanding at the end of the year: Nil

Clean Fino- Chem Limited
Pune

(Currency: Indian Rupees)

13 Financial instruments

13 Financial instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories are as follows :

	As at March 31, 2022	
Particulars	**Amortised cost**	**Total carrying value**
Category	Level 2	
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	45,09,16,904	45,09,16,904
Total assets	**45,09,16,904**	**45,09,16,904**
Liabilities		
Trade payables	1,25,000	1,25,000
Other current liabilities	10,00,000	10,00,000
Total liabilities	**11,25,000**	**11,25,000**

13 Fair value hierarchy

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost :
The management believes that the fair values of current financial assets (e.g. cash and cash equivalents) and current financial liabilities (e.g. trade payables) approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term nature.

13 Financial risk management

The Company's activities exposes it to credit risks and liquidity risks. The Company's management have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risks are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments :

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial losses to the Company if a customer or counterparty to financial instruments fails to discharge its contractual obligations. It arises primarily from the Company's receivables from customers. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the key accounts receivable balances. As per Ind-AS 109 : Financial Instruments, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain.

i. The company has not made any provision on expected credit loss on trade receivables, based on the management estimates.

ii. Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies.

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has a view of maintaining liquidity and to take minimum possible risk while making investments. The Company monitors its cash and bank balances periodically in view of its short term obligations associated with its financial liabilities.

The liquidity position at each reporting date is given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Total current assets (A)	45,09,16,904
Total current liabilities (B)	11,25,000
Working capital (A-B)	**44,97,91,904**

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities as on March 31, 2022.

Particulars	Less than one year	More than one year	Total
Trade payables	1,25,000	-	1,25,000

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(Currency: Indian Rupees)

14 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period ended March 31, 2022.

The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. These ratios are illustrated below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022
Total liabilities	11,25,000
Less: cash and cash equivalents and bank balances	45,09,16,904
Net debt	**(44,97,91,904)**
Total equity	54,97,91,904
Debt-equity ratio	-

15 Other Statutory Information

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

b) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.

c) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

d) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

e) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

f) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,

g) The Company have no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

For **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
Clean Fino-Chem Limited

Clean Fino-Chem Limited
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Krishnakumar Boob
Director
DIN : 00410672

Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022

Siddhartha Sikchi
Director
DIN : 02351154

Place : Pune
Date : May 28, 2022

1. Corporate overview

Clean Fino-Chem Limited is a public company domiciled and headquartered in India. The company is a subsidiary of Clean Science and Technology Limited (Erstwhile known as 'Clean Science and Technology Limited') which is a Chemical organisation. The Company is engaged in the business of buying and selling of organic and inorganic chemicals.

2. Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Standalone financial statements. The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in the Standalone financial statements.

2.1. Basis of preparation and presentation:

The Standalone Balance Sheet of the Company as at March 31, 2022 and the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2022 and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (together referred to as 'Standalone Financial Statements') has been prepared under Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act as amended from time to time.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a 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.

Functional and presentation currency

These Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency, unless otherwise stated.

2.2. Current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities

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 Schedule III (Division II) to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months.

2.3. Use of judgements estimates and assumptions

The preparation of Standalone Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, current assets, non-current assets, current liabilities, non-current liabilities and disclosure of the contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Such estimates are on a reasonable and prudent basis considering all available information, however, due to uncertainties about these judgments, estimates and assumptions, actual results could differ from estimates. Information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes.

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2.4. Revenue recognition

Sales are recognised when control of the products has been transferred to the customer, being when the products are delivered to the customer or its authorised representative and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the products.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due.

2.5. Inventories:

Inventories are valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower after providing for cost of obsolescence. Cost is determined on a FIFO formula.

Raw materials are valued at cost of purchase net of duties (credit availed w.r.t taxes and duties) and includes all expenses incurred in bringing the materials to location of use. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Work-in-process and finished goods include conversion costs in addition to the landed cost of raw materials. Finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. The net realizable value of the finished goods is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished goods.

Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress comprises cost of raw material and appropriate fixed production overheads which are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities and variable production overheads on the basis of actual production of material and after deduction of the realisable value of the by-product.

Raw Materials, Components, Stores, and Spares cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Obsolete and slow-moving inventories are identified and wherever necessary, such inventories are written off/provided during the year.

2.6. Property, plant and equipment:

• Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment's are carried at cost which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation and / or accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost. The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which

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it is located. The company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset. These components are depreciated separately over their useful lives; the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

• Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

• Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognised net within other income/ expenses in the statement of profit and loss.

• Depreciation

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on the straight-line method on pro-rata basis, over the useful lives of assets as prescribed in Schedule – II of the Companies Act, 2013 (except of assets as mentioned below). Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Impairments of non-financial assets:

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) may be impaired. Indefinite life intangibles are subject to a review for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that it is necessary. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquire are assigned to those units. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal or its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are considered.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying

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amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

2.7. Income taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (OCI).

• Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting period end in the country where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set it off the recognised amounts and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

• Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting period end.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss,

- Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

- Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses (including unabsorbed depreciation) can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting period end 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 tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting period end and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

2.8. Earnings per share (EPS):

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted EPS adjust the figures used in the determination of basic EPS to consider:

- The after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.9. Provision and contingent liabilities / assets:

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date. The provisions are measured on an undiscounted basis.

Contingent liabilities are obligations arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of:
- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.
- present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- a possible obligation arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is not remote.

Contingent asset is not recognised in the Standalone Financial Statements. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

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2.10. Employee benefits:

• Short-term employee benefits

The distinction between short term and long-term employee benefits is based on expected timing of settlement rather than the employee's entitlement benefits. Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Such benefits include salaries, wages, bonus, short term compensated absences, awards, ex-gratia, performance pay etc. and are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognized during the year. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

The employees of the company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized accumulating compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year are treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end.

• Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to the provident fund and superannuation schemes which is defined contribution scheme, are recognised as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the contribution is due. Contributions are made in accordance with the rules of the statute and are recognised as expenses when employees render service entitling them to the contributions. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund.

If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset to the extent that the pre-payment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

Defined benefit plans

The employees' gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan which is administered by a trust formed for this purpose through the group schemes of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on government securities as at the reporting period end, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

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Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

In case of funded plans, the fair value of the planned assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on net basis.

When the benefits of the plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefits that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises gains/ losses on settlement of a defined plan when the settlement occurs.

- **Other long-term employee benefits**

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method as determined by actuarial valuation. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and change in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

- **Termination benefits**

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting period end, then they are discounted.

2.11. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. 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 considers 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.

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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.

- 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 recognised in the Standalone Financial Statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (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 based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.12. Financial instruments

2.12.1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and currency options, and embedded derivatives in the host contract. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in one of the three categories:
a) At amortised cost
b) At fair value through Other Comprehensive Income ('FVTOCI')
c) At fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

(a) Financial assets classified as measured at amortised cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial 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.

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

(b) Financial assets classified as measured at FVTOCI

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets 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. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from OCI to retained earnings.

(c) Financial assets classified as measured at FVTPL

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a mutual fund investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Trade receivables and loans:

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method net of any expected credit losses. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

De-recognition of financial asset

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.

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Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Trade receivables.

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 ECLs at each reporting period end, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets the Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or acquired financial assets if at the reporting period end, the credit risk has not increased significantly since its original recognition. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

2.12.2. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable and incremental transaction cost. The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings and derivative financial instruments.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

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

Financial liabilities designated as such upon initial recognition at the initial date of recognition if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognised in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to

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the statement of profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(a) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

This is the most relevant category to the Company. The Company generally classifies interest bearing borrowings as financial liabilities carried at amortised cost. After initial recognition, these instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial liability

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

2.13. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of not more than three months, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.14. Cash flow statement:

Cash Flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net Profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, such as deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. In the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered as integral part of the Company's cash management.

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2.15. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 applicable from April 01, 2022. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Clean Fino-Chem Limited
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