V.K. Beswal & Associates

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Rewa Chambers, 4th Floor, 31, New Marine Lines, Mumbai 400 020, Phone: +91(22) 4345 5656. Fax: 4345 5666

E-Mail: admin@vkbeswal.com

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **SHARPAR S.A.** ("the Company"), which comprise the Statement of financial position for the year ending December 31, 2019, and the Statement of Comprehensive income, Statement of changes in equity and cash flows for the period then ended, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud and error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstance.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our Responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of risk of material miss statement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessment; the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statement in order to design audit procedure that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimate made by the management, as well as the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In Our opinion the financial statements present fairly, in all material respect, the financial position of **SHARPAR S.A.** for the year ending December 31,2019 and its financial performance and its cash flow for the period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

For V.K.BESWAL& ASSOCIATES,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
FIRM REGISTRATION NO: 101083W

KUNAL VINOD BESWAL
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Date: 2020.05.12 21:20:12 +05'30'

KUNAL V BESWAL
PARTNER
M.NO.131054
PLACE: MUMBAI
DATED: 12.05.2020

SHARPAR S.A.

Statement of Financial Position
As at 31 December, 2019

	Notes	31-Dec-19 US $	31-Dec-18 US $
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property,plant and equipment	3	49	295
Total non-current assets		**49**	**295**
Current assets			
Cash and bank balances	4	6,462	7,022
Other assets	5	39,323	42,284
Total current assets		**45,785**	**49,306**
Total assets		**45,834**	**49,601**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	6	6,000	6,000
Other reserves	7	24,413	27,243
Total equity		**30,413**	**33,243**
Liabiities			
Other liabilities	8	15,421	16,358
Total liabilities		**15,421**	**16,358**
Total equity and liabilities		**45,834**	**49,601**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SHARPAR S.A.

RAMPRAKAS H VILASRAI BUBNA

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R. V. Bubna
[SUBSTITUTE DIRECTOR]

SHARPAR S.A.

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended 31 December, 2019

	Notes	Year ended 31-Dec-19 US $	Year ended 31-Dec-18 US $
Revenue		-	-
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross profit		-	**-**
Other income	9	14,092	18,429
Selling and distribution expenses	10	(6,566)	(9,711)
Administrative expenses	11	(6,170)	(6,991)
Other expenses	12	(1,667)	(502)
Profit/Loss from operations		**(312)**	**1,225**
Finance costs (net)		-	-
Finance Income		-	-
Profit for the period		**(312)**	**1,225**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Foreign currency translation difference		(2,518)	(2,184)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax		**(2,518)**	**(2,184)**
Total other comprehensive income		**(2,830)**	**(959)**
Earnings per share			
Basic and diluted	13	(10.40)	40.83

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SHARPAR S.A.

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[SUBSTITUTE DIRECTOR]

SHARPAR S.A.

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended 31 December, 2019

	Share Capital	Revaluation Reserves	Legal reserves	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	Total
	US $	***US $***	***US $***	***US $***	***US $***	***US $***
As at 31st December, 2017	**6,000**	**4,317**	**1,466**	**665**	**21,754**	**34,202**
Net profit for the period					1,225	**1,225**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	(2,184)		**(2,184)**
Transfer to Reserves during the period	-	-	-		-	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year				**(2,184)**	**1,225**	**(959)**
As at 31st December, 2018	**6,000**	**4,317**	**1,466**	**(1,519)**	**22,979**	**33,243**
Net profit for the period					(312)	**(312)**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-	(2,518)		**(2,518)**
Transfer to Reserves during the period	-	-	-		-	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year				**(2,518)**	**(312)**	**(2,830)**
As at 31st December, 2019	**6,000**	**4,317**	**1,466**	**(4,037)**	**22,667**	**30,413**

The shareholders as at 31/12/2019 and its interest as of that date in share capital of the company are as follows:-

Name of the Shareholder	**Country of the incorporation**	**Number of shares**	**Amount in PYG**	**Amount in USD**
Siddhiviyanak International Limted	United Arab Emirates	27	2,70,00,000	5,400
Ashish Bubna	Not Applicable	3	30,00,000	600

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SHARPAR S.A.

RAMPRAKASH VILASRAI BUBNA
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SHARPAR S.A.

Statement of Cash flows
for the year ended 31 December, 2019

	Year ended 31-Dec-19 *US $*	Year ended 31-Dec-18 *US $*
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(loss) for the period	(312)	1,225
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	232	272
Movements in working capital:	**(80)**	**1,497**
Changes in other assets	2,961	2,821
Changes in liabilities	(937)	330
Net cash (used in) operating activities	**1,944**	**4,648**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	-	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**-**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Finance costs paid	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	**-**	**-**
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents	**1,944**	**4,648**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	7,022	4,531
Foreign currency translation difference	(2,504)	(2,157)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**6,462**	**7,022**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SHARPAR S.A.

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SHARPAR S.A.
Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December, 2019

3

Carrying amounts of:	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Office furniture and fixtures	49	133
Computer equipment	-	162
Vehicles	-	-
Facilities	-	-
	49	**295**

Property,plant and equipment	***Office furniture and fixtures*** ***US $***	***Computer equipment*** ***US $***	***Vehicles*** ***US $***	***Facilities*** ***US $***	***Total*** ***US $***
Cost or valuation					
As at 01January, 2019	3,225	2,066	19,080	556	24,927
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation	(245)	(157)	(1,451)	(43)	(1,896)
As at 31 December, 2019	**2,980**	**1,909**	**17,629**	**513**	**23,031**
Accumulated depreciation					
As at 01January, 2019	3,091	1,905	19,080	556	24,632
Charge for the period	77	154	-	-	232
Revaluation	(238)	(150)	(1,451)	(43)	(1,882)
As at 31 December, 2019	**2,931**	**1,909**	**17,629**	**513**	**22,982**
Net book value					
As at 31 December, 2018	**133**	**162**	**-**	**-**	**295**
As at 31 December, 2019	**49**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**49**

SHARPAR S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December, 2019

	As at 31-Dec-19 US $	As at 31-Dec-18 US $
4 Cash and bank balances		
Balances in bank	6,462	7,022
	6,462	**7,022**

	As at 31-Dec-19 US $	As at 31-Dec-18 US $
5 Other assets		
VAT receivable	4,225	4,573
Tax Credit Fiscal	34,740	37,600
Deposit for rent	102	111
Prepaid Expense	256	-
	39,323	**42,284**

	As at 31-Dec-19 US $	As at 31-Dec-18 US $
6 Share capital		
Authorised :		
30 Shares of 1,000,000 Paraguayan Guaraní	6,000	6,000
Issued and paid up		
30 Shares of 1,000,000 Paraguayan Guaraní	6,000	6,000
	6,000	**6,000**

	As at 31-Dec-19 US $	As at 31-Dec-18 US $
7 Reserves		
a) Legal Reserves		
Opening balance	1,466	1,466
Add: Transfer during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**1,466**	**1,466**
b) Revaluation reserve		
Opening balance	4,317	4,317
Add: Transfer during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**4,317**	**4,317**
c) Foreign currency translation reserve		
Opening balance	(1,519)	665
Add: Gain/(loss) during the year	(2,518)	(2,184)
Closing balance	**(4,037)**	**(1,519)**
d) Accumulated profits		
Opening balance	22,979	21,754
Add: Profit for the year	(312)	1,225
Less: Transfer to legal reserves	-	-
Closing balance	**22,667**	**22,979**
Total Reserves	**24,413**	**27,243**

	As at 31-Dec-19 US $	As at 31-Dec-18 US $
8 Other liabilities		
Other payable	15,421	16,358
	15,421	**16,358**

SHARPAR S.A.

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended 31 December, 2019

		Year ended 31-Dec-19 US $	Year ended 31-Dec-18 US $
9	**Other income**		
	Other income	14,092	18,153
	Exchange difference	-	276
		14,092	**18,429**

		Year ended 31-Dec-19 US $	Year ended 31-Dec-18 US $
10	**Selling and distribution expenses**		
	Other selling expenses	6,566	9,711
		6,566	**9,711**

		Year ended 31-Dec-19 US $	Year ended 31-Dec-18 US $
11	**Administrative expenses**		
	Professional Fees	2,080	2,853
	Rent	3,189	2,681
	Communication expenses	832	743
	Other administrative expenses	69	714
		6,170	**6,991**

		Year ended 31-Dec-19 US $	Year ended 31-Dec-18 US $
12	**Other expenses**		
	Rates and taxes	1,084	112
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	232	272
	Registration expenses	-	-
	Exchange loss	175	-
	Freight, Estiva and Desestiva	-	-
	Other expense	25	22
	Bank charges	151	96
		1,667	**502**

13 Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Dec-19 US $	Year ended 31-Dec-18 US $
Basic and diluted earning per share:		
Profit after taxation as per statement of profit and loss	(312)	1,225
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	30	30
Basic and diluted earning per share	(10.40)	40.83
Nominal Value of equity share (INR)	200	200

12 Related Party Transactions

During the year, the company has not undertaken any related party transactions.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
SHARPAR S.A.

RAMPRAKASH VILASRAI BUBNA

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R. V. Bubna
[SUBSTITUTE DIRECTOR]

SHARPAR S.A.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December, 2019

1 Corporate information

Sharpar S.A. was incorporated on 30th December, 2004 in Paraguay. The principal a

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMP

Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and which are effective for accounting periods and regulations. These financials are prepared for the purpose of Consolidation with I

2.2. Basis of preparation and Presentation of Financial Statement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the

- Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell and asset or paid to transfer a lial the measurement date under current market conditions, regardless of whether that pr technique. In determining the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes ir of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into acc date.

Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the company is Paraguayan Guarani (PYG). These financi The results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currer the presentation currency as follows:

- Monetory assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency remaining unset prevailing on the balance sheet
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translate

(b) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at ea
The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances ar
For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurrin

(c) Revenue Recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized on the bases of approved contracts reg amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in e the fair value of the consideration which an entity expects to be entitled in exchan returns and allowances, trade discounts, volume rebates and cash discounts. Any am after the control over the goods sold are transferred to the customer which is ger programme where customers accumulate points for purchases made. Revenue rela points are redeemed. The amount of revenue is based on the number of points rede reassessed at the end of each reporting period.

Interest income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through c
the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated
financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amo
liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expe
financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest incor
loss.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is e
with the dividend will flow to the Company, and the amount of the dividend can be me

Other Income

Other Income represents income earned from the activities incidental to the business
established as per the terms of the contract.

(d) Taxation

Income tax expense comprise current tax and deferred tax charge or credit.

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be
and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substanti
Company operates and generates taxable income.
Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised o
equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transactic
evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applica
provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences betw
amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.
Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, excep
investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timin
and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable fut
Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the ca
Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable p
differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be
- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises f
that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither t
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subs
assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differen
be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and re
taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilise
reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that futur
recovered.
Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right
and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation author

(e) **Use of estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standard
assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liab
the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best
these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material ac
future periods.

Impact of COVID-19 :

(1) Events occuring after end of the year

The outbreak of Novel Coronavirus (COVID 19) continues to progress and evolve. Th
duration and its economic impact on the business of the company. The extent and du
future developments that cannot be accurately predicted at this time. Given the ong
cannot be made at the date of authorization of these financial statements. However, t
cash flows and financial condition.

(2) Use of estimates and judgement

As a result of the COVID-19 and the resulting disruptions to the social and economic
impact of COVID-19 on its business, in particular the reduction of sales and the estim
trade receivables. The management considered several foreseeable areas of operati
continuity of the operations and the ability of the organization to cope with the lock-do

(f) **Property, Plant and Equipment and Depreciation**

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and i
any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.
historical cost, less accumulated depreciation/amortisation and impairments, if any. H
expenses related to acquisition and installation. Indirect expenses during constructio
for its intended use by the management and are directly attributable to bringing the as
Depreciation is provided after impairment, if any, using the straight-line method as pe

(g) **Intangible assets and amortisation**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Foll
less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impai
may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangi
period. Changes in the expected useful life are considered to modify the amortisation
accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised i
forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the
carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss whe

Computer Software

Expenses on implementation of Computer Software are amortised on a straight-line b

Research and Development costs, Product Registration and Licences

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individu
Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be a
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- It is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the Compa

Cost of Product Registration generally comprise of costs incurred towards creating pr
application fees to the ministries, data compensation costs, data call-in costs and fee

In situations where consideration for data compensation is under negotiation and is p
determined on a best estimate basis by the management, and revised to actual amou

Product Registration and Licence charges are amortised on a straight-line basis over

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is
accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development
over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the
of carrying value of another asset.
During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

(h) Lease

As per the new IFRS 16, the distinction between operating and finance leases is elimi
right to use the leased item for the lease term) an lease liability (representing the obli

The Company to initially recognize a right-of-use asset and lease liability based on th
account the lease term as determined under the new standard.

(i) Inventories

Inventories include raw materials, traded goods and finished goods. Inventory is value
cost and net realisable value is made on an item to item basis.
Cost comprises the purchase price, costs of conversion and other related costs incur
condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis as per individual location
realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less
Obsolete, defective and unserviceable inventories are duly provided in the financials.

(j) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or const
of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation an
obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit
Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on th
date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the
Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims litigation, assessment, fin
estimated reliably.

(k) Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose exist one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability a cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does n the financial statements

A contingent asset is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflo benefits is probable, contigent assets are disclosed in the financial statements.

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

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on h months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivale net of outstanding bank Overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Com

(m) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the peri number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit after tax for average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the e results would be anti-dilutive.

ctivity of the company is trading of chemicals.

TIONS:

Reporting Standards issued or adopted by the International beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and the applicable rules M/s sidhivinayak International Ltd.

e following assets and liabilities:

bility in an orderly transaction between market participants at ice is directly observable or estimated using another valuation nto account the characteristics
ount when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement

al statements are presented in United State Dollars (USD).
ncy different from the presentation currency are translated into

tled at the end of the year, are translated at the closing rate

a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates d at the dates of the transactions), and

ch balance sheet date.
nd for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value,
g basis, the Company determines whether transfers have

garding the transfer of goods or services to a customer for an xchange for those goods or services. Revenue is measured at ge for transferring the promised goods to the customer, net of nounts receivable from the customer are recognised as revenue nerally on dispatch of goods.The Company operates a loyalty ated to the award points is deferred and recognised when the emed relative to the total number expected to be redeemed. It is ɔther comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the ɔunt of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial ected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the ne is included in finance income in the statement of profit and

established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated easured reliably.

and is recognised when the right to receive the income is

recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates vely enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the

utside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in ɔn either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically ıble tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes

een the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying

ɔt in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with ıg of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled ture.

ırry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. ɔrofit will be available against which the deductible temporary e utilised, except:

rom the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction he accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

idiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax nces will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will

duced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient d. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each e taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be

exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities rity.

ds requires the management to make judgments, estimates and
ilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of
knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about
djustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in

ierefore, it is challenging now, to predict the full extent of its
ration of such impacts remain uncertain and dependent on
oing economic uncertainty, a reliable estimate of the impact
hese developments could impact our future financial results,

activities, the Company continues to assess regularly the
ation of expected credit loss/fair value and collectability of
onal risk and implemented various measures to ensure the
own situation.

impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises purchase price and
All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at
istorical cost includes taxes, duties, freight and other incidental
period, which are required to bring the asset in the condition
sset to its position, are also capitalized.
r the estimated useful lives of the assets.

owing initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost

rment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset
ble asset are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting
period, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in
the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure

e difference between the net disposal proceeds and the
en the asset is derecognised.

basis over a period of four years.

al project are recognised as an intangible asset when the vailable for use or sale

ny has control over the asset

oduct dossiers, fees paid to registration consultants,
s for task-force membership.

ending finalisation of contractual agreements, cost is
unts on conclusion of agreements.

a period of five years.

carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and
is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised
statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part

inated for lessees, and a new lease asset (representing the
gation to pay rentals) are recognized for all leases.

e discounted payments required under the lease, taking into

ed at lower of cost or net realizable value. The comparison of

rred in bringing the inventories to their present location and
which is done on specific identification of batches. Net
estimated costs necessary to make the sales.

ructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow
d a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the
and loss.
e best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting
current best estimates.
es, penalties etc. are recognized when amount can be

tence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of
obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that
also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that
not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in

w of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic

and and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three

ents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above,
pany's cash management.

od attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average

the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted
effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the

We are following depreciation method as per Companies

s Act, 2013