



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **DHAMPUR GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **DHAMPUR GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 as amended in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies. (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its profit and total 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 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements

JLN US & CO. 415-416,4th Floor Sunny Mart

Chartered Accountants

NewAatish MarketMansarovar, Jaipur- 302020

M. No. - 7737195080

Email:nkj81@rediffmail.com



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 opinion on Standalone Financial Statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Board's Report including Annexures to the Board's Report and Shareholder's information 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 in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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



JLN US & CO. 415-416, 4th Floor Sunny Mart

Chartered Accountants

New Aatish Market Mansarovar, Jaipur- 302020

M. No. - 7737195080

Email: nkj81@rediffmail.com



for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of these 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, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

(i) 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.

(ii) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section



JLN US & CO. 415-416,4th Floor Sunny Mart

Chartered Accountants

NewAatish MarketMansarovar, Jaipur- 302020

M. No. - 7737195080

Email:nkj81@rediffmail.com



143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

(iii) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

(iv) 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 the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

(v) 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Standalone Financial Statements.

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.



JLN US & CO. 415-416,4th Floor Sunny Mart

Chartered Accountants

New Aatish Market Mansarovar, Jaipur- 302020

M. No. - 7737195080

Email: nkj81@rediffmail.com



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

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1) As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report, that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

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

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

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

(f) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operative effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure A'. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company internal financial controls over financial reporting.

(h) With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report under section 197(16), we report that; In our opinion and according to explanation given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.



JLN US & CO. 415-416,4th Floor Sunny Mart

Chartered Accountants

New Aatish Market Mansarovar, Jaipur- 302020

M. No. - 7737195080

Email: nkj81@rediffmail.com



(i) 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as required under the applicable law or accounting standards.

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

d. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned 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 person(s) or entity(ies), 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) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("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; and

(c) Based on audit procedures which we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement.



JLN US & CO. 415-416,4th Floor Sunny Mart

Chartered Accountants

NewAatish MarketMansarovar, Jaipur- 302020

M. No. - 7737195080

Email:nkj81@rediffmail.com



v) Since the company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year, the question of commenting on whether dividend declared or paid is in accordance with the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 does not arise.

i. As required by the **Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order")** issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in 'Annexure B' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

For JLN US & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Firm Regn. No.101543W



(NEERAJ KUMAR JAIN)

(PARTNER)

M.NO. 0408211

Place :NEW DELHI

UDIN : 22408211AJWZYY2642

Date:30-05-2022

JLN US & CO. 415-416,4th Floor Sunny Mart

Chartered Accountants

NewAatish MarketMansarovar, Jaipur- 302020

M. No. - 7737195080

Email:nkj81@rediffmail.com



ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DHAMPUR GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **DHAMPUR GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED** ('the Company') as of 31-March-2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included





obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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



JLN US & CO. 415-416,4th Floor Sunny Mart

Chartered Accountants

New Aatish Market Mansarovar, Jaipur- 302020

M. No. - 7737195080

Email: nkj81@rediffmail.com



Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31-March-2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For JLN US & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Firm Regn. No.101543W




(NEERAJ KUMAR JAIN)

(PARTNER)

M.NO. 0408211

Place :NEW DELHI

UDIN : 22408211AJWZYY2642

Date:30-05-2022



ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF DHAMPUR GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020, issued in terms of section 143(11) of the companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") of the DHAMPUR GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company")

1. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which fixed assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain fixed assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the



JLN US & CO. 415-416,4th Floor Sunny Mart

Chartered Accountants

New Aatish Market Mansarovar, Jaipur- 302020

M. No. - 7737195080

Email: nkj81@rediffmail.com



records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

2. (a) Physical verification of inventories have been conducted by the management during the year which, in our opinion, is at reasonable intervals; and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on verification between physical stock and book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventories.

(b) In our opinion, the procedures of physical verification of inventory followed by the management are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the company and the nature of its business.

(c) On the basis of our examination of the inventory records, in our opinion, the company is maintaining proper records of inventory. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to books records were not material.

3. According to the information and explanations given to us the terms and conditions of the loans granted, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not prima facie prejudicial to the interest of the company and the payment of the principal amount and interest are also regular wherever contractually payable or recoverable. There are no overdue amounts as the loans are repayable on demand.

4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans, investments, guarantees, and security made.

5. The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2022 and therefore the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

6. The maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the products of the Company.

7. In respect of statutory dues:



JLN US & CO. 415-416,4th Floor Sunny Mart

Chartered Accountants

New Aatish Market Mansarovar, Jaipur- 302020

M. No. - 7737195080

Email: nkj81@rediffmail.com



a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the records examined by us, the company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales-tax, Service Tax, Goods & Services Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were in arrears as at 31st March, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us there are no disputes and dues with Income Tax, Sales Tax, Wealth Tax, Service, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues which have remained outstanding as at 31-03-2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable,.

8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no any transaction not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

9. a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

(b) The Company has not been declared willful 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 unutilized term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purpose.

(e) According to the information and explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statement of the Company, we report that during the year the company has not taken any funds from an entity or person, on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or associate companies.

(f) According to the information and explanation given to us and procedures performed by us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the



JLN US & CO. 415-416,4th Floor Sunny Mart

Chartered Accountants

New Aatish Market Mansarovar, Jaipur- 302020

M. No. - 7737195080

Email: nkj81@rediffmail.com



pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associate companies and hence reporting under clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

10. (a) According to the information and explanation given to us on the basis of the books and records examined by us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

11. (a) On the basis of books and records of the company examined by us and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have not noticed any case of fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees during the year. The management has also not reported any case of fraud during the year in the course of our audit.

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

(c) As auditor, we did not receive any whistle-blower complaint during the year and upto the date of this report.

12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

13. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have not received the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.



JLN US & CO. 415-416,4th Floor Sunny Mart

Chartered Accountants

New Aatish Market Mansarovar, Jaipur- 302020

M. No. - 7737195080

Email: nkj81@rediffmail.com



15. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its Directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable.

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

(b) The company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year.

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

(d) As per the information and explanations received, the group does not have any CIC as part of the group.

17. The company has not incurred cash loss in current financial year as well in immediately preceding financial year.

18. There has been no resignation of the previous statutory auditors during the year.

19. 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, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.



JLN US & CO. 415-416,4th Floor Sunny Mart

Chartered Accountants

NewAatish MarketMansarovar, Jaipur- 302020

M. No. - 7737195080

Email:nkj81@rediffmail.com



20. There is not liability of the company under the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, relating to Corporate Social Responsibility. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company.

For JLN US & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Firm Regn. No.101543W



(NEERAJ KUMAR JAIN)

(PARTNER)

M.NO. 0408211

Place :NEW DELHI

UDIN : 22408211AJWZYY2642

Date:30-05-2022

DHAMPUR GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED

IN INDIAN RS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT	NOTES	YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022	YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment		-	-
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		-	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Other Current Assets	3	1,980	1,980
Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	1,350	600
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		3,330	2,580
TOTAL ASSETS		3,330	2,580
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	5	1,00,000	1,00,000
Other Equity	6	-2,25,373	-1,61,693
Total Equity		-1,25,373	-61,693
LIABILITIES			
Non Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other Non Current Liabilities	7	36,980	15,980
Deferred Tax Liabilities(net)		10,203	10,203
Total Non Current Liabilities		47,183	26,183
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	8		
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		40,600	10,150
Other Current Liabilities	9	40,920	27,940
Total Current Liabilities		81,520	38,090
Total Equity & Liabilities		3,330	2,580
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	1		
NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	2-20		

As per our separate report of even date

For JLN US & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 101543W

(Meera) Kumar Jaina
Partner

M.No. : F-0408211

Place - New Delhi

Dated : 30th May, 2022

UDIN:- 22408211AJWZYY2642


Shrey Gupta
Director
DIN :06520797


Ghanshyam Tiwari
Director
DIN :00205053

DHAMPUR GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	NOTES	YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022	YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021
Revenue on Operations	10	-	-
Other Income	11	-	-
Total Income		-	-
EXPENSES			
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories of Finished Goods	12	-	
Financial Expenses	13	10,000	
Other Expenses	14	39,880	22,580
Total Expenses		49,880	22,580
Profit before Tax		-49,880	-22,580
Tax Expenses		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Current Tax		-	-
Income Tax on Previous year		13,800	
Profit for the period		-63,680	-22,580
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be classified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/assets		-	-
Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income		-	-
Items that will be classified subsequently to profit or loss			
Fair Value changes on cash flow hedges, net		-	-
Fair Value changes on investments, net		-	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		-63,680	-22,580
Earnings per equity share			
Equity shares of par value Rs 10/- each			
Basic (Rs)	15	(6.37)	(2.26)
Diluted (Rs)		(6.37)	(2.26)
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	1		
NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	2-20		

As per our separate report of even date

For JLN US & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 101543W

(Neeraj Kumar Jain)

Partner

M.No. : F-0408211

Place - New Delhi

Dated : 30th May, 2022

UDIN:- 22408211AJWZYY2642


Shrey Gupta
Director
DIN :06520797


Ghanshyam Tiwari
Director
DIN :00205053

DHAMPUR GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED

IN INDIAN RS

As at 31.03.2022 As at 31.03.2021

		1980	1980
3 Other Current Assets			
(i)	Gst Receivable	<u>1980</u>	<u>1980</u>
		1,980	1,980
4 Cash and Cash Equivalents			
(i)	Balance with Banks on Current Accounts	-	-
(ii)	Cash in hand	<u>1,350</u>	<u>600</u>
	Total	1,350	600



DHAMPUR GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED

As at 31.03.2022 As at 31.03.2021

5 Share Capital

Authorised

50000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each

500000

500000

Issued, Subscribed and paid up Shares:

10000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in cash

100000

100000

The Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period : Equity Shares

At the beginning of the period

1,00,000

1,00,000

Add : Issued during the period

-

-

Outstanding at the end of the period

1,00,000

1,00,000

- (a) Terms/rights attached to equity shares
The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per shares.
- (b) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date : N.A.
- (c) **Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company**

Name of Shareholder	As on 31.03.2022		As on 31.03.2021	
	No. of shares held	% of holding	No. of shares held	% of holding
M/s Dhampure Speciality Sugars Ltd.	10000	100	10,000	100
Total	10000		10000	

Statement of Changes in Equity

S. N		No. of Shares as at 1 April 2021	Changes during the Year	No. of Shares as at 31st March 2022	% Changes during the Year
A.	Equity Shares				
1	Dhampure Speciality Sugars Limited	10000	-	10000	-

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

- (d) During last 5 years immediately preceding the balance sheet date, no Equity Shares or Preference Shares has been issued pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash. Further the company has neither allotted any share by way of bonus shares, nor it had bought back any Equity or Preference Share during aforesaid period of 5 years.-N.A-
- (e) No Shares have been Forfeited by the company during the year.



DHAMPUR GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED

6 Reserves and Surplus	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021	
Surplus / (Deficit) -			
Opening Balance	(1,61,693)	(1,39,113)	
Add/Less: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(63,680)	(22,580)	
Closing Balance	<u>(2,25,373)</u>	<u>(1,61,693)</u>	

7 Short-Term Liabilities	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021	
Advance from Directors and relatives	36,980	15,980	
	<u>36,980</u>	<u>15,980</u>	

8 Trade Payables

Particulars	Outstanding for following period				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	
As at 31st March 2022					-
(i) MSME		-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	40,600	-	-	-	40,600
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2021					-
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	10,150	-	-	-	10,150
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-

9 Other Current Liabilities	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021	
Expenses Payable	40,920	27,940	
	<u>40,920</u>	<u>27,940</u>	



DHAMPUR GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED

		<i>IN INDIAN RS</i>	
		As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
10	Revenue from Operations		
(i)	Sales	-	-
		-	-
11	Other Income		
(i)	Sundry Balances Written off		-
	Total	-	-
12	Stock in Trade		
	Opening stock	-	-
	Closing Stock	-	-
		-	-
13	Financial Expenses		
	Bank Charges	10,000	-
	Total	10,000	-
14	Other Expenses		
	Auditors Remuneration	12,980	12,980
	Filling Fee	1,200	1,600
	Consultancy Charges	8,000	8,000
	Printing & stationary	17,700	
	Total	39,880	22,580

As per our separate report of even date

For JLN US & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 101543W



(Neera) Humar Jain

Partner

M.No. : F-0408211

Place - New Delhi

Date: 30 May ,2022

UDIN:- 22408211AJWZYY2642


Shrey Gupta
Director
DIN :06520797


Ghanshyam Tiwari
Director
DIN :00205053

DHAMPUR GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

1. Company Overview and Significant Accounting Policies

Company overview

DHAMPUR GREEN PRIVATE LIMITED ('the Company') deals in trading of organic pulses, grains and allied products.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May, 30, 2022.

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 are the company's first Ind AS Financial Statements. The Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 *First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards*. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP. Reconciliations and descriptions of the effect of the transition has been summarized in note 2.1.

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

Functional and Presentation Currency

Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is functional currency of the company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.



Basis of Measurement

These financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated.

Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of product/activities of the company and normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non current.

1.2 Use of estimates and Judgements

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

1.3 Property Plant and Equipment (PPE)

The company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its properties, plant and equipment as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transactions to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as the deemed cost as at the transaction date pursuant to the exemption under Ind AS 101.

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.



1.4 Intangible assets and Amortization

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

1.5 Depreciation

Depreciation is the systemation allocation of the depreciable amount PPE over its useful life and is provided on a straight line basis over the useful lives as prescribed in schedule II of the Act or as per technical assessment.

a) Depreciation on fixed assets is provided on straight line method at the rates prescribed by the schedule II of the companies act, 2013 and in the manner as prescribed by it except assets costing less than Rupees 5000 on which depreciation is charged in full during the year.

b) Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful life on straight line basis, commencing from the date the assets is available to the company for its use. The estimated useful lives of an identifiable intangible assets is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence etc. The amortization method and useful lives are reviewed periodically at end of each financial year.

1.6 Valuation of inventories

Inventories have been valued on First In First Out (FIFO) basis, at cost or net realizable whichever is less. Goods in transit are carried at cost.

1.7 Foreign currency/Translations

i. Transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction or at rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction.



ii. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non—monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

iii. Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

iv. Foreign exchange differences recorded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, as a part of finance cost. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on net basis.

v. In case of long term monetary items outstanding as at the end of year. Exchange differences arising on settlement / restatement there of are capitalised as part of the depreciable fixed assets to which the monetary item relates and depreciated over the remaining useful life of such assets. If such monetary items do not relate to acquisition of depreciable fixed assets, the exchange difference is amortised over the maturity period / up to the date of settlement of such monetary items, whichever is earlier, and charged to the Statement of Profit and loss.

1.8 Dividends

No dividend declared by the company.

1.9 Leases

Leases under which the company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. When acquired, such assets are capitalized at fair value or present value of minimum lease payments at the inception of lease, whichever is lower. Lease under which the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are not transferred to lessee, is classified as operating lease. Lease payments under operating leases are recognized as an expense on a straight line basis in net profit in the statement of profit and loss over the lease term

2.0 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. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.



i) Initial Recognition and measurement

On initial recognition all the financial assets and liabilities are recognized at its fair value plus or minus transaction costs that or directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability except financial asset or financial liability measured at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL). Transaction costs of financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value through the Profit and Loss are immediately recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) Subsequent measurement

a) Financial assets carried at amortized cost

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

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

(FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflows 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.

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

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit and loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

d) Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

The Company has adopted to measure investments in subsidiaries. Joint ventures and associates at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 and carrying amount as per previous GAAP at the date of transition has been considered as deemed cost in accordance with 1nd AS 101.

e) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or 'other financial liabilities,



Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Gains or Losses on liabilities held/or trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other Financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

iii) Derecognition of financial instruments

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability is (derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired

iv) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

Based on the three level fair value hierarchy, the methods used to determine the fair value of financial assets and liabilities include quoted market price, discounted cashflow analysis and valuation certified by the external valuer.

In case of financial instruments where the carrying amount approximates fair value due to the short maturity of those instruments, carrying amount is considered as fair value.

2.1 Impairment of Assets

i) Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss.

Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant



increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in statement of profit or loss.

ii) Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's tangible and intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

The impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss of the revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent a revaluation reserve is available for that asset.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cashflows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets, such reversal is not recognised.

2.2 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount can be reliably measured.

(a) Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The amount disclosed as revenue is net of returns, trade discounts, value added tax, Goods and Services Tax (GST).

Provisions/or rebates discount and return are estimated and provided for in the year of sales and recorded as reduction of revenue.

b) Dividend income is accounted for when the right to receive the income establish.

2.3 Interest

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.



Income from interest is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

2.4 Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case it is also recognized in equity or other comprehensive income respectively.

Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from

the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Minimum Alternate Tax credit is recognised as deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax' during the specified period



2.5 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and of the costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

2.6 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be continued only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

2.7 Earning per share

Basic earning per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year



iii) Long Term Employee Benefits

Leave Encashment

The liability of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method.

2.9 Segment Reporting

The Company operates only in one reportable business segment i.e. trading of organic pulses, grains and allied products.

3.0 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with banks that are readily convertible into cash which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments,

4.0 Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the company has a present legal or constructive obligation that is reasonably estimable, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

a. Post sales client support

The Company provides its clients with a fixed-period post sales support for corrections of errors and support on all its fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts. Costs associated with such support services are accrued at the time related revenues are recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The company estimates such costs based on historical experience and estimates are reviewed on a periodic basis for any material changes in assumptions and likelihood of occurrence.

b. Onerous contracts

Provisions for onerous contracts are recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable costs of meeting the future obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established the company recognizes any



impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

14. Payment To Auditors

Particulars	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Audit Fees	11000	11000
GST/SERVICETAX	1980	1980
Total	12980	12980

15. Calculation of Earnings per Share (EPS)

	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period (Rs.)	(63680)	(22580)
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nominal Value of Rs. 10/- per share)	10000	10000
Basic & Diluted earnings per Share (Rs.)	(6.37)	(2.26)



16. Related party disclosure as required under Indian Accounting Standard

a	Related Parties	Name
i	Subsidiaries Company	
ii	Associate Company	Nil
i	Key Management Personnel	1. Mr. Shrey Gupta, Director 2. Mr. Ghanshyam Tiwari, Director 3. Mrs. Praveen Singh
ii.	Relatives of key Management personnel with whom the company has transactions during the year.	Nil
iii.	Entities over which management personnel/relatives of key management personnel are able to exercise significant influence in which the company has transactions.	Dhampure Speciality Sugars Limited, i.e. Holding Company
b.	Transaction with Related Parties	NIL



17. Fair value measurement and financial instruments

- i) Financial instruments – by category and fair values hierarchy
- ii) The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

As At 31st March ,2022

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Other Current Assets	-	-	1,980	1,980	-	-	1,980
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,350	1,350	-	-	1,350
Financial liabilities							
Other Non Current Liabilities	-	-	36,980	36,980	-	-	36,980
Deferred Tax Liabilities(net)	-	-	10,203	10,203	-	-	10,203
TOTAL	-	-	47,183	47,183	-	-	47,183



As At 31st March ,2021

Particulars	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Other Current Assets	-	-	1,980	1,980	-	-	1980
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	600	600	-	-	600
TOTAL	-	-	2,580	2,580	-	-	2,580
Financial liabilities							
Other Non Current Liabilities	-	-	15,980	15,980	-	-	15,980
Deferred Tax Liabilities(net)	-	-	10,203	10,203	-	-	10,203
TOTAL	-	-	26,183	26,183	-	-	26,183

18. Impairment

It is the view of management that there are impairment conditions that exists as on 31st, March 2022. Hence, no provision is required in the accounts for the year under review.

19. Taxes

As required by Accounting Standard "Income Taxes" i.e. (Ind-As-12) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India deferred Tax assets on accumulated losses is recognized as a matter of prudence.

20. Other Significant Disclosures

a) In the opinion of the board, the assets, except stated otherwise, have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated and the provision for depreciation and for all known liabilities is adequate and standalone reasonable

b) Balance with the parties under the head current liabilities, long term loans and advances, trade receivables, bank balances, short term loans and advances are subject to confirmation



c) Previous years figures have been recognized and rearranged whenever necessary to suit the present year layout

d) Title Deeds of all the immovable Properties are held in the name of Company.

e) No Benami Proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company.

f) Company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution.

g) Company did not have any transactions with the struck off companies.

h) Disclosure of Financial Ratios is as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
Current Ratio	0.04	0.07
Debt Equity Ratio	-	-
Return on Equity Ratio	-	-
Trade Receivable TurnoverRatio	-	-
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	-	-
Net Profit Capital Ratio	(6.37)	(2.26)
Net Profit Turnover Ratio	-	-
Return on Capital Employed	0.64	0.64

As per separate report of even date attached

For JLN US & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 101543W



Neeraj Kumar Jain
Proprietor
M. No.: F 408211

For and On behalf of the Board of Directors


Shrey Gupta
Director
DIN :06520797


Ghanshyam Tiwari
Director
DIN :00205053

New Delhi-30th May, 2022
UDIN:- 22408211AJWZYY2642