

*VEERAL ORGANICS PVT. LTD.*

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS**

**2022 – 2023**

**Registered Office:**

Parinee Crescenzo, 1102, 11<sup>th</sup> Floor, A Wing,  
Plot No.C38 & C39, 'G' Block,  
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East),  
Mumbai - 400 051,  
Tel: 022-6124 0444, Fax: 022-6124 0438  
E-mail: [vinati@vinatiorganics.com](mailto:vinati@vinatiorganics.com)

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF VEERAL ORGANICS  
PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Opinion**

We have audited the Separate financial statements (also known as Standalone Financial Statements) of VEERAL ORGANICS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March, 2023, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

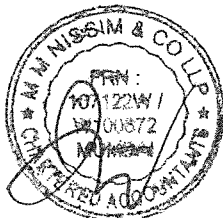
We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements* 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 (ICAI) together with the independence 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Standalone financial statements.

**Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the Standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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



When we read the Board report including Annexures to Board Report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 Standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

### **Auditor's Responsibility for the audit of the Standalone financial statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 Standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



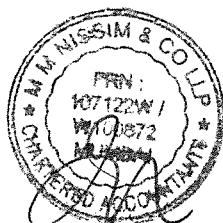
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls 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 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 Standalone Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to 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 Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Standalone 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 by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" - a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.



- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) In terms of notification no. G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, report on the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls is not applicable to the company;
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended.
- The Company being a private limited company, the provisions of Section 197 are not applicable to the Company.

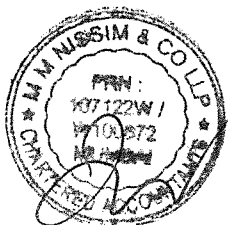
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- a. The Company has no pending litigations;
- b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company ;
- d. (a) As represented to us by the management and to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or lend or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries"), with the understanding whether recorded in writing or otherwise that the Intermediary shall, whether, 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) As represented to us by the management and to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, 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 provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on such audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

- e. The Company has not declared any dividend; and




- f. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for maintaining books of account in accounting software having a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled, is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), is currently not applicable.

**For M M Nissim & Co LLP**

*Chartered Accountants*

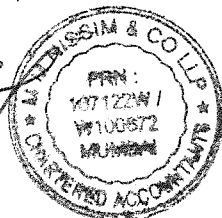
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N. Kashinath  
Partner

Mem. No.: 036490

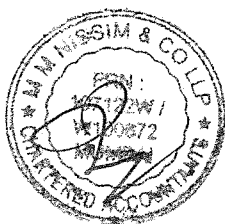
Mumbai, 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2023

UDIN : 23036490BGXRZK1457



**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON  
THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF VEERAL ORGANICS PRIVATE  
LIMITED**

- i) The Company is in the process of setting up a manufacturing facility and as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023, the capital expenditure incurred is disclosed under the head Capital Work in Progress. Hence in our opinion Clause 3(i)(a) and (b) of the aforesaid order are not applicable to the Company.
- c) The Company does not have any immovable properties. Accordingly, provisions of clause (i)(c) of Para 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant & Equipment during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause (i)(d) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988, as amended and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, provisions of clause (i)(e) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ii) a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, provisions of clause (ii)(a) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions Accordingly, provisions of clause (ii)(b) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iii) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause (iii) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made any investments or provided any guarantees or securities. Accordingly, provisions of clause (iv) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Accordingly, provisions of clause (v) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause (vi) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



vii) In respect of statutory dues:

- a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities. We have been informed that the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and Provident Fund Act, 1952 are not applicable to the Company

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable

- b) There are no statutory dues referred in sub clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023.

viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

- ix) a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause (ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause (ix)(c) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company

d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, *prima facie*, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause (ix)(f) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

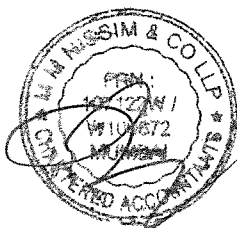
- x) a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clause (x)(a) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

b) The Company has made preferential allotment of shares during the year. For such allotment of shares, the Company has complied with the requirements of Section 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the funds raised have been, *prima facie*, applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the funds were raised. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of (fully or partly or optionally) convertible debentures during the year.





- xi) a) On the basis of our examination and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or any material fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the management.
- b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year.
- c) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company is not required to have a whistle Blower Mechanism as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013. However, as represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii) The company is not a nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause (xii) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in Note 11(c) to the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xiv) a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, provisions of clause (xiv)(b) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xv) Based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with the directors. Accordingly, provisions of clause (xv) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- xvi) a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, provisions of clause (xvi)(a) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company
- b) During the year, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities and accordingly, provisions of clause (xvi)(b) of Para 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the Regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and accordingly the provisions of clause (xvi) of Para 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The group does not have any CIC as a part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of Para 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 0.84 Lacs during the Financial Year covered by our audit and Rs. 0.63 Lacs in the immediately preceding Financial Year as the Company is in its Formative Stage.
- xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

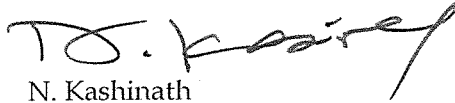


- xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not 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. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx) The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause (xx) of Para 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xxi) The Company has no subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures and accordingly reporting under Para 3(xxii) is not applicable to the Company.

**For M M Nissim & Co LLP**

*Chartered Accountants*

(Firm Regn. No. 107122W/W100672)



N. Kashinath

Partner

Mem. No.: 036490

Mumbai, 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2023

UDIN :- 23036490BGXRZK1457



**VEERAL ORGANICS PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2023**

(Rupees Lacs)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Capital Work-in-Progress	2	1,348.89	418.71
Financial Assets			
- Other financial assets	3	1.34	-
Other non-current assets	4	1,018.93	396.94
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Financial Assets;			
- Cash and cash Equivalents	5	329.40	1.57
Other current assets	6	111.93	54.73
Current Tax Assets		-	0.00
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>2,810.49</b>	<b>871.95</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity Share Capital	SOCE	2,818.64	427.00
Other Equity	SOCE	(50.97)	413.08
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>2,767.67</b>	<b>840.08</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>			
Financial Liabilities			
Other Financial Liabilities	7	13.83	-
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Financial Liabilities			
Other Current Liabilities	8	28.99	31.87
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>42.82</b>	<b>31.87</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>2,810.49</b>	<b>871.95</b>

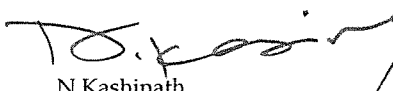
Significant Accounting Policies 1

The Notes are an integral part of these financial statements

For M M Nissim & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg.No. 1107122W/W100672

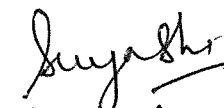
  
N. Kashinath  
Partner  
Mem.No.036490  
Mumbai, Dated 18th May, 2023  
UDIN:- 23036490BGXRZK1457



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

  
Vinod Saraf  
Director  
DIN: 00076708

  
Vinati Saraf Mutreja  
Director  
DIN: 00079184

  
Sugathi Mutha  
Company Secretary  
mem. No. AS8156

# VEERAL ORGANICS PRIVATE LIMITED

## STANDALONE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023

(Rupees Lacs)

Particulars	Note	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
<b>INCOME</b>			
Other Income		0.00	-
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
Other Expenses	9	0.84	0.63
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.63</b>
<b>LOSS BEFORE TAX</b>		<b>(0.84)</b>	<b>(0.63)</b>
<b>TAX EXPENSE</b>			
Current Tax		-	-
<b>TOTAL TAX EXPENSE</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>(0.84)</b>	<b>(0.63)</b>
<b>OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>			
<b>TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>(0.84)</b>	<b>(0.63)</b>
<b>EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE</b>			
Basic	11(a)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Diluted	11(a)	(0.01)	(0.04)

### Significant Accounting Policies

1

The Notes are an integral part of these financial statements

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date

For M M Nissim & Co LLP

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg.No. 1107122W/W100672

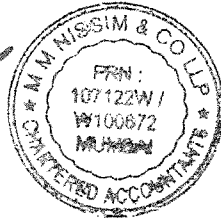
N.Kashinath

Partner

Mem.No.036490

Mumbai, Dated 18th May, 2023

UDIN:- 23036490BGXRZK1457



*Vinod Saraf*

Vinod Saraf  
Director

DIN: 00076708

*Vinati Saraf Mutreja*

Vinati Saraf Mutreja  
Director

DIN: 00079184

*Suyoshi Mishra*  
Suyoshi Mishra  
Company Secretary  
Mem.No. AS8156

**VEERAL ORGANICS PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**STANDALONE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (SOCE) AS AT 31ST MARCH 2023**

(Rupees Lacs)

EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorised Share Capital	500,000,000	50,000.00	10,000,000	1,000.00
Issued Share Capital	28,186,400	2,818.64	4,270,000	427.00
Subscribed Share Capital	28,186,400	2,818.64	4,270,000	427.00
<b>Fully Paid-up Share Capital</b>	<b>4,270,000</b>	<b>427.00</b>	<b>4,270,000</b>	<b>427.00</b>
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	4,270,000	427.00	10,000	1.00
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors			-	-
<b>Restated balance as at the beginning of the reporting year</b>	<b>4,270,000</b>	<b>427.00</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1.00</b>
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the reporting year				
Add: Issued during the year	23,916,400	2,391.64	4,260,000	426.00
<b>Balance at the end of the reporting year</b>	<b>28,186,400</b>	<b>2,818.64</b>	<b>4,270,000</b>	<b>427.00</b>

**Rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital**  
The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than five per cent shares	As at 31 Mar 2023		As at 31 Mar 2022	
	No.	%	No.	%
Vinati Ogranics Limited	28,186,400	100	4,270,000	100

Shares in the Company held by Promoters	As at 31 Mar 2023		% Change during the year
	No.	%	
Vinati Ogranics Limited	28,186,400	100	

Shares in the Company held by Promoters	As at 31 Mar 2022		% Change during the year
	No.	%	
Vinati Ogranics Limited	4,270,000	100	

OTHER EQUITY	Share Application Money	Reserves & Surplus	TOTAL
		Retained Earning	
Restated balance as at 1st April 2021	-	(0.44)	(0.44)
Profit/(Loss) for the previous reporting period		(0.63)	(0.63)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Reporting year	-	(0.63)	(0.63)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Add: Application Money received during the year	851.00		851.00
Less: Equity Shares allotted during the year	(426.00)		(426.00)
Less: Equity Issue expenses written off		(10.84)	(10.84)
Restated balance as at 1st April 2022	425.00	(11.92)	413.08
Profit/(Loss) for the current reporting period		(0.84)	(0.84)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Reporting year	-	(0.84)	(0.84)
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Add: Application Money received during the year	1,966.64		1,966.64
Less: Equity Shares allotted during the year	(2,391.64)		(2,391.64)
Less: Equity Issue expenses written off		(38.21)	(38.21)
<b>Balance at the end of the reporting year ending 31st March 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(39.05)</b>	<b>(50.97)</b>

Nature and Purpose of each component of equity	Nature and Purpose
Retained Earnings	Retained Earnings are Profits that the company has earned till date less any transfers to General Reserves and Dividends.

Significant Accounting Policies

1

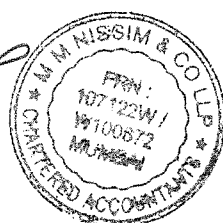
Accompanying Notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity (SOCE) referred to in our report of even date

For M M Nissim & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Reg.No. 1107122W/W100672

*T.S. Kashinath*

N.Kashinath  
Partner  
Mem.No.036490  
Mumbai, Dated 18th May, 2023  
UDIN:- 23036490BGXRZK1457



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

*Vinod Saraf* *Vinati Saraf Muthu*

Vinod Saraf  
Director  
DIN: 00076708

Vinati Saraf Muthu  
Director  
DIN: 00079184

*Suyash Mishra*  
Suyash Mishra  
Company Secretary  
mem. no. AEX156

**VEERAL ORGANICS PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2023**

(Rupees Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2023 Audited	Year Ended 31st March, 2022 Audited
<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :</b>		
NET LOSS BEFORE TAX	(0.84)	(0.63)
OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	(0.84)	(0.63)
Other Current Assets	(57.20)	(34.92)
Other financial assets	(1.34)	-
Other long term liabilities	13.84	-
Other current liabilities	(2.88)	3.13
<b>CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS</b>	<b>(48.42)</b>	<b>(32.42)</b>
Direct Taxes paid	0.00	(0.00)
<b>NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(48.42)</b>	<b>(32.43)</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Capital Work in Progress And Capital Advance	(1,552.18)	(704.49)
<b>NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>(1,552.18)</b>	<b>(704.49)</b>
<b>C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital	-	426.00
Proceeds from Share Application Money	1,966.64	425.00
Interest paid	-	(1.03)
Share Issue Expenses	(38.21)	(10.84)
Payment of Long Term Borrowings	-	(101.49)
<b>NET CASH FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>1,928.43</b>	<b>737.63</b>
<b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>327.83</b>	<b>0.71</b>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2022</b>	<b>1.57</b>	<b>0.85</b>
- Cash and cash Equivalents	1.57	0.85
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 31 March 2023</b>	<b>329.40</b>	<b>1.57</b>
- Cash and cash Equivalents	329.40	1.57

- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect Method.

This is the Cash Flow statement referred to in our report of even date  
For M M Nissim & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg.No. 1107122W/W100672

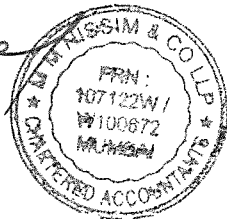
N.Kashinath

Partner

Mem.No.036490

Mumbai, Dated 18th May, 2023

UDIN:- 23036490BGXRZK1457



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

*Vinod Saraf*  
Vinod Saraf  
Director  
DIN: 00076708

*Suyeshi*  
Suyeshi Mishra  
Company Secretary  
Mem.No. AS8156

*Vinati Saraf Mutreja*  
Vinati Saraf Mutreja  
Director  
DIN: 00079184

## A Corporate information

## B Basis of preparation of Financial Statements

**Statement of Compliance:**

### Basis of preparation and presentation

The Financial Statement are presented in Indian Rupee Lacs ("INR Lacs").

### Major Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The few critical estimations and judgments made in applying accounting policies are:

Property, Plant and Equipment:

Useful life of Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets are as specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and on certain intangible assets based on technical advice which considered the nature of the asset, the usage of the asset and anticipated technological changes. The company reviews the useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation charge in future periods.

#### Impairment of Non-financial Assets:

For calculating the recoverable amount of non-financial assets, the company is required to estimate the value-in-use of the asset or the Cash Generating Unit and the fair value less costs to disposal. For calculating value in use the company is required to estimate the cash flows to be generated from using the asset. The fair value of an assets is estimated using a valuation technique where observable prices are not available. Further, the discount rate used for value in use calculations includes an estimate of risk assessment specific to the asset.



**Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies****Impairment of Financial Assets:**

The company impairs financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss or designated at fair value through other comprehensive income on expected credit losses. The estimation of expected credit loss includes the estimation of probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD). Estimation of probability of default apart from involving trend analysis of past delinquency rates include an estimation on forward-looking information relating to not only the counterparty but also relating to the industry and the economy as a whole. The probability of default is estimated for the entire life of the contract by estimating the cash flows that are likely to be received in default scenario. The lifetime PD is reduced to 12 month PD based on an assessment of past history of default cases in 12 months. Further, the loss given default is calculated based on an estimate of the value of the security recoverable as on the reporting date. The exposure at default is the amount outstanding at the balance sheet date.

**Fair Value Measurement of Financial Instruments:**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

**Income taxes**

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

**C Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

AS required under Ind AS 1, the Company has disclosed significant accounting policies to the extent of ;

a) Measurement basis or (bases) used in the financial statements; and

b) Accounting Policies used that are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements presented for the period ended 31st March, 2022.

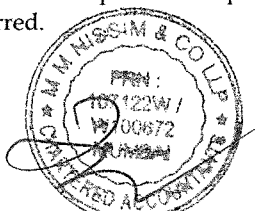
**Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)**

Cost of Capital Work in Progress includes purchase price (after deducting trade discount / rebate), import duties, non-refundable duties and taxes, cost of replacing the component parts, borrowing costs and other directly attributable cost to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, and the initial estimates of the cost of dismantling/removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

**Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing cost includes interest, commitment charges, brokerage, underwriting costs, discounts / premiums, financing charges, exchange difference to the extent they are regarded as interest costs and all ancillary / incidental costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowing.

Borrowing costs which are directly attributable to acquisition / construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as a part of cost pertaining to those assets. All other borrowing costs are recognised as expense in the period in which they are incurred.





**Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies**

The company identifies the borrowings into specific borrowings and general borrowings. Specific borrowings are borrowings that are specifically taken for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. Borrowing cost incurred on specific borrowings are capitalised to the cost of the qualifying asset. For general borrowings, the company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on the qualifying asset based on the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to general borrowings. The capitalisation on borrowing costs commences when the company incurs expenditure for the asset, incurs borrowing cost and undertakes activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. The capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended during extended periods in which active development of a qualifying asset is suspended. The capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

**Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

Provisions are recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) 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. Such provisions are determined based on management estimate of the amount required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a standalone asset only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

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

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist when a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from it.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

Contingent Assets are not recognized, however, disclosed in financial statement when inflow of economic benefits is probable.

**Income Taxes**

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income

**Current tax**

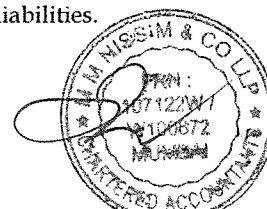
Current tax is the expected tax payable/ receivable on the taxable income/ loss for the year using applicable tax rates for the relevant period, and any adjustment to taxes in respect of previous years. Interest expenses and penalties, if any, related to income tax are included in finance cost and other expenses respectively. Interest Income, if any, related to Income tax is included in Other Income

**Deferred Tax**

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unabsorbed losses and unabsorbed depreciation to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, unabsorbed losses and unabsorbed depreciation can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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



**Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

**Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit from continuing operations and total profit, both attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

**Statement of Cash Flows and Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in the relevant IND AS. For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, cheques and drafts on hand, deposits held with Banks, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**Current versus non-current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

- b) A liability is current when:
- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle,
  - It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
  - It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
  - There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

- c) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.
- d) The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents.

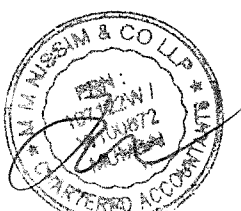
**Financial Instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. The Company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability in its balance sheet only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

**a) Financial Assets**

A financial asset inter-alia includes any asset that is cash, equity instrument of another entity or contractual obligation to receive cash or another financial asset or to exchange financial asset or financial liability under condition that are potentially favourable to the Company.

Financial assets of the Company comprise trade receivable, cash and cash equivalents, Bank balances, Investments in equity shares of companies other than in subsidiaries and joint ventures, investment other than equity shares, loans to employee / others, security deposit etc.

**Initial recognition and measurement**

**Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies**

All financial assets except trade receivable are recognized initially at fair value. The financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are charged in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Where transaction price is not the measure of fair value and fair value is determined using a valuation method that uses data from observable market, the difference between transaction price and fair value is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and in other cases spread over life of the financial instrument using effective interest.

The Company measures the trade receivables at their transaction price, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component.

**Subsequent measurement**

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

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

**Financial assets measured at amortized cost**

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost if 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. These financial assets are amortized using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**Financial assets at fair value through OCI ('FVTOCI')**

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset 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. At initial recognition, an irrevocable election is made (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate investments in equity instruments other than held for trading purpose at FVTOCI. Fair value changes are recognized in the other comprehensive income ('OCI'). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses and reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the financial asset other than equity instruments designated as FVTOCI, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

Any financial asset that does not meet the criteria for classification as at amortized cost or as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Further, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss also include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are fair valued at each reporting date with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

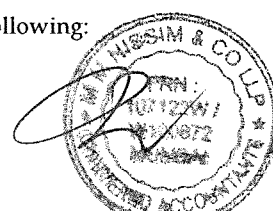
**Derecognition**

The Company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the financial asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

**Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit loss ('ECL') model on the following:

- Financial assets that are measured at amortised cost; and
- Financial assets measured at FVTOCI.



**Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies**

ECL is measured through a loss allowance on a following basis:-

- The 12 month expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instruments that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date)

- Full life time expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of financial instruments)

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment on trade receivables or contract assets resulting from normal business transactions. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. However, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, from the date of initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is provided. For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company assesses the credit risk characteristics on instrument-by-instrument basis.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls) discounted at the original EIR.

Impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expense/income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**b) Financial Liabilities**

The Company's financial liabilities include loans and borrowings including bank overdraft, trade payable, accrued expenses and other payables etc.

**Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial liabilities at initial recognition are classified as financial liabilities at amortized cost or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, as appropriate. All financial liabilities classified at amortized cost are recognized initially at fair value net of directly attributable transaction costs. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the fair value at initial recognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss or in the CWIP, if another standard permits inclusion of such cost in the carrying amount of an asset over the period of the borrowings using the Effective interest rate ('EIR') method.

**Subsequent measurement**

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends upon the classification as described below:-

**Financial Liabilities classified as Amortised Cost**

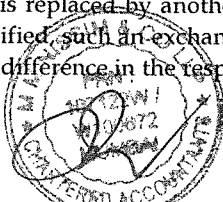
Financial Liabilities that are not held for trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of assets is included as Finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**Financial Liabilities classified as Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)**

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at FVTPL only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 is satisfied.

**Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged / cancelled / 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 de recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



**Note 1 : Significant Accounting Policies****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.

- D Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide notification dated 24th March 2021, has amended Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 to enhance the disclosure requirements in financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared after incorporating the amendments to the extent they are applicable

**E Recent accounting pronouncements**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) on 31st March 2023 through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 has notified the following amendments to IND AS which are applicable for the annual periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2023

**a)IND AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements**

This amendment requires the Company to disclose its material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies.

The Company will carry out a detailed review of accounting policies to determine material accounting policy information to be disclosed going forward.

The Company does not expect this amendment to have any material impact in its financial statements.

**b)IND AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors**

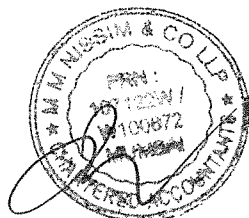
This amendment has changed the definition of a "change in accounting estimates" to a definition of "accounting estimates". The amendment clarifies how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates.

The Company does not expect this amendment to have any material impact in its financial statements

**c)IND AS 12 - Income Taxes**

This amendment has done away with the recognition exemption on initial recognition of assets and liabilities that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences.

The Company does not expect this amendment to have any material impact in its financial statements



**VEERAL ORGANICS PRIVATE LIMITED**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2023

**Note 2**

**Capital Work in Progress**

(Rupees Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Capital Work in Progress	1,348.89	418.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,348.89</b>	<b>418.71</b>

i. During the year, the company has capitalised the following expenses of revenue nature to the cost of Capital Work-In-Progress;

(Rupees Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Legal and Professional Charges	6.05	14.30
Electricity Charges	13.94	19.28
Rates & Taxes	-	61.20
Interest Expense	-	6.15
Water Charges	9.27	6.62
Others	6.18	0.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.44</b>	<b>107.57</b>

CWIP aging schedule	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
Projects in progress	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 year	
As at 31st March, 2023	476.14	454.04	289.17	129.54	1,348.89
As at 31st March, 2022	133.54	155.63	129.54		418.71

**Note:**

There were no material projects which have exceeded their original planned cost and timelines.

**Note 3**

**Other Non Current Financial Assets**

(Rupees Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deposits	1.34	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.34</b>	<b>-</b>

**Note 4**

**Other Non Current Assets**

(Rupees Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Capital Advance	1,018.93	396.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,018.93</b>	<b>396.94</b>

**Note 5**

**Cash And Cash Equivalents (As Per Cash Flow Statement)**

(Rupees Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with Banks		
- In Current accounts	329.35	1.52
Cash in Hand	0.05	0.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>329.40</b>	<b>1.57</b>

**Note 6**

**Other Current Assets**

(Rupees Lacs)

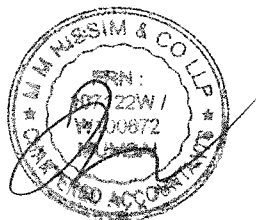
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with Statutory Authorities	111.93	54.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>111.93</b>	<b>54.73</b>

**Note 7**

**Other Non Current Financial Liabilities**

(Rupees Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Carried at Amortised Cost :		
Retention Money	13.83	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.83</b>	<b>-</b>

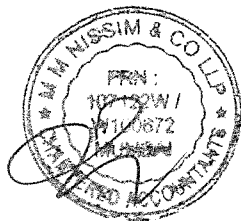


**VEERAL ORGANICS PRIVATE LIMITED**

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2023

**Note 8****Other Current Liabilities****(Rupees Lacs)**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Statutory Dues	5.60	9.31
Liabilities for Capital Expenditure	20.26	21.21
Liabilities for Revenue Expenditure	3.13	1.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.99</b>	<b>31.87</b>

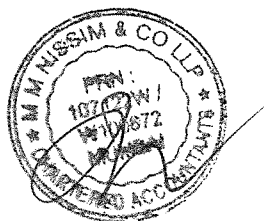


## NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023

### Other Expenses

(Rupees Lacs)

		(Rupees Lacs)	
Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022	
Professional Fees	0.42		0.28
Auditors' Remuneration:			
As Auditors:			
Audit fee	0.25		0.25
Other Services	-		-
	0.25		0.25
Freight and Forwarding (Net)	-		-
Loss on sale of Investments	-		-
Bank Charges	0.10		0.01
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.07		0.09
Total	0.84		0.63





**VEERAL ORGANICS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2023**

**Note 10**

**A. Capital Management**

For the purpose of 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 maximise the Share Holder Value.

As at 31 March 2023, the Company has only one class of equity shares and has no long term debt. Consequent to such capital structure, there are no externally imposed capital requirements. The Company allocates its capital for distribution as dividend or re-investment into business based on its long term financial plans.

**B. Financial Risk Management**

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the operations of the Company. The principal financial assets include cash and short term deposits.

The Company has assessed market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk to its financial liabilities.

**i) Market Risk**

Market Risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument, as a result of interest rates, foreign exchange rates and other price risks. Financial instruments affected by market risks, primarily include loans, borrowings and payables.

**ii) Credit Risk**

Credit Risk is the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. It arises from credit exposure to customers and Balances with Banks.

The Company holds cash and cash equivalents with banks which are having highest safety rankings and hence has a low credit risk.

**iii) Liquidity Risk**

The principal sources of liquidity of the Company are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. It believes that current cash and cash equivalents, tied up borrowing lines and cash flow that is generated from operations is sufficient to meet requirements. Accordingly, liquidity risk is perceived to be low.

The following table shows the maturity analysis of financial liabilities of the Company based on contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows as at the Standalone Balance Sheet date.

**Exposure to liquidity risk:**

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments

(Rupees Lacs)			
Particulars	Refer Note	Less than 1 year	More than 1 Year
Other Non Current Financial Liabilities	7	-	13.83
Other Current Liabilities	8	28.99 (31.87)	

**C Fair Values and Hierarchy**

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise other payables. The principal financial assets include cash and short-term deposits. The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

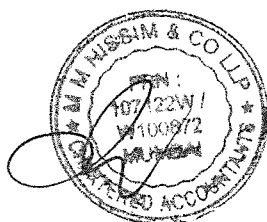
**Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost**

**Financial Liabilities**

Other liabilities

**Total Financial Liabilities**

As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Carrying Value/Fair Value	
13.83	-
13.83	-



**VEERAL ORGANICS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2023**

**NOTE 11**

**ADDITIONAL/EXPLANATORY INFORMATION**

**a) Earnings Per Share**

Particulars		Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Loss after taxation	Rs. in Lacs	(0.84)	(0.63)
Weighter Average Number of equity shares (Face Value Rs. 10/-)	Nos.	13,914,677	1,535,809
Earnings per share - Basic & Diluted	Rs.	(0.01)	(0.04)

**b) Disclosures under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED'):**

On the basis of information available with the company, there are no suppliers registered under MSMED Act, 2006, hence, the information/ disclosures relating to principal amount due to suppliers, payments made beyond the appointed date, Interest accrued and paid and cumulative interest are not applicable, being Nil and this has been relied upon by the auditors.

**c) Related party disclosures (As per Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures):**

**(a) Names of other related parties and nature of relationship:**

Holding Company	Vinati Organics Limited
Key Management Personnel:	i) Mr. Vinod Saraf ii) Mrs. Vinati Saraf Mutreja
Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by any key management personnel or their relatives	i) Viral Alkalies Limited ii) Suchir Chemicals Private Ltd. iii) Veeral Additives Private Ltd.

**(b) Transactions with related parties (excluding reimbursements)**

**Nature of Transactions**

	Year Ended 31-Mar-23	Closing balance as on 31-Mar 23	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	Closing balance as on 31-Mar 22
<b>Rupees Lacs</b>				
i) Holding Company				
Issue of share capital	2,391.64	2,818.64	426.00	427.00
Share Application Money received	1,966.64	-	425.00	425.00
Loan taken	-	-	169.75	-
Loan repaid	-	-	271.23	-
Interest paid (capitalised during the year)	-	-	5.03	-
Purchase of capital work in progress	-	-	1.93	-
Reimbursement of Capital Expenditure	-	-	21.09	21.09
ii) Enterprise owned or significantly influenced by any key management personnel or their relatives				
Purchase of capital work in progress	5.74	-	3.89	-

**c) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties;**

The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash.

**d) Commitment**

e) The Company has no tax liability for the year ended March 31, 2023 and accordingly reconciliation of tax expense is not given.

**f) Ratios**

The following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 (Disclosed to the extent applicable)

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022	Variance	Reason for Variance
(a) Current Ratio,	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1030.73%	176.67%	854.06%	Increase in current assets
(b) Return on Equity Ratio,	Net Profit after taxes	Average Shareholder's equity	-0.05%	-0.08%	0.03%	Increase in Shareholder's equity due to issue of new shares
(c) Return on Capital employed,	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	-0.03%	-0.08%	0.05%	Increase in Shareholder's equity due to issue of new shares

f) The company did not have any material transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.



VEERAL ORGANICS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT 31ST MARCH 2023

NOTE 11

ADDITIONAL/EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

g) The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped and/or rearranged wherever considered necessary.

For M M Nissim & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg.No. 1107122W/W100672

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

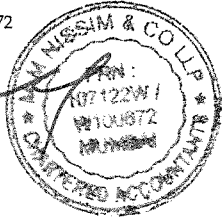
N.Kashinath

Partner

Mem.No.036490

Mumbai, Dated 18th May, 2023

UDIN:- 23036490BGXRZK1457



Vinod Saraf

Director

DIN: 00076708

Vinati Saraf Mutreja

Director

DIN: 00079184

Sugashi Mishra  
Company Secretary  
mem.no. AS8156