INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF
VERITAS AGRO VENTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of M/s Veritas Agro Venture Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) and the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its profit and its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

BASIS OF OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

We have not determined any matters to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

INFORMATION OTHER THAN 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, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

In connection with our audit of the 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.

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.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including Other Comprehensive Income cash flows and changes in Equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

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 for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatement in Financial Statement that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Financial Statement may be influence. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in I. Planning the scope of our Audit work and in evaluating the result of our work and II. To evaluate the effect of any identified misstatement in the Financial Statements.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

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. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a 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 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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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 and the Cash Flow Statement and Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 including Ind AS;

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ MUMBAI 400 084 ★ Chartered Accountants

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B

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

(i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its IND AS financial statements under note ___.

(ii) The Company has did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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

(iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company 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, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed 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) contain any material mis-statement.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 084
Chartered Accountants

h) The company, in respect of financial year commencing on or after the 1st April, 2023, has used such accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software and the audit trail feature has not been tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

i) 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:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 197 read with schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to a private limited company.

For SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No. 039865
UDIN: 24039865BKDHFP6812
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 10/04/2024

"ANNEXURE A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024, we report the following:

1) (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;

(B) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. Pursuant to the program, the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies between the books records and the Property, Plant and Equipment have been noticed.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the examination of the conveyance deeds provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the "Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and Rules made thereunder.

2) (a) Since there is no physical Inventory holding in the company. Accordingly reporting under Clause 3 (ii)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year. Accordingly reporting under Clause 3 (ii)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company

3) According to information and explanation given to us and the records examined by us the company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register required under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii) (a) to (f) of the order is not applicable.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

4) According to information and explanation given to us and the records examined by us the company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided any guarantee or security as specified under section 185 of the Companies Act,2013 ("the Act") and the company has not provided any security as specified under section 186 of the Act. Further 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 Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.

5) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public and accordingly paragraph 3 (v) of the order is not applicable.

6) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company.

7) (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, the following dues of Income Tax and Sales Tax / Value Added Tax have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes.

Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount (In Rs.)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
INCOME TAX ACT 1961	INCOME TAX	1072570	A.Y.2013-14	CIT APPEAL 8
INCOME TAX ACT 1961	INCOME TAX	883800	A.Y.2014-15	CIT APPEAL 8

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

8) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, there are no such transactions which are not recorded in the books of account and have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

9) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
(b) The company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us the company has applied the term loans for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, no funds raised on short term basis have been utilised for long term purposes.
(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

10) (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (x) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made private placement Optionally convertible debentures during the year and the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

11) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company,, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, 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.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no whistle-blower complaints has been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xi)(c) of the order is not applicable.

12) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

13) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act. Where applicable, the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The Company being private Limited company does not require mandatorily to appoint Internal Auditors for the period under audit. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv) (b) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

15) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the order is not applicable.

16) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934,

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (COR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined under the Regulations by the Reserve Bank of India.
(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has no CIC as part of the Group

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

17) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company has incurred cash losses in the Financial Year and in the immediately preceding Financial year as below :

Particulars	F.Y.2023-2024	F.Y.2022-2023
Cash Losses	752580	387583
Total	752580	387583

18) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, there has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

19) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company and 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 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. 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.

20) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, section 135 of the Companies Act is not applicable to the company, accordingly reporting under clause (xx) of the order is not applicable.

For SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ MUMBAI 400 064 ★ Chartered Accountants

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No. 039865
UDIN: 24039865BKDHFP6812
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 10/04/2024

ANNEXURE B

REPORT ON INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 M/s. VERITAS AGRO VENTURE PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the IND AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSILILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company's management is 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. 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 Companies Act, 2013.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 004 Chartered Accountants

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 judgement, 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 Over Financial Reporting

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

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company.
2. 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and
3. 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 period 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.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

Opinion

In our opinion, 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 March 31, 2024, 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.

For SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No. 039865
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 10/04/2024
UDIN: 24039865BKDHFP6812

VERITAS AGRO VENTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024

(₹ in lakhs)

		Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
		ASSETS			
1		**Non-Current Assets**			
	(a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	3		
		-Tangible Assets		84,877.05	84,877.05
	(b)	Other Non Current Assets	4	12.17	12.17
		Total Non Current Assets		**84,889.22**	**84,889.22**
2		**Current Assets**			
	(a)	Inventories		-	-
	(b)	Financial Assets			
		- Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	13.06	13.98
		Total Current Assets		**13.06**	**13.98**
		Total Assets		**84,902.27**	**84,903.20**
		EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
		Equity			
1	(a)	Equity Share Capital	6	1.00	1.00
	(b)	Other Equity	7	84,886.76	84,894.29
		Total Equity		**84,887.76**	**84,895.29**
		Liabilities			
2		**Non-Current Liabilities**			
	(a)	Financial Liabilities			
		- Borrowings			
		Total Non Current Liabilities		**-**	**-**
3		**Current Liabilities**			
	(a)	Financial Liabilities			
		- Borrowings	8	13.56	7.56
		- Other Financial Liabilities	9	0.95	0.35
		Total Current Liabilties		**14.51**	**7.91**
		Total Equity and Liabilties		**84,902.27**	**84,903.20**

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

For Shabbir and Rita Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.: 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 084 Chartered Accountants

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No.: 039865
Place: Mumbai
Date: 10/04/2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Nitinkumar Didwania
Director
DIN : 00210289

Kunal Sharma
Director
DIN : 03553398

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

VERITAS AGRO VENTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March 2024

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from Operations	10	0.77	4.25
Other Income		-	-
Total Revenue		**0.77**	**4.25**
Expenses			
Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	11	-	0.34
Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade	12	-	-
Emloyee Benefit Expenses	13	2.69	2.48
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	3	-	-
Finance Costs	14	0.02	0.04
Other Expenses	15	5.58	5.27
Total Expenses		**8.29**	**8.13**
Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax		**(7.53)**	**(3.88)**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (loss) before tax		**(7.53)**	**(3.88)**
Tax Expense			
a) Current tax		-	-
Total Tax Expense		-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the period from continuing operations		(7.53)	(3.88)
Profit/ (loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	-
Profit/ (loss) from discounting operations (after tax)		-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the period		**(7.53)**	**(3.88)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
- Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
- Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
- Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
- Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**(7.53)**	**(3.88)**
Earnings per equity share	16		
a) Basic		**(75.26)**	**(38.76)**
b) Diluted		**(75.26)**	**(38.76)**

The accompanying notes forms integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached
For Shabbir and Rita Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.: 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No.: 039865
Place: Mumbai
Date: 10/04/2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Nitinkumar Didwania
Director
DIN : 00210289

Kunal Sharma
Director
DIN : 03553398

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

VERITAS AGRO VENTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31st March 2024

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars		For the year ended 31st March 2024		For the year ended 31st March 2023	
A	**Cash Flow From Operating Activities**					
	Profits before Tax			(7.53)		(3.88)
	Add/(Less):					
	Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses		-		-	
	Interest & Finance Charges		0.02		0.04	
				0.02		0.04
	Operating Profit before working Capital Changes			**(7.50)**		**(3.84)**
	Working Capital Changes					
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories		-		-	
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables		-		-	
	(Increase)/Decrease in Short Term Loans and Advances		-		-	
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets		-		-	
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities		6.00		7.55	
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities		0.60		(0.35)	
	(Increase)/Decrease in Working Capital			6.60		7.20
	Cash Generated from Operating Activities			**(0.90)**		**3.36**
	Cash Used (-)/(+) generated for operating activities	**(A)**		**(0.90)**		**3.36**
B	**Cash Flow From Investing Activities**					
	Issued Of Zero %Optionally Convertable Debentures		-		-	
			-		-	
	Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	**(B)**		-		-
C	**Cash Flow From Financing Activities**					
	Interest Paid		(0.02)		(0.04)	
	Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	**(C)**		**(0.02)**		**(0.04)**
D	**Net Increase (+)/ Decrease (-) in Cash and Cash Equivalent Cash equivalent**	**(A+B+C)**		**(0.93)**		**3.33**
	Cash and Cash Equivalent Opening Balance			13.98		**10.66**
	Cash and Cash Equivalent Closing Balance			**13.06**		**13.98**
	Closing Balances represented by:					
	Cash and Bank Balances					
	Cash and Cash Equivalents					
	(i) Balances with Banks			6.44		4.86
	(ii) Cash on Hand			6.62		9.12
				13.06		**13.98**

The accompanying notes forms integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Shabbir and Rita Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.: 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No.: 039865
Place: Mumbai
Date: 10/04/2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Nitinkumar Didwania
Director
DIN : 00210289

Kunal Sharma
Director
DIN : 03553398

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

VERITAS AGRO VENTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2024

1 Corporate Information

Veritas Agro Venture Private Limited ("The Company") is a subsidiary of the Listed Public entity incorporated in India. The Company is dealing in business of dealing in Agriculture & Agro products.

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Upto the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company has prepared its Financial Statements in accordance with the requirement of Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 and considered as "Previous GAAP".

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

(i) Derivative financial instruments
(ii) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy Regarding financial instruments)

Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also its functional currency.

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Current / Non- Current Classification

Company presents Assets and Liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/ Non-Current classification.

An Asset is treated as current when it is:

a) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
c) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability or at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other Assets are classified as Non-Current.

A Liability is current when:

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

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI 400 064

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI

The Company classifies all other Liabilities as Non-Current.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are classified as Non-Current Assets and Liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in Cash and Cash Equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Depreciation on all Property, Plant and Equipment is provided based on useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 under Straight Line Method.

The company has in an earlier financial year carried out assessment of useful lives of these assets and based on technical justification, different useful lives have been arrived at in respect of above assets. The justification for adopting different useful life compared to the useful life of assets provided in Schedule II is based on the business specific environment & usage, consumption pattern of the assets, past performance of similar assets and peer industry comparison duly supported by technical assessment by a Chartered Engineer.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

c) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

d) **Intangible Assets and Amortization**

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization /depletion and impairment loss, if any.
Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets.
Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.
Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets of the company comprises of Software which is amortized over a period of 5 years.

e) **Finance Costs**

Borrowing Costs includes Interest, amortisation of ancillary cost incurred in connection with the arrangement of Borrowings and exchange differences arising from Foreign Currency Borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the Interest Costs.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period for which they are incurred.

f) **Inventories**

Items of inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence, if any. Cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase and other overheads net of recoverable taxes incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition. The valuation of inventories is done on FIFO Method.

g) **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets - Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT LTD MUMBAI

h) **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

i) **Employee Benefit Expenses**

(i) Short Term Employee Benefits

All Employee Benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as Short-Term Employee Benefits and they are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

(ii) Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company makes specified monthly payments to Employee State Insurance Scheme, Provident Fund Scheme and Government administered Pension Fund Scheme for all applicable employees. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation which is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on Projected Unit cost method made at the end of each financial year. Actuarial gains/ (losses) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. This benefit is presented according to present value after deducting the fair value of the plan assets. The Company determines the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) in respect of a defined benefit by multiplying the net liability (asset) in respect of a defined benefit by the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation as they were determined at the beginning of the annual reporting period.

Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income.

Accumulated leave is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 084
Chartered Accountants

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD.
MUMBAI

Other Long Term Employee Benefits

The employees of the company are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method.

j) **Tax Expenses**

The tax expense for the period comprises Current and Deferred Tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

Minimum Alternative tax (MAT) Credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay Income Tax under the normal provisions during the specified period, resulting in utilisation of MAT Credit. In the Year in which the MAT Credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as MAT Credit Entitlement. Company reviews the same at each Balance Sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will utilise MAT Credit during the specified period.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets 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 end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

k) **Foreign currencies transactions and translation**

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.
Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, are capitalized as cost of assets.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP Chartered Accountants MUMBAI 400 064

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

l) **Revenue Recognition**

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

Revenue from Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, volume rebates and cash discounts.

Interest Income

Interest Income from a financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the company's right to receive the payment has been established.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI 400 064

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

m) **Financial Instruments**

(i) Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial assets carried at amortized cost (AC)

A financial asset is measured at amortized 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 cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

Equity Investments

The Company has accounted for its investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD.
MUMBAI

Other Equity Investments

For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

  I) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

  II) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD.
MUMBAI

Impairment of financial assets

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

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance
b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
c) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18 (referred to as 'contractual revenue receivables' in these standalone financial statements)

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

a) Trade Receivables and
b) Other Receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12- month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP Chartered Accountants MUMBAI 400 084

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

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. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

a) All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

b) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

c) Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

RITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

Derecognition

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

(iii) Derivative Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments- forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

(iv) Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★ MUMBAI 400 084

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the standalone financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

n) **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and Cash Equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

o) **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholder by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit after tax for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

p) **Segment Reporting**

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The Company concludes that it operates under one reporting segment. Unallowable items include general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment Policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the standalone financial statements of the Company as a whole. Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment on an appropriate basis.

2.3 Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's standalone financial statements requires management to make judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

a) **Depreciation / amortization and useful lives of property plant and equipment / intangible assets**

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortized over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortization to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortization for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI 400 064

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI

b) **Recoverability of trade receivable**

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

c) **Provisions**

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

d) **Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an assets or fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

e) **Impairment of financial assets**

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★ MUMBAI 400 084

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming integral part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024

Note No 3

(i) Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in lakhs)

FIXED ASSETS			Gross Block				Depreciation/Amortazation						Net Block	
Sr. No.	Particulars	Rate	As at 01-04-2023	Addition	Deduction	As at 31-03-2024	As at 01-04-2023	Date of Purchase	No. of Days	Addition	Deduction	As at 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
1	Land	-	84,877.05	-	-	84,877.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,877.05	84,877.05
	TOTAL		84,877.05	-	-	84,877.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,877.05	84,877.05
	Previous Year		84,877.05	-	-	84,877.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,877.05	84,877.05

(₹ in lakhs)

FIXED ASSETS			Gross Block				Depreciation/Amortazation						Net Block	
Sr. No.	Particulars	Rate	As at 01-04-2022	Addition	Deduction	As at 31-03-2023	As at 01-04-2022	Date of Purchase	No. of Days	Addition	Deduction	As at 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2023	As on 31-03-2022
1	Land	-	84,877.05	-	-	84,877.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,877.05	84,877.05
	TOTAL		84,877.05	-	-	84,877.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,877.05	84,877.05
	Previous Year		84,877.05	-	-	84,877.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,877.05	84,877.05

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

VERITAS AGRO VENTURE PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2024

4 Other Non Current Assets

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Security Deposits Unsecured, Considered Good	0.67	0.67
	Advance tax net Provision for tax	11.50	11.50
	Total	**12.17**	**12.17**

5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
(i)	Balances with Banks		
	In Current Accounts	6.44	4.86
(ii)	Cash on Hand	6.62	9.12
	Total	**13.06**	**13.98**
Cash and cash equivalent as per standalone statement of cash Flows			

VERITAS AGRO VENTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2024

6 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Authorised Share Capital		
	Equity Shares of RS. 10 each	12.00	12.00
	(CY 1,20,000 shares of RS. 10 each)		
	(PY 1,20,000 shares of RS. 10 each)		
	Total	**12.00**	**12.00**
	Issued Subscribed and Paid Up		
	Equity Shares of RS. 10 each	1.00	1.00
	(CY 10,000 shares of RS. 10 each)		
	(PY 10,000 shares of RS. 10 each)		
	Total	**1.00**	**1.00**

6.1 **The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below :**

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Equity Shares with Voting Rights		
	Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000
	Number of Shares	1,00,000	1,00,000
	Amount		
	Equity Shares at the end of the year		
	Number of Shares	10,000	10,000
	Amount	1,00,000	1,00,000

7 OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(i)	**Securities Premium**		
	Opening Balance	83,466.00	83,466.00
	Additions / (Transfers) during the year	-	-
	Closing Balance	**83,466.00**	**83,466.00**
(ii)	**Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Opening Balance	(44.71)	(40.84)
	Add: Profit for the year	(7.53)	(3.88)
		(52.24)	(44.71)
(iii)	Zero %Optionally Convertable Debentures	1,473.00	1,473.00
	(CY 1,47,30,000 OCD of Rs. 10 each)		
	(PY 1,47,30,000 OCD of Rs. 10 each)		
	Closing Balance	**1,420.76**	**1,428.29**
	Total	**84,886.76**	**84,894.29**

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★ MUMBAI 400 084

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. ★ MUMBAI

VERITAS AGRO VENTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2024

8 BORROWINGS

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Unsecured Loan from Holding Company	13.56	7.56
	Total	**13.56**	**7.56**

9 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - CURRENT

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Statutory Remittances	0.04	0.05
	Other Payables	0.92	0.30
	Total	**0.95**	**0.35**

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD.
MUMBAI

VERITAS AGRO VENTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2024

10 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Sale of Products	0.77	4.25
	Total	**0.77**	**4.25**

11 PURCHASE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Agricultural Expenses	-	0.34
	Total	**-**	**0.34**

12 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Opening Stock - Stock in Trade	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**
	Less: Closing Stock - Stock in Trade	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**
	Net Changes In Inventories	**-**	**-**

13 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Employee Cost	2.69	2.48
	Total	**2.69**	**2.48**

VERITAS AGRO VENTURE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2024

14 FINANCE COSTS

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Bank Charges, Commission and Others	0.02	0.04
Total	**0.02**	**0.04**

15 OTHER EXPENSES

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Audit Fees	0.30	0.30
Legal and Professional fees	3.63	3.28
Professional Tax	0.03	0.03
Rent, Rates and taxes	0.67	0.60
ROC Filing Charges	0.02	0.23
Miscellaneous and Office Expenses	0.92	0.69
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	0.01	0.15
Total	**5.58**	**4.27**

16 EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Profit/(Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders of the company (₹ in Lakhs)	(7.53)	(3.88)
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares (Basic)	10,000	10,000
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares (Diluted)	10,000	10,000
Basic Earnings per Share	(75.26)	(38.76)
Diluted Earnings per Share	(75.26)	(38.76)
Face Value per Equity Share	10	10

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★ MUMBAI 400 084

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. ★ MUMBAI

17 Related Party Disclosures:

As per IND AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined in the Accounting Standard are given below:

a) Related Parties:

(i) Subsidiary Company: NIL

(ii) Associates : NIL

(iii) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

- Nitinkumar Didwania - Director
- Kunal Sharma – Director

(iv) Enterprise over which KMP exercise control

- Veritas (India) Limited
- Veritas Polychem Private Limited

b) Transactions with related parties for the period ended March 31, 2024:

(amount in lakhs)

	Subsidiary	Holding	KMP & their relatives	Enterprise over which KMP exercise control	Total
Unsecured Loan Taken (P.Y.)	NIL NIL	NIL NIL	NIL NIL	6.00 (7.55)	6.00 (7.55)
Unsecured Loan Repaid (P.Y.)	NIL NIL	NIL NIL	NIL NIL	NIL NIL	NIL NIL
Optional Convertible Debentures (P.Y.)	NIL NIL	NIL NIL	NIL NIL	NIL NIL	NIL NIL

c) Balances with related parties as at March 31, 2024:

(amount in lakhs)

	Subsidiary	Holding	KMP & their relatives	Enterprise over which KMP exercise control	Total
Unsecured Loan (P.Y.)	NIL NIL	NIL NIL	NIL NIL	13.56 (7.56)	13.56 (7.56)
Optional Convertible Debentures (P.Y.)	NIL NIL	1,473.00 (1,473.00)	NIL NIL	NIL NIL	1,473.00 (1,473.00)

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI 400 064

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. * MUMBAI

18 Contingent Liabilities:

(amount in lakhs)

F.Y.	Nature of Dues	Amount (Rs.)	Status
2013-2014	INCOME TAX	10.73	APPEAL FILED WITH CIT APPEAL
2014-2015	INCOME TAX	8.84	APPEAL FILED WITH CIT APPEAL

19 Auditor's Remuneration:

(amount in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
For services as Statutory Auditors	0.30	0.30
Total	**0.30**	**0.30**

20 Ratio:

	Ratio Analysis	For the year ended March 31,2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
1	Current Ratio	13.68	39.50
2	Debt Equity Ratio	-	-
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	-	-
4	Return on Equity Ratio	-	-
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	-	-
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	-	-
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	-	-
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	(0.53)	0.70
9	Net Profit Ratio	(9.84)	(0.91)
10	Return on Capital employed	-	-
11	Return on Investment	-	-

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★ MUMBAI 400 064

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. ★ MUMBAI

21 The Company does not have any dues payable to any micro, small and medium enterprises as at the year end. The identification of the micro, small & medium enterprises is based on management's knowledge of their status. The Company has not received any intimation from the suppliers regarding their status under the MSMED Act 2006. Hence, disclosures, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year end, together with interest paid / payable as required under the said act have not been given.

22 Previous year Comparatives:

These Financial statements have been prepared in the format prescribed by the Revised Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Previous year's figures have been regrouped, reclassified wherever necessary to correspondence with the current year's classification/disclosures.

As per our Audit Report of even date attached

For Shabbir & Rita Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N:- 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 084 Chartered Accountants

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No.-039865
Place: Mumbai
Date: 10/04/2024

For and on Behalf of the Board

NITINKUMAR DIDWANIA
DIRECTOR
DIN: 00210289

VERITAS AGRO VENTURES PVT. LTD. MUMBAI

KUNAL SHARMA
DIRECTOR
DIN: 03553398

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF
VERITAS POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED
[ERSTWHILE KNOWN AS VERITAS PETRO INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED]

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of M/s Veritas Polychem Private Limited [Erstwhile known as Vertias Petro Industries Private Limited] ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) and the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its profit and its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

BASIS OF OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

We have not determined any matters to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN 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, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

In connection with our audit of the 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.

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.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including Other Comprehensive Income cash flows and changes in Equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 004
Chartered Accountants

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 for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatement in Financial Statement that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Financial Statement may be influence. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in I. Planning the scope of our Audit work and in evaluating the result of our work and II. To evaluate the effect of any identified misstatement in the 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. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a 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.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

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 of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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 and the Cash Flow Statement and Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 including Ind AS;

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B

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

      (i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
      (ii) The Company has did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ MUMBAI 400 064 ★ Chartered Accountants

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

(iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company 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, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed 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) contain any material mis-statement.

h) 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:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 197 read with schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to a private limited company.

i) The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the period in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

j) The company, in respect of financial year commencing on or after the 1st April, 2023, has used such accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software and the audit trail feature has not been tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For **SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109420W

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No. 039865
UDIN: 24039865BKDHFX6772
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date : 25/04/2024

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

"ANNEXURE A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024, we report the following:

1) (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;

(B) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us, the company being newly formed does not hold any Property, Plant and Equipment other than amount held under capital work-in progress. The company has made a policy to physically verify the Property, Plant and Equipment by the management in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. During the year no physical verification has been carried out by the company, hence we cannot comment on the same.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us, the Company does not have any immovable properties. Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the "Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and Rules made thereunder.

2) (a) Since there is no physical Inventory holding in the company. Accordingly reporting under Clause 3 (ii)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year. Accordingly reporting under Clause 3 (ii)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company

3) According to information and explanation given to us and the records examined by us the company has made investments in Companies during the year. The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

(a) According to information and explanation given to us and the records examined by us the company has not provided loans or provided advances in the nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(a) (A) & (B) is not applicable to the company.

(b) According to information and explanation given to us and the records examined by us, the terms and conditions of investments made by the company in subsidiary is not prejudicial to the company's interest. The company has not provided guarantees, security during the year.

(c) According to information and explanation given to us and the records examined by us the company has not granted any loans and advances in the nature of loans, accordingly reporting under clause 3(c) to 3(f) is not applicable to the company.

4) According to information and explanation given to us and the records examined by us the company has not given loans or provided any guarantee or security as specified under section 185 of the Companies Act,2013 ("the Act") and the company has not provided any security as specified under section 186 of the Act. Further 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 Companies Act, 2013 in respect of investments made in subsidiary company.

5) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public and accordingly paragraph 3 (v) of the order is not applicable.

6) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company.

7) (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ MUMBAI 400 064 ★ Chartered Accountants

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable..

8) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, there are no such transactions which are not recorded in the books of account and have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

9) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
(b) The company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us the company has applied the term loans for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, no funds raised on short term basis have been utilised for long term purposes.
(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
(f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

10) (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (x) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has made private placement of Optionally convertible debentures during the year and the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

11) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no report under sub-Section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no whistle-blower complaints has been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xi)(c) of the order is not applicable.

12) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

13) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act. Where applicable, the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The Company being private Limited company does not require mandatorily to appoint Internal Auditors for the period under audit. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv) (b) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

15) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the order is not applicable.

16) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934,

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (COR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined under the Regulations by the Reserve Bank of India.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has no CIC as part of the Group.

17) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the Financial Year and in the immediately preceding Financial year.

18) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, there has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

19) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company and 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 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. 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.

20) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, section 135 of the Companies Act is not applicable to the company, accordingly reporting under clause (xx) of the order is not applicable.

For **SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No. 039865
UDIN: 24039865BKDHFX6772
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 25/04/2024

ANNEXURE B

REPORT ON INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 M/s Veritas Polychem Private Limited [Erstwhile known as Vertias Petro Industries Private Limited] ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the IND AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSILILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company's management is 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. 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 Companies Act, 2013.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

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 judgement, 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 Over Financial Reporting

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

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company.
2. 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and
3. 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 period 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.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

Opinion

In our opinion, 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 March 31, 2024, 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.

For **SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No. 039865
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 25/04/2024
UDIN: 24039865BKDHFX6772

You have logged in as: CA BAGASRAWALA SHABBIR SIRAJUDDIN (039865)

Last login: 25/04/2024 | 17:22:5

UDIN GENERATED

Your document has been submitted successfully.

Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) for this document is **24039865BKDHFX6772**

GENERATE ANOTHER UDIN EXIT/LOGOUT

VERITAS POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED
(formerly known as Veritas Petro Industries Private Limited)
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024

(₹ in lakhs)

		Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
		ASSETS			
1		**Non-Current Assets**			
	(a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	3		
		- Capital Work in Progress		34,864.30	34,425.47
	(b)	Financial Assets			
		- Loans	4	-	-
	(c)	Other Non Current Assets	5	355.48	351.45
		Total Non Current Assets		**35,219.77**	**34,776.92**
2		**Current Assets**			
	(a)	Inventories	6	-	-
	(b)	Financial Assets			
		- Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	967.74	914.28
	(c)	Other Current Assets	8	221.24	154.13
		Total Current Assets		**1,188.99**	**1,068.41**
		Total Assets		**36,408.76**	**35,845.33**
		EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
		Equity			
1	(a)	Equity Share Capital	9	1.00	1.00
	(b)	Other Equity	10	32,143.98	32,143.98
		Total Equity		**32,144.98**	**32,144.98**
		Liabilities			
2		**Non-Current Liabilities**			
	(a)	Financial Liabilities			
		- Borrowings		-	-
		Total Non Current Liabilities		-	-
3		**Current Liabilities**			
	(a)	Financial Liabilities			
		- Borrowings	11	4,215.25	3,673.86
		- Other Financial Liabilities	12	48.53	26.49
		Total Current Liabilties		**4,263.78**	**3,700.35**
		Total Equity and Liabilties		**36,408.76**	**35,845.33**

The accompanying notes forms integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Shabbir and Rita Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.: 109420W

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No.: 039865
Place: Mumbai
Date: 25/04/2024
UDIN :

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 084 Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

PRAVEEN BHATNAGAR
Director
DIN : 01193544

KUNAL SHARMA
Director
DIN : 03553398

VERITAS POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED

(formerly known as Veritas Petro Industries Private Limited)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March 2024

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income		-	-
Total Revenue		-	-
Expenses			
Manufacturing Costs		-	-
Purchase of Stock-in-Trade		-	-
Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade		-	-
Emloyee Benefit Expenses		-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses		-	-
Finance Costs		-	-
Other Expenses		-	-
Prior Period Items			
Total Expenses		-	-
Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax		-	-
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (loss) before tax		-	-
Tax Expense			
a) Current tax		-	-
a) Deferred tax		-	-
Total Tax Expense		-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the period from continuing operations		-	-
Profit/ (loss) from discontinued operations		-	-
Tax expense of discontinued operations		-	-
Profit/ (loss) from discounting operations (after tax)		-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the period		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income			
- Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
- Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
- Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
- Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		-	-
Earnings per equity share			
a) Basic		-	-
b) Diluted		-	-

The accompanying notes forms integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Shabbir and Rita Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.: 109420W

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No.: 039865
Place: Mumbai
Date: 25/04/2024
UDIN :

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

PRAVEEN BHATNAGAR
Director
DIN : 01193544

KUNAL SHARMA
Director
DIN : 03553398

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 084 Chartered Accountants

VERITAS POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED

(formerly known as Veritas Petro Industries Private Limited)

Statement of Cash Flows for the Period ended 31st March 2024

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2024		For the year ended 31st March 2023	
A	**Cash Flow From Operating Activities**				
	Operating Profit before working Capital Changes		-		-
	Working Capital Changes				
	(Increase)/ther non current assets	(4.03)		-	
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Financial assest	-		(251.45)	
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(67.11)	-	(154.13)	
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	563.43		3,700.27	
	(Increase)/Decrease in Working Capital		492.29		3,294.69
	Cash Generated from Operating Activities		492.29		3,294.69
	Cash Used (-)/(+) generated for operating activities (A)		492.29		3,294.69
B	**Cash Flow From Investing Activities**				
	Addition of fixed assests	(438.83)		(34,425.32)	
	Contribution to equity	-		-	
	Purchase of Non-Current Investments	-		-	
	Issued of Optional Convertable Debentures	-		-	
	Issued of Share capital	-		-	
	Net Cash Used in Investing Activities (B)		(438.83)		(34,425.32)
C	**Cash Flow From Financing Activities**				
	Cancellation of equity due to Merger	-		-	
	Optionally Convertable Debentures	-		32,043.90	
	Capital Contribution from parent Company	-		-	
	Merger effect	-		(0.92)	
	Net Cash Used in Financing Activities (C)		-		32,042.98
D	**Net Increase (+)/ Decrease (-) in cash and cash equivalent Cash equivalent (A+B+C)**		53.46		912.35
	Cash and Cash Equivalent Opening Balance		914.29		1.93
	Cash and Cash Equivalent Closing Balance		967.74		914.29
	Closing Balances represented by:				
	Cash and Bank Balances				
	Cash and Cash Equivalents				
	(i) Balances with Banks		2.16		4.74
	(ii) Cash on Hand		0.56		0.00
	Other Bank Balances				
	(i) Earmarked Balances with Banks		965.03		909.54
			967.74		914.29

The accompanying notes forms integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Shabbir and Rita Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.: 109420W

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No.: 039865
Place: Mumbai
Date: 20/04/2024
UDIN :

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

PRAVEEN BHATNAGAR
Director
DIN : 01193544

KUNAL SHARMA
Director
DIN : 03553398

Notes forming part of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024 and Statement of Profit and Loss for the period 1st April 2023 to 31st March 2024

1. Corporate Information:

To carry on the business in India or elsewhere as manufactures, producers, processers, refiners, formulator, preparers, exporter, importer, buyer, seller, distributor, dealer, stockiest, supplier and to deal in chemicals, Petro-chemicals including but not limited to monomers like, Vinyl Chloride Monomer, Vinyl Acetate Monomers, Ethylene, Propylene, Butadiene, Vinyl polymers including all grades of Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) and its compounds, chlorinated PVC, chloralkaline, Ethylene Dichloride, plasticized products, alkalies, Chlorine and it's compounds, liquefied gases like LPG, LNG, CNG, PNG etc. Fuel Oils, Gas oils, heavy and light petroleum stocks and distillates, different organic catalysts, activators, initiators, caustic soda, caustic potash, all acids, hydrochloric acids, oxidizing and bleaching agents, bromides, bromine, soda ash, sodium hydroxide, sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, aromatics, polymers, plastics, resins, all kinds of solvents, intermediates, ingredients, derivatives, compounds, mixtures, source materials and diluents, reactive agents, feedstocks and to manufacture downstream products available from petrochemicals, natural gases, coal tar, plant sources, hydro carbons, liquid fuels and chemicals.

2. Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements:

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

(i) Derivative financial instruments

(ii) certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also its functional currency. The unit of presentation is Indian rupees in lakhs.

All other Assets are classified as Non-Current.

A Liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other Liabilities as Non-Current.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 084 Chartered Accountants

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are classified as Non-Current Assets and Liabilities. The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in Cash and Cash Equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(b) **Use of Estimates:**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the 'Indian GAAP' requires management to make estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of incomes and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. Differences between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the year in which the results are known/ materialized. Example of such estimates includes provision for doubtful debts, employee benefits, provision for income taxes and provisions for impairment etc.

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

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Depreciation on all Property, Plant and Equipment is provided based on useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 under Straight Line Method. As and when put to use.

The company has in an earlier financial year carried out assessment of useful lives of these assets and based on technical justification, different useful lives have been arrived at in respect of above assets. The justification for adopting different useful life compared to the useful life of assets provided in Schedule II is based on the business specific environment & usage, consumption pattern of the assets, past performance of similar assets and peer industry comparison duly supported by technical assessment by a Chartered Engineer.

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Capital Work in Progress

Cost of Assets not ready for intended use, as on the Balance Sheet date, is shown under capital work in progress. All expenses incidental to the acquisition of the asset along with landed cost, day to day revenue expenditure is capitalized until the commissioning of the asset. The revenue generated out of deposits/guarantees for customs and/or other business purposes or statutory obligations are capitalized till the assets are commissioned.

(d) **Leases**

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(e) **Intangible Assets and Amortisation**

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortisation /depletion and impairment loss, if any.

Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets of the company comprise of Software which is amortized over a period of 5 years.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 004 Chartered Accountants

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

(f) **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets - Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets:**

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any.

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

(g) **Inventories :**

Items of inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence, if any. Cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase and other overheads net of recoverable taxes incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition. The valuation of inventories is done on FIFO Method.

(h) **Finance Cost:**

Borrowing Costs includes Interest, amortisation of ancillary cost incurred in connection with the arrangement of Borrowings and exchange differences arising from Foreign Currency Borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the Interest Costs.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period for which they are incurred.

(i) **Provisions :**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

(j) **Employee Benefit Expenses :**

(i). Short Term Employee Benefits

All Employee Benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as Short Term Employee Benefits and they are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

(ii). Post-Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company makes specified monthly payments to Employee State Insurance Scheme, Provident Fund Scheme and Government administered Pension Fund Scheme for all applicable employees. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation which is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on Projected Unit cost method made at the end of each financial year. Actuarial gains/(losses) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. This benefit is presented according to present value after deducting the fair value of the plan assets. The Company determines the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) in respect of a defined benefit by multiplying the net liability (asset) in respect of a defined benefit by the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation as they were determined at the beginning of the annual reporting period.

Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income.

Accumulated leave is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

Other Long Term Employee Benefits

The employees of the company are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

(k) **Tax Expenses:**

The tax expense for the period comprises Current and Deferred Tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

Minimum Alternative tax (MAT) Credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay Income Tax under the normal provisions during the specified period, resulting in utilisation of MAT Credit. In the Year in which the MAT Credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as MAT Credit Entitlement. Company reviews the same at each Balance Sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will utilise MAT Credit during the specified period.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets 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 end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(l) **Foreign currencies transactions and translation:**

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, are capitalized as cost of assets.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(m) **Revenue Recognition:**

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

Revenue from Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, volume rebates and cash discounts.

Interest Income

Interest Income from a financial asset is recognized using effective interest rate method. The revenue generated out of deposits/guarantees for customs and/or other business purposes or statutory obligations are capitalized till the assets are commissioned.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the company's right to receive the payment has been established.

(n) **Financial Instruments**

Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

Subsequent Measurement

Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is 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 cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

Equity Investments

The Company has accounted for its investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost.

Other Equity Investments

For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

a). The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
b). The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

(i). the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
(ii). the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

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

a). Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance
b). Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
c). Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18 (referred to as 'contractual revenue receivables' in these standalone financial statements)

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:
a). Trade Receivables and
b). Other Receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12- month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

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. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

a). All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

b). Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

c). Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

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

Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

Derecognition

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

Derivative Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments- forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

a). In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
b). In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active `markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the standalone financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ MUMBAI 400 064 ★ Chartered Accountants

Veritas Polychem Private Limited ★

(o) **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and Cash Equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(p) **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholder by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit after tax for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(q) **Segment Reporting**

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The Company conclude that it operates under one reporting segment.

Unallocable items includes general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment Policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the standalone financial statements of the Company as a whole. Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment on an appropriate basis.

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's standalone financial statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

a) Depreciation / amortisation and useful lives of property plant and equipment / intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP Chartered Accountants MUMBAI 400 064

Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

b) Recoverability of trade receivable

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

c) Provisions

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

d) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an assets or fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

e) Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

VERITAS POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED
(formerly known as Veritas Petro Industries Private Limited)

Notes forming integral part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024

Note No 3

(i) Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
		As at 01-04-2023	Addition /Amalgation	Deduction	As at 31-03-2024	As at 01-04-2023	Addition /Amalgation	Deduction	Upto 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2024	As on 31-03-2023
	Capital Work in progress										
1)	Lease Land	394.35	-	-	394.35	71.39	11.27	-	82.66	311.69	322.96
2)	Plant & Machinery	32,107.12	22.11	-	32,129.23	-	-	-	-	32,129.23	32,107.12
3)	Others	1,995.39	425.25	-	2,420.64	-	-	-	-	2,420.64	1,995.39
3)	Others	-	2.73	-	2.73	-	-	-	-	2.73	-
	TOTAL	**34,496.86**	**450.10**	**-**	**34,946.95**	**71.39**	**11.27**	**-**	**82.66**	**34,864.30**	**34,425.47**

Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(₹ in lakhs)

Sr.No.	CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of			
		1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
1	Projects in progress	602.95	31,979.61	2,281.73	34,864.30

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★ MUMBAI 400 064

Veritas Polychem Private Limited ★

VERITAS POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED

(formerly known as Veritas Petro Industries Private Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2024

4 LOANS - NON CURRENT

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Total	-	-

5 Other Non Current Assets

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Security Deposits Unsecured, Considered Good	355.48	351.45
	Total	355.48	351.45

6 INVENTORIES

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	(At Lower of Cost Or Net Realizable Value)		
	Stock In Trade	-	-
	Stock In Transit	-	-
	Total	-	-

7 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Cash and Cash Equivalents		
(i)	Balances with Banks		
	In Current Accounts	2.16	4.74
(ii)	Cash on Hand	0.56	0.00
	Other Bank Balances		
(i)	Earmarked balances with Banks	965.03	909.54
	Total	967.74	914.28
Cash and cash equivalent as per standalone statement of cash Flows			

8 OTHER CURRENT ASSESTS

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Unsecured Considered Good		
	Balances With Government Authorities	221.24	154.13
	Total	221.24	154.13

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

VERITAS POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED

(formerly known as Veritas Petro Industries Private Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2024

9 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Authorised Share Capital Equity Shares of Rs.10 each (CY 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) (PY 10,000 shares of Rs.10 each)	1.00	1.00
	Total	**1.00**	**1.00**
	Issued Subscribed and Paid Up Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (CY 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) (PY 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each)	1.00	1.00
	Total	**1.00**	**1.00**

9.1 **The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below :**

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Equity Shares with Voting Rights		
	Equity Shares at the beginning of the year		
	Number of Shares	10,000.00	10,000.00
	Amount (in lakhs)	1.00	1.00
	Equity Shares at the end of the year		
	Number of Shares	10,000.00	10,000.00
	Amount (in lakhs)	1.00	1.00
	Total	**1.00**	**1.00**

9.2 The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% and promoters holding shares :

Name of the Shrae holder	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Veritas India Ltd. (no of shares) 100%	10,000	10,000

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(i)	**Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss**		
	Opening Balance	(0.92)	-
	Add: Profit for the year	-	-
	Add: Adjustment	-	0.92
	Closing Balance	**(0.92)**	**(0.92)**
(ii)	0.001% Optional Convertible Debenture (CY 1 OCD of Rs. 10100000 each) (PY 1 OCD of Rs. 10100000 each)	101.00	101.00
(iii)	Zero % Optional Convertible Debenture (CY 28500000 OCD of Rs. 10 each)	2,850.00	2,850.00
(iv)	Optional Convertible Debenture (CY 285289000 OCD of Rs. 10 each)	28,528.90	28,528.90
(v)	Zero % Optional Convertible Debenture (CY 6650000 OCD of Rs. 10 each)	665.00	665.00
	Closing Balance	**32,144.90**	**32,144.90**
	Total	**32,143.98**	**32,143.98**

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ MUMBAI 400 064 ★ Chartered Accountants

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

VERITAS POLYCHEM PRIVATE LIMITED

(formerly known as Veritas Petro Industries Private Limited)

Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March 2024

11 BORROWINGS

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Unsecured loan		
	Holding Company	585.17	43.78
	Director	3,630.08	3,630.08
	Total	**4,215.25**	**3,673.86**

12 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - CURRENT

(₹ in lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	Statutory Liabilities	4.66	5.81
	Other payables	43.87	20.68
	Total	**48.53**	**26.49**

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

13 Related Party Disclosures:

As per IND AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined in the Accounting Standard are given below:

a) Related Parties:

- Holding Company - Veritas (India) Limited

(i) Associates: NIL

(ii) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

- Praveen Bhatnagar - Director
- Kunal Sharma - Director

(iii) Enterprise over which KMP exercise control

- Veritas Infra and Logistics Private Limited
- Veritas Agro Ventures Private Limited

a) Transactions with related parties for the period ended March 31, 2024:

(₹ in lakhs)

	Holding	Subsidiary	Associate	KMP & their relatives	Enterprise over which KMP exercise control	Total
Interest on OCD paid (P.Y.)	0.29 (0.46)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	0.29 (0.46)
Director's Remuneration	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	84.00 (84.00)	NIL (NIL)	84.00 (84.00)

b) Balances with related parties as at March 31, 2024:

(₹ in lakhs)

	Holding	Subsidiary	Associate	KMP & their relatives	Enterprise over which KMP exercise control	Total
Optional Convertible Debentures (P.Y.)	32,144.90 (32,144.90)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	32,144.90 (32,144.90)
Unsecured Loan (P.Y.)	585.17 (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	585.17 (3,630.08)

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

14 Auditor's Remuneration:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024
For services as Statutory Auditors - Audit Fees	1.75
Total	**1.75**

15 Ratio:

	Ratio Analysis	For the year ended 31-03-2024	For the year ended 31-03-2023
1	Current Ratio	0.28	0.29
2	Debt Equity Ratio	0.13	0.12
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	-	-
4	Return on Equity Ratio	-	-
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	-	-
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	-	-
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	-	-
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	-	-
9	Net Profit Ratio	-	-
10	Return on Capital employed	-	-

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★ MUMBAI 400 064

Veritas Polychem Private Limited ★

16 The Company does not have any dues payable to any micro, small and medium enterprises as at the year end. The identification of the micro, small & medium enterprises is based on management's knowledge of their status. The Company has not received any intimation from the suppliers regarding their status under the MSMED Act 2006. Hence, disclosures, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year end, together with interest paid / payable as required under the said act have not been given.

As per our Audit Report of even date attached

For Shabbir& Rita Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N: - 109420W

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No.- 039865
Place: Mumbai
Date: 25/04/2024

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

For and on Behalf of the Board

Veritas Polychem Private Limited

PRAVEEN BHATNAGAR
DIRECTOR
DIN: 01193544

KUNAL SHARMA
DIRECTOR
DIN: 03553398

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF
VERITAS INFRA & LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of M/s Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) and the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its profit and its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

BASIS OF OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

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

We have not determined any matters to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

SHABBIR & RITAASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

INFORMATION OTHER THAN 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, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

In connection with our audit of the 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.

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.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including Other Comprehensive Income cash flows and changes in Equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

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 for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 S As 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 Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatement in Financial Statement that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Financial Statement may be influence. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in I. Planning the scope of our Audit work and in evaluating the result of our work and II. To evaluate the effect of any identified misstatement in the Financial Statements.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

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. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a 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 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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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 and the Cash Flow Statement and Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 including Ind AS;

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B

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

(i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its IND AS financial statements under note.

(ii) The Company has did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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

(iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, ,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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company 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, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed 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) contain any material mis-statement.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

h) The company, in respect of financial year commencing on or after the 1st April, 2023, has used such accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software and the audit trail feature has not been tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

i) 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:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 197 read with schedule V of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to a private limited company.

For SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109420W

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No. 039865
UDIN: 24039865BKDHFQ9557
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 10/04/2024

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

"ANNEXURE A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024, we report the following:

1) (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;

(B) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. Pursuant to the program, the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies between the books records and the Property, Plant and Equipment have been noticed.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the examination of the Lease deeds provided to us, we report that, immovable properties of land and building that have been taken on lease and disclosed as Property, Plant and Equipment in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company. There no Property, Plant and Equipment other than the Leasehold Land.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the "Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and Rules made thereunder.

2) (a) Since there is no physical Inventory holding in the company. Accordingly reporting under Clause 3 (ii)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year. Accordingly reporting under Clause 3 (ii) (b) of the order is not applicable to the company.

3) According to information and explanation given to us and the records examined by us the company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★ MUMBAI 400 064 liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register required under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iii) (a) to (f) of the order is not applicable.

4) According to information and explanation given to us and the records examined by us the company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided any guarantee or security as specified under section 185 of the Companies Act,2013 ("the Act") and the company has not provided any security as specified under section 186 of the Act. Further 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 Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.

5) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public and accordingly paragraph 3 (v) of the order is not applicable.

6) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company.

7) (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.

8) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, there are no such transactions which are not recorded in the books of account and have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

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

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

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

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us the company has applied the term loans for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, no funds raised on short term basis have been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

10) (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (x) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

11) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, 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.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no whistle-blower complaints has been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xi)(c) of the order is not applicable.

12) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

13) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act. Where applicable, the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

14) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The Company being private Limited company does not require mandatorily to appoint Internal Auditors for the period under audit. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv) (b) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

15) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the order is not applicable.

16) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934,

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (COR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined under the Regulations by the Reserve Bank of India.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has no CIC as part of the Group

17) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the Financial Year and in the immediately preceding Financial year.

18) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, there has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

19) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company and 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 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. 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.

20) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, section 135 of the Companies Act is not applicable to the company, accordingly reporting under clause (xx) of the order is not applicable.

For SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No. 039865
UDIN: 24039865BKDHFQ9557
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 10/04/2024

ANNEXURE B

REPORT ON INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 **M/s Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the IND AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSILILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company's management is 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. 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 Companies Act, 2013.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

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 judgement, 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 Over Financial Reporting

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

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company.
2. 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and
3. 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 period 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.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 084
Chartered Accountants

Opinion

In our opinion, 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 March 31, 2024, 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.

For SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No. 039865
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 10/04/2024
UDIN: 24039865BKDHFQ9557

VERITAS INFRA AND LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet for the period ended 31st March 2024

(Rs. in Lakhs)

		Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
		ASSETS			
1		**Non-Current Assets**			
	(a)	Property, Plant and Equipment	3	144.51	149.73
	(b)	Other Non Current Assets	4	0.66	0.66
		Total Non Current Assets		**145.17**	**150.40**
2		**Current Assets**			
	(a)	Financial Assets			
	(i)	- Current investments		-	-
	(i)	- Trade Receivables	5	-	-
	(ii)	- Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	2.31	2.32
	(b)	Other Current Assets	7	0.02	0.55
		Total Current Assets		**2.33**	**2.87**
		Total Assets		**147.50**	**153.27**
		EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
		Equity			
1	(a)	Equity Share Capital	8	1.00	1.00
	(b)	Other Equity	9	(13.54)	(7.77)
		Total Equity		**(12.54)**	**(6.77)**
		Liabilities			
2		**Non-Current Liabilities**			
	(a)	Financial Liabilities			
	(i)	- Other Financial Liabilities	10	159.89	159.89
		Total Non Current Liabilities		**159.89**	**159.89**
3		**Current Liabilities**			
	(a)	Financial Liabilities			
	(i)	- Other Financial Liabilities	11	0.15	0.15
		Total Current Liabilties		**0.15**	**0.15**
		Total Equity and Liabilties		**147.50**	**153.27**

The accompanying notes forms integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Shabbir and Rita Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.: 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 004 Chartered Accountants

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No.: 039865

Place: Mumbai
Date: 10-04-2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Nitin Kumar Didwania
Director
DIN : 00210289

Kunal Sharma
Director
DIN : 03553398

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

VERITAS INFRA AND LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended 31st March 2024

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income	12	0.02	6.68
Total Revenue		**0.02**	**6.68**
Expenses			
Purchase of Stock-in-Trade		-	-
Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade		-	-
Emloyee Benefit Expenses		-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	3	5.23	5.23
Finance Costs	13	0.00	0.00
Other Expenses	14	0.47	0.60
Total Expenses		**5.70**	**5.83**
Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax		**(5.68)**	**0.86**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (loss) before tax		**(5.68)**	**0.86**
Tax Expense			
a) Current tax		-	0.13
b) Adjustment of Earlier Years		0.09	-
Profit/ (loss) for the period		**(5.77)**	**0.72**
Other Comprehensive Income			
- Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**(5.77)**	**0.72**
Earnings per equity share	15		
a) Basic		**(57.67)**	**7.22**
b) Diluted		**(57.67)**	**7.22**

The accompanying notes forms integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Shabbir and Rita Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.: 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No.: 039865

Place: Mumbai
Date: 10-04-2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Nitin Kumar Didwania
Director
DIN : 00210289

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

Kunal Sharma
Director
DIN : 03553398

VERITAS INFRA AND LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31st March 2024

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year period ended 31st March 2024		For the year period ended 31st March 2023	
A Cash Flow From Operating Activities				
Profits before Tax		(5.77)		0.72
Add/(Less):				
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	5.23		5.23	
Interest & Finance Charges	0.00		0.00	
		5.23		5.23
Operating Profit before working Capital Changes		(0.54)		5.95
Working Capital Changes				
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	-		-	
(Increase)/Decrease in Short Term Loans and Advances	0.53		0.45	
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	-		-	
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	-		-	
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	-		0.11	
(Increase)/Decrease in Working Capital	-	0.53	-	0.56
Cash Used (-)/(+) generated for operating activities (A)		(0.01)		6.51
B Cash Flow From Investing Activities				
Proceeds from disposal of Fixed Assets	-			
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities (B)		-		-
C Cash Flow From Financing Activities				
(Repayment of)/Proceeds from Short Term Borrowings	-		-	
Repayments of Long Term Borrowings	-		(6.00)	
Interest Paid	(0.00)		(0.00)	
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities (C)		(0.00)		(6.00)
D Net Increase (+)/ Decrease (-) in cash and cash equivalent Cash equivalent (A+B+C)		(0.01)		0.51
Cash and Cash Equivalent Opening Balance		2.32		1.81
Cash and Cash Equivalent Closing Balance		2.31		2.32
Opening Balances represented by:				
Cash and Bank Balances				
Cash and Cash Equivalents				
(i) Balances with Banks		1.64		0.95
(ii) Cash on Hand		0.67		0.86
Other Bank Balances				
(i) Earmarked Balances with Banks		-		-
(ii) Against Margin Money for SLBC		-		-
		2.32		1.81
Closing Balances represented by:				
Cash and Bank Balances				
Cash and Cash Equivalents				
(i) Balances with Banks		1.73		1.64
(ii) Cash on Hand		0.57		0.67
Other Bank Balances				
(i) Earmarked Balances with Banks		-		-
(ii) Against Margin Money for SLBC		-		-
		2.31		2.32

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

For Shabbir and Rita Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.: 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No.: 039865
Place: Mumbai
Date: 10-04-2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

Nitin Kumar Didwania
Director
DIN : 00210289

Kunal Sharma
Director
DIN : 03553398

VERITAS INFRA AND LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity as on 31st March 2024

A EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particular	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	1.00	1.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the Financial Year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1.00	1.00

B. OTHER EQUITY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
AS ON 31 MARCH 2023				
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period 01-04-2022	-	(8.49)		(8.49)
Profit for the year	-	0.72		0.72
Balance at the end of the reporting period 31-03-2023	-	**(7.77)**	-	**(7.77)**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	
AS ON 31 MARCH 2024				
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period 01-04-2023	-	(7.77)		(7.77)
Profit for the year		(5.77)	-	(5.77)
Balance at the end of the reporting period 31-03-2024	-	**(13.54)**	-	**(13.54)**

The accompanying notes forms integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Shabbir and Rita Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No.: 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★ MUMBAI 400 084

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No.: 039865

Place: Mumbai
Date: 10-04-2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Nitin Kumar Didwania
Director
DIN : 00210289

Private Limited ★ Veritas Infra & Logistics

Kunal Sharma
Director
DIN : 03553398

VERITAS INFRA AND LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2024

1 Corporate Information

To carry on in India or elsewhere the business of infrastructure activities such as development, maintenance and operations of all types of infrastructural projects or facilities including Port related activities, development of Port and other related activities thereto, transportation of all types, Management and Collection of Tolls, Storage & warehousing infrastructure & facilities, Water management, Waste Management, Industrial Park, Agricultural Park, Bio Technology Parks, Amusement Parks, such other parks and zones as may be permitted by the concerned authorities, Commercial and Social development, redevelopment and maintenance, Housing Projects, Power, Petroleum and natural gas, mining and related activities, Technology related infrastructure, manufacture, buying, selling, dealing, importing, exporting of components &materials or any other utilities or facilities used by and/or for infrastructure projects and to buy, sell, lease, sub-lease any type of immovable and movable properties, and to act as Builders, Developers, Contractors, Sub-Contractors, Civil Engineers, Surveyors, Town Planners, Architect, Consultants, Commissioning agents, Estimators and Valuers for designing, engineering, erection, laying, construction, commissioning & maintenance of infrastructure projects or facilities and to enter into any contracts, agreements, memorandum of understandings, joint ventures, arrangements or such other mode of contract with Government of India, State Governments, municipal or local authorities, bodies corporate, persons or such other authorities, on such manner or methods for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing objects and to obtain from them the rights of all sorts for assistance, privileges, charters, licenses, approvals, no-objects and concessions, as may be necessary or incidental in the connection."

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared to comply with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Upto the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company has prepared its Financial Statements in accordance with the requirement of Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 and considered as "Previous GAAP".

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

(i). Derivative financial instruments

(ii). Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also its functional currency. The unit of presentation is indian rupees in lakhs.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

VERITAS INFRA AND LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2024

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a). Current / Non- Current Classification

The Company presents Assets and Liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/ Non-Current classification.

An Asset is treated as current when it is:

a). Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
b). Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
c). Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d). 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.

A Liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other Liabilities as Non-Current.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are classified as Non-Current Assets and Liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in Cash and Cash Equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b). Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing cost and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Depreciation on all Property, Plant and Equipment is provided based on useful life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 under Straight Line Method.

The company has in an earlier financial year carried out assessment of useful lives of these assets and based on technical justification, different useful lives have been arrived at in respect of above assets. The justification for adopting different useful life compared to the useful life of assets provided in Schedule II is based on the business specific environment & usage, consumption pattern of the assets, past performance of similar assets and peer industry comparison duly supported by technical assessment by a Chartered Engineer.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

Veritas ... Private Limited

c). Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contain lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

d). Intangible Assets and Amortisation

Intangible Assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortisation /depletion and impairment loss, if any.

Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use, net charges on foreign exchange contracts and adjustments arising from exchange rate variations attributable to the intangible assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost can be measured reliably.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets of the company comprises of Software which is amortized over a period of 5 years.

e). Finance Costs

Borrowing Costs includes Interest, amortisation of ancilliary cost incurred in connection with the arrangement of Borrowings and exchange differences arising from Foreign Currency Borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the Interest Costs.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period for which they are incurred.

f). Inventories

Items of inventories are measured at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence, if any. Cost of inventories comprises of cost of purchase and other overheads net of recoverable taxes incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition. The valuation of inventories is done on FIFO Method.

g). Impairment of Non-Financial Assets - Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to determine the extent of impairment, if any.

An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent, asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI 400 084

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

VERITAS INFRA AND LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2024

h). Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

i). Employee Benefit Expenses

(i). Short Term Employee Benefits

All Employee Benefits payable wholly within twelve month of rendering the service are classified as Short Term Employee Benefits and they are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The undiscounted amount of short term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

(ii). Post Employment Benefits

Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company makes specified monthly payments to Employee State Insurance Scheme, Provident Fund Scheme and Government administered Pension Fund Scheme for all applicable employees. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation which is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on Projected Unit cost method made at the end of each financial year. Actuarial gains/(losses) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. This benefit is presented according to present value after deducting the fair value of the plan assets. The Company determines the net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) in respect of a defined benefit by multiplying the net liability (asset) in respect of a defined benefit by the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation as they were determined at the beginning of the annual reporting period.

Re-measurement of defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment are charged to the Other Comprehensive Income.

Accumulated leave is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

Other Long Term Employee Benefits

The employees of the company are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 084
Chartered Accountants

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

VERITAS INFRA AND LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2024

j). Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises Current and Deferred Tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

Minimum Alternative tax (MAT) Credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay Income Tax under the normal provisions during the specified period, resulting in utilisation of MAT Credit. In the Year in which the MAT Credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants' of India, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as MAT Credit Entitlement. Company reviews the same at each Balance Sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will utilise MAT Credit during the specified period.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets 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 end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

k). Foreign currencies transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets, are capitalized as cost of assets.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss are also recognised in OCI or Statement of Profit and Loss, respectively).

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

l). Revenue Recognition

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

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI 400 064

Veritas Infra & Log... Private Limited

Revenue from Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, volume rebates and cash discounts.

Revenue from Lease Rental

The lessor reports the lease as a leased asset on the balance sheet and individual lease payments as income on the income and cash flow statements.

Interest Income

Interest Income from a financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividends

Dividends are recognised when the company's right to receive the payment has been established.

m). Financial Instruments

(i). Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)

A financial asset is 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 cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

Equity Investments

The Company has accounted for its investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

VERITAS INFRA AND LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2024

Other Equity Investments

For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

a). The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

b). The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

(i). the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(ii). the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

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

a). Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance

b). Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI

c). Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18 (referred to as 'contractual revenue receivables' in these standalone financial statements)

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

a). Trade Receivables and

b). Other Receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12- month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

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. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

a). All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

b). Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

c). Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

(ii). Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

Derecognition

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI
400 064
Chartered Accountants

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

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

(iii). Derivative Financial Instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments- forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

(iv). Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

a). In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

b). In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the standalone financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI 400 064

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

n). Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

o). Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholder by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit after tax for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

p). Segment Reporting

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The Company conclude that it operates under one reporting segment.

Unallocable items includes general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment Policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the standalone financial statements of the Company as a whole. Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment on an appropriate basis.

2.3 Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's standalone financial statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

a). Depreciation / amortisation and useful lives of property plant and equipment / intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment / intangible assets are depreciated / amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortisation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortisation for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

b). Recoverability of trade receivable

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

c). Provisions

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

d). Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

e). Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

VERITAS INFRA AND LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2024

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Description	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 01-04-2023	Additions	Deletions	As at 31-03-2024	As at 01-04-2023	Additions	Deletions	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2024	As at 31-03-2023
Tangible Assets										
Leased Land (14.91 acres)	160.17	-	-	160.17	29.04	4.58	-	33.61	126.56	131.13
Leased Land (7.229 acres)	22.81	-	-	22.81	4.21	0.65	-	4.86	17.95	18.60
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**182.98**	-	-	**182.98**	**33.25**	**5.23**	-	**38.48**	**144.51**	**149.73**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Description	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block	
	As at 01-04-2022	Additions	Deletions	As at 31-03-2023	As at 01-04-2022	Additions	Deletions	As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022
Tangible Assets										
Leased Land (14.91 acres)	160.17	-	-	160.17	24.46	4.58	-	29.04	131.13	135.71
Leased Land (7.229 acres)	22.81	-	-	22.81	3.56	0.65	-	4.21	18.60	19.25
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	**182.98**	-	-	**182.98**	**28.02**	**5.23**	-	**33.25**	**149.73**	**154.96**

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI 400 084

VERITAS INFRA AND LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2024

4 OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Statutory Balances Recoverable (TDS)	0.66	0.66
Total	**0.66**	**0.66**

5 TRADE RECEIVABLES

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Trade Receivables		
Unsecured		
Considered Good		
Total	-	-

6 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
(i) Balances with Banks		
In Current Accounts	1.73	1.64
(ii) Cash on Hand	0.57	0.67
Total	**2.31**	**2.32**
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Statement of Cash Flows	**2.31**	**2.32**

7 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Statutory Balances	0.02	0.02
Provision for Tax (Net of advance Tax)	-	0.53
Total	**0.02**	**0.55**

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

VERITAS INFRA AND LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2024

8 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Authorised Share Capital Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (CY 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) (PY 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each)	1.00	1.00
Total	**1.00**	**1.00**
Issued Subscribed and Paid Up Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (CY 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each) (PY 10,000 shares of Rs. 10 each)	1.00	1.00
Total	**1.00**	**1.00**

8.1 **The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below :**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	10,000	10,000
Add/Less: Changes in Equity Shares	-	-
Equity Shares at the end of the year	**10,000**	**10,000**

8.2 **The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares :**

Name of the Shareholders	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
VERITAS INDIA LTD	10,000	100	10,000	100

9 OTHER EQUITY

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(i) **Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss**		
Opening Balance	(7.77)	(8.49)
Add: Profit for the year	(5.77)	0.72
Credit for Tax on Dividend	-	-
Transfer from Capital Reserves	-	-
Less: Final Dividend on Equity	-	-
Tax on Dividend		
Closing Balance	**(13.54)**	**(7.77)**
Total	**(13.54)**	**(7.77)**

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI 400 064

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

VERITAS INFRA AND LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2024

10 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - NON CURRENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deposit-VPPL	150.00	150.00
Unsecured loan from Holding Company	9.89	9.89
Total	**159.89**	**159.89**

11 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - CURRENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Other payables	0.15	0.15
Total	**0.15**	**0.15**

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 084 Chartered Accountants

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

VERITAS INFRA AND LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended 31st March 2024

12 OTHER INCOME

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Lease Rent	-	6.64
Interest on Income Tax Refund	0.02	0.05
Total	**0.02**	**6.68**

13 FINANCE COSTS

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Bank Charges, Commission and Others	0.00	0.00
Total	**0.00**	**0.00**

14 OTHER EXPENSES

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Audit Fees	0.18	0.16
ROC Fees	0.01	0.13
Rent, Rates and taxes	0.01	-
Legal and professional fees	0.10	0.04
Professional Tax	0.03	0.03
Travelling Expenses	0.10	0.19
Other Expenses	0.05	0.06
Total	**0.47**	**0.60**

14.1 **Payment to Auditors as :**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Statutory Audit Fees	0.18	0.16
Total	**0.18**	**0.16**

15 EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(i). Profit /(Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders of the Company (in lakhs)	(5.77)	0.72
(ii). Weighted Average number of Equity Shares (Basic)	10,000	10,000
(iii). Weighted Average number of Equity Shares (Diluted)	10,000	10,000
(iv). Basic Earnings per Share	(57.67)	7.22
(v). Diluted Earnings per Share	(57.67)	7.22
(vi). Face Value per Equity Share	10.00	10.00

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

Veritas Infra & Logistics

16 **Related Party Disclosures:**

As per IND AS 24, the disclosures of transactions with the related parties as defined in the Accounting Standard are given below:

a) Related Parties:

i. Subsidiary Company: NIL

ii. Associates: NIL

(ii) Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)

- Nitin Kumar Didwania - Director
- Kunal Sharma - Director
- Praveen Bhatnagar - Director

(iii) Enterprise over which KMP exercise control

- Veritas Polychem Private Limited
- Veritas Agro Venture Private Limited

a) Transactions with related parties for the period ended March 31, 2024:

(Amount in Lakhs)

	Holding	Subsidiary	Associate	KMP & their relatives	Enterprise over which KMP exercise control	Total (Figures in Rs.)
Unsecured Loan Taken (P.Y.)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)
Unsecured Loan Repaid (P.Y.)	NIL (6.00)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (6.00)
Rent Received from VPPL (P.Y.)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (6.64)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (6.64)

b) Balances with related parties as at March 31, 2024:

(Amount in Lakhs)

	Holding	Subsidiary	Associate	KMP & their relatives	Enterprise over which KMP exercise control	Total (Figures in Rs.)
Unsecured Loan (P.Y.)	9.89 (9.89)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	9.89 (9.89)
Deposit Received From VPPL (P.Y.)	NIL (NIL)	150.00 (150.00)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	NIL (NIL)	150.00 (150.00)

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP ★ Chartered Accountants ★ MUMBAI 400 064

Veritas Infra & Logistics Private Limited

17 <u>Ratio:</u>

	Ratio Analysis	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
1	**Current Ratio**	15.53	19.13
2	**Debt Equity Ratio**	(12.76)	(23.63)
3	**Debt Service Coverage Ratio**	-	-
4	**Return on Equity Ratio**	0.60	(0.10)
5	**Inventory Turnover Ratio**		
6	**Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio**	-	-
7	**Trade Payables Turnover Ratio**	-	-
8	**Net Capital Turnover Ratio**	-	-
9	**Net Profit Ratio**	-	-
10	**Return on Capital employed**	(0.04)	0.01
11	**Return on Investment**	-	-

18 <u>Auditor's Remuneration:</u>

(Amount in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
For services as Statutory Auditors	0.18	0.16
Total	**0.18**	**0.16**

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP
MUMBAI 400 064
Chartered Accountants

19 The Company does not have any dues payable to any micro, small and medium enterprises as at the year end. The identification of the micro, small & medium enterprises is based on management's knowledge of their status. The Company has not received any intimation from the suppliers regarding their status under the MSMED Act 2006. Hence, disclosures, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year end, together with interest paid / payable as required under the said act have not been given.

20 **Previous year Comparatives:**

These Financial statements have been prepared in the format prescribed by the Revised Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Previous year's figures have been regrouped, reclassified wherever necessary to correspondence with the current year's classification/disclosures.

As per our Audit Report of even date attached

For Shabbir & Rita Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N.: - 109420W

SHABBIR & RITA ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI 400 064 Chartered Accountants

Shabbir S Bagasrawala
Partner
Membership No.- 039865
Place: Mumbai
Date: 10-04-2024

For and on Behalf of the Board

NITIN KUMAR DIDWANIA
DIRECTOR
DIN: 00210289

KUNAL SHARMA
DIRECTOR
DIN: 03553398

إن بي إن
لمراجعة الحسابات
NBN
AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS
محاسبون قانونيون ومستشارون
Chartered Accountants & Consultants

VERASCO FZE

SHARJAH- U.A.E.

Financial Statements & Auditor's Report
for the year ended 31 March 2024

Registered Address:

Plot No. 1A-08, Hamriyah Free Zone,
Sharjah - U.A.E.

Mob: +971 56 2236775, Tel.: +971 4 3553676
Dubai Algarhoud - Algarhoud Star Building- 3 Floor 305, Front of HMS Algarhoud Hospital.
P.O.Box: 14945, Dubai, U.A.E
Email : naser@nbnauditing.ae | nasser.ahmed20200@gmail.com

إن بي إن
لمراجعة الحسابات
NBN
AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS
محاسبون قانونيون ومستشارون
Chartered Accountants & Consultants

VERASCO FZE

SHARJAH – U.A.E.

INDEX

CONTENTES	PAGE

Mob: +971 56 2236775, Tel.: +971 4 3553676
Dubai Algarhoud - Algarhoud Star Building- 3 Floor 305, Front of HMS Algarhoud Hospital.
P.O.Box: 14945, Dubai, U.A.E
Email : naser@nbnauditing.ae | nasser.ahmed20200@gmail.com

VERASCO FZE

* DIRECTORS' REPORT *

The directors submits their report and accounts for the year ended 31 March 2024. We approve the separate financial statements and confirm that we are responsible for these, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgments underlying them. We confirm that we have made available all relevant accounting records and information for their compilation.

	31.03.2024 USD	31.03.2023 USD
Results		
Revenue	64,388,045	138,173,336
Gross profit	18,296,819	11,297,128
Net profit	18,836,755	6,921,388

Business activities

The licensed activities of the establishment are :

a) General trading (including import, export, petrochemicals, bitumen, petroleum products and selling of blended and distilled products.

b) Blending and processing of chemicals and lube oil products, processing and manufacturing of naphtha, white spirit, pygas, caustic soda, toluene methanol, acetic acid and other petroleum, petrochemical products, tar(bitumen) & General Trading

Events since the end of the year

There are no significant events since the end of the reporting date.

Capital

The authorized, issued and paid up capital of the Establishment is USD 9,524/- (AED 35,000/- converted to USD 1 = AED 3.675).

Shareholder and it's interest

The shareholder and it's interest in the share capital of the Establishment as at 31 March 2024 were as follows:

Name	Incorporated in	% of Holding	No. of Shares*	Amount USD
Veritas (India) Limited	India	100%	35	9,524
		100%	35	9,524

* *face value AED 1,000 each (Converted to AED 3.675 / USD 1)*

Independent Auditor

NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS were appointed as an independent auditor for the year ended 31 March 2024.

For VERASCO FZE

For and on behalf of the Management

Authorized Signatory

Date: 10th May 2024

VERASCO FZE
P.O.Box: 54073
Hamriyah Free Zone
Sharjah - U.A.E

Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders of

VERASCO FZE
Hamriyah Free Zone, Sharjah – U.A.E.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **VERASCO FZE** (the "Company"), which comprises of the statement of financial position as at **31 March 2024**, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at **31 March 2024** and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged With Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Continued...

إن بي إن لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

Mob: +971 56 2236775, Tel.: +971 4 3553676
Dubai Algarhoud – Algarhoud Star Building- 3 Floor 305, Front of HMS Algarhoud Hospital,
P.O.Box: 14945, Dubai, U.A.E
Email : naser@nbnauditing.ae | nasser.ahmed20200@gmail.com

Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders of

VERASCO FZE

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued...)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with Those Charged with Governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We further confirm that we have obtained all information and explanations necessary for our audit and those proper financial records have been maintained by the company in accordance with the Hamriyah Free Zone Authority, Sharjah. To the best of our knowledge and belief no violations of said regulations have occurred which would have had a material effect on the business of the company or on its financial position.

For NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS
Chartered Accountants

Mr. Nasser Sayed Ahmed
Reg. No. 817951
Ministry of Economy (Audit Division)
Dubai – U.A.E.

Date: 10 May 2024

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

Mob: +971 56 2236775, Tel.: +971 4 3553676
Dubai Algarhoud - Algarhoud Star Building- 3 Floor 305, Front of HMS Algarhoud Hospital.
P.O.Box: 14945, Dubai, U.A.E
Email : naser@nbnauditing.ae | nasser.ahmed20200@gmail.com

VERASCO FZE
SHARJAH - U.A.E.

Statement of Financial Position as on 31 March 2024

	Notes	31.03.2024 *USD*	31.03.2023 *USD*
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets:			
Property, plant and equipment	6	134,624,304	138,327,238
Right-of-use asset	7	9,373,185	7,518,056
Total Non-Current Assets		**143,997,489**	**145,845,294**
Current Assets:			
Inventories	8	16,548	30,347
Trade receivables	9	110,522,091	107,295,790
Cash and bank balances	10	1,630,582	836,928
Other current assets	11	339,122	216,174
Total Current Assets		**112,508,343**	**108,379,239**
Total Assets		**256,505,832**	**254,224,533**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity:			
Share capital	12	9,524	9,524
Retained earnings		41,038,281	22,201,526
Shareholde's current accounts	13	56,243,528	56,243,528
Total Equity		**97,291,333**	**78,454,578**
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Long term deposit	14	70,000,000	-
Lease liability	15	8,541,770	6,269,451
Employee terminal benefits	16	177,537	145,175
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**78,719,307**	**6,414,626**
Current Liabilities:			
Lease liability	15	1,005,858	571,429
Bank borrowings	17	23,788,036	23,788,036
Trade payables	18	55,434,309	138,183,760
Othe current liabilities	19	266,989	6,812,104
Total Current Liabilities		**80,495,192**	**169,355,329**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**256,505,832**	**254,224,533**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the Auditor is set out on page 1 - 2.

For VERASCO FZE

Authorized Signatory

فيراسكو م ح ج
P.O.Box: 54073
Hamriyah Free Zone
Sharjah - U.A.E
VERASCO FZE

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

VERASCO FZE
SHARJAH - U.A.E.

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	**31.03.2024** *USD*	**31.03.2023** *USD*
Revenue	20	64,388,045	138,173,336
Less: Cost of revenue	21	(46,091,226)	(126,876,208)
Gross profit		**18,296,819**	**11,297,128**
Less:			
Expenses	22	2,922,134	2,134,346
Depreciation	6	115,305	114,969
Finance charges	23	3,174,103	2,140,572
		6,211,542	4,389,887
Add: Other income	24	6,751,478	14,147
Net profit for the year		**18,836,755**	**6,921,388**
Comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year		**18,836,755**	**6,921,388**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the Auditor is set out on page 1 - 2.

For VERASCO FZE

Authorized Signatory

فيراسكو م ح ح
P.O.Box: 54073
Hamriyah Free Zone
Sharjah - U.A.E
VERASCO FZE

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

VERASCO FZE
SHARJAH - U.A.E.

Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Share capital USD	Retained earnings USD	Current account USD	Total USD
As at 1 April 2022	**9,524**	**15,280,138**	**56,243,528**	**71,533,190**
Net profit for the year	-	6,921,388	-	6,921,388
Dividend paid		-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	**9,524**	**22,201,526**	**56,243,528**	**78,454,578**
Net profit for the year	-	18,836,755	-	18,836,755
As at 31 March 2024	**9,524**	**41,038,281**	**56,243,528**	**97,291,333**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

VERASCO FZE
SHARJAH - U.A.E.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	**31.03.2024** *USD*	**31.03.2023** *USD*
Cash flow from operating activities			
Net profit for the year		18,836,755	6,921,388
Adjustment:-			
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	6	3,819,128	3,808,672
Depreciation on right of use asset		1,252,884	411,824
Provision for employee terminal benefits	16	44,938	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		**23,953,705**	**11,141,884**
(Increase) / decrease in inventories		13.799	(26,312)
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables		(3,226,301)	(6,976,169)
(Increase) / decrease in other current assets		(122,948)	(47,814)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables		(82,749,451)	3,368,689
Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities		(6,545,115)	(42,015)
Employee terminal benefits paid during the year	16	(12,576)	-
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities		**(68,688,886)**	**7,418,263**
Cash flow from investing activities			
(Increase) / decrease in property, plant and equipment		(116,194)	-
(Increase) / decrease in right of use assets	7	(3.108,013)	(929,073)
Net cash used in investing activities		**(3,224,207)**	**(929,073)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Increase / (decrease) in bank borrowings	17	-	(6,159,615)
Increase / (decrease) in lease liability	15	2,706,747	(261,977)
Increase / (decrease) in Long term deposit		70.000.000	-
Net cash flow (used in)/from financing activities		**72,706,747**	**(6,421,592)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**793,654**	**67,598**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		836,928	769,330
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year.		**1,630,582**	**836,928**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

VERASCO FZE
SHARJAH - U.A.E.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

1 Legal status and business activity

VERASCO FZE, Hamriyah Free Zone, Sharjah (the Establishment) is a Free Zone Establishment formed with limited liability pursuant to Emiri Decree No. 6 of 1995 of the Ruler of Sharjah and the implementing Rules and Regulations issued thereunder by the Hamriyah Free Zone Authority, Sharjah. The Establishment operates under commercial license no. 11994 dated 24 February 2014 and industrial license no. 12340 dated 1 May 2014 issued by Hamriyah Free Zone Authority.

The principal place of business of the Establishment is located at Plot No. 1A-08, Hamriyah Free Zone, Sharjah - U.A.E.

The Establishment is wholly owned by M/s. Veritas (India) Limited ("the Parent Company", the Company incorporated in India). The affairs of the Establishment are managed by locally appointed managers.

The licensed activities of the establishment are :

a) General trading (including import, export, petrochemicals, bitumen, petroleum products and selling of blended and distilled products.

b) Blending and processing of chemicals and lube oil products, processing and manufacturing of naphtha, white spirit, pygas, caustic soda, toluene, methanol, acetic acid and other petroleum, petrochemical products, tar(bitumen) & General Trading

2 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued or adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the applicable requirements of the Concerned Authority.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value as described in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of assets.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD), which in the opinion of the management is the most appropriate presentation currency in view of the global acceptance of the currency. U.A.E. Dirham is currently pegged to USD and there are no differences on translation from functional to presentation currency.

P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

3 Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

a) New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), amendments and interpretations issued by IASB that became effective for the current reporting period:

- IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts;
- Amendments to IFRS 3 - Definition of a Business;
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8);
- Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS standards;
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12);
- Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4);
- International Tax Reform- Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12).

These amendments had no material impact on the financial statements of the company for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

b) International Financial Reporting Standards issued but not effective

The following new standards / amendments to standards which were issued up to 31 March 2024 and are not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2024 have not been applied while preparing these financial statements. The Establishment does not expect that the adoption of these standards / amendments will have a material impact on its financial statements:

Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (effective date not yet decided).

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16) (effective from 1 January 2024).

Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1) (effective from 1 January 2024).

IFRS S1 General requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information (effective 1 January 2024, subject to adoption by jurisdiction).

IFRS S2 Climate related Disclosures (effective 1 January 2024, subject to adoption by jurisdiction).

Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21) (effective from 1 January 2025).

The Establishment has not early adopted any other standard, amendment or interpretation that has been issued but is not yet effective.

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

VERASCO FZE
SHARJAH - U.A.E.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

4 Significant accounting policies

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). The significant accounting policies adopted, are as follows:

a) Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided consistently on a Straight Line basis so as to write off the cost of Fixed Asset over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Tank farm	40 years
Distillation plant	40 years
Building	20 years
Plant and machinery	20 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	10 years
Motor vehicles	10 years

Depreciation on additions is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the month of additions and on deletion up to the month of deletion of the asset.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are recognized within 'other operating income/expenses' in profit or loss.

b) Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct cost incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use of asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant, and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use assets are periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liabilities.

c) Inventories

Raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a first in first out' basis. Cost comprises of direct materials and delivery costs, direct labour, import duties and other taxes, an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure based on normal operating capacity, and, where applicable, transfers from cash flow hedging reserves in equity. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts received or receivable.

P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

d) Financial instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable in relation to financial assets and financial liabilities, other than those carried at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as follows:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Loans and receivables

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to the initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment.

Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of comprehensive income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, and through the amortization process.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Changes in fair value on liabilities are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

e) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are carried at the original invoice amount to the customers. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a periodic review of all outstanding amounts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

f) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into US Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into US Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

Resulting gains or losses arising from the foreign currency transactions are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

g) Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Financial asset together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Establishment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the financial assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to finance costs in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Establishment assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Establishment estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating units exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

i) Trade and other payable

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid for goods or services received, whether invoiced by the supplier or not.

j) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Establishment has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period, using a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

When some or all the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of receivable can be measured reliably.

k) Staff end of service benefits

The provision for staff terminal benefits is based on the liability that would arise if the employment of all staff were terminated at the balance sheet date and has been calculated in accordance with provisions of the U.A.E labour law.

l) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

m) Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership and the lease payments are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the period of lease.

The Establishment as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

n) Revenue recognition

The licensed activities of the establishment are :

Sales of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at a point in time when control of the goods has transferred to the customer. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customers and have been accepted by the customers at their premises and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect customer's acceptance of the goods. Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer or the company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The amount of revenue is shown as net of discounts, returns, other similar obligations and VAT as per the performance obligations determined as per the provisions of the contracts with customers.

Other

Interest income is accrued on a time basis.

o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement comprise of cash on hand, bank balance in current accounts and deposits free of encumbrance with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of deposits and highly liquid investments with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of investment.

5 Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Judgments made in applying accounting policies

The significant judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

Impairment

At each reporting date, management conducts an assessment of property, plant, equipment and all financial assets to determine whether there are any indications that they may be impaired. In the absence of such indications, no further action is taken. If such indications do exist, an analysis of each asset is undertaken to determine its net recoverable amount and, if this is below its carrying amount, a provision is made. In the case of loans and receivables, if an amount is deemed irrecoverable, it is written off to income statement or, if previously a provision was made, it is written off against the provision. Reversals of provisions against loans and receivables are made to the extent of the related amounts being recovered.

VERASCO FZE
SHARJAH - U.A.E.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Key sources of estimation uncertainty and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty and assumptions at the reporting sheet date, that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Residual values of Property, plant and equipment

Residual values are assumed to be zero unless a reliable estimate of the current value can be obtained for similar assets of ages and conditions that are reasonably expected to exist at the end of the assets' estimated useful lives.

Estimated useful life of Property, plant and equipment

Management determines the estimated useful lives and depreciation charge for its fixed assets at the time of addition of the assets and is reviewed on annual basis.

Inventory provision

Management regularly undertakes a review of the Establishment's inventory, in order to assess the likely realization proceeds, taking in account purchase and replacement prices, age, likely obsolescence, the rate at which goods are being sold and the physical damage. Based on the assessment assumptions are made as to the level of provisioning required.

Doubtful debt provisions

Management regularly undertakes a review of the amounts of loans and receivables owed to the company either from third parties or from related parties and assess the likelihood of non-recovery. Such assessment is based upon the age of the debts, historic recovery rates and assessed creditworthiness of the debtor. Based on the assessment assumptions are made as to the level of provisioning required.

Staff end-of-service gratuity

The Establishment computes the provision for the liability to staff end-of-service gratuity assuming that all employees were to leave as of the reporting date. The management is of the opinion that no significant difference would have arisen had the liability been calculated on an actuarial basis as salary inflation and discount rates are likely to have approximately equal and opposite affects.

VERASCO FZE
SHARJAH - U.A.E.

Notes to the Separate Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Distillation plant USD	Tank farm USD	Building USD	Furniture and fixtures USD	Motor vehicles USD	Work in Progress	Total USD
Cost							
At 1 April 2022	40,614,751	114,639,475	965,656	483,329	244,037	-	156,947,248
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2023	**40,614,751**	**114,639,475**	**965,656**	**483,329**	**244,037**		**156,947,248**
Additions/ WIP	-	-	-	583	-	115,611	116,194
At 31 March 2024	**40,614,751**	**114,639,475**	**965,656**	**483,912**	**244,037**	**115,611**	**157,063,442**
Depreciation							
At 1 April 2022	3,804,995	10,590,191	175,311	155,256	85,585	-	14,811,338
Charge for the year	976,732	2,716,971	45,869	45,916	23,184	-	3,808,672
At 31 March 2023	**4,781,727**	**13,307,162**	**221,180**	**201,172**	**108,769**	-	**18,620,010**
Charge for the year	979,408	2,724,415	45,994	46,064	23,247	-	3,819,128
At 31 March 2024	**5,761,135**	**16,031,577**	**267,174**	**247,236**	**132,016**	-	**22,439,138**
Net Book Value							
At 31 March 2024	**34,853,616**	**98,607,898**	**698,482**	**236,676**	**112,021**	**115,611**	**134,624,304**
At 31 March 2023	35,833,024	101,332,313	744,476	282,157	135,268	-	138,327,238

	31.03.2024 USD	31.03.2023 USD
Allocation of Depreciation		
Cost of revenue	3,703,823	3,693,703
Operating expenses	115,305	114,969
	3,819,128	**3,808,672**

a) Building is constructed on land leased by the Establishment from the Hamriyah Free Zone Authority, Sharjah under an initial lease contract for 25 years. Building is depreciated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life.

VERASCO FZE
SHARJAH - U.A.E.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

7 Right-of-use assets

	Lease assets AED	Total AED
Cost:		
As at 01st April		
Addition	7,000,807	7,000,807
Disposals	929,073	929,073
As at 31.03.2023	-	-
	7,929,880	7,929,880
Addition		
Disposals	3,108,013	3,108,013
As at 31.03.2024	-	-
	11,037,893	11,037,893
Depreciation		
Charge for the year 2023		
As at 31.03.2023	411,824	411,824
	411,824	411,824
Charge for the year 2024		
As at 31.03.2024	1,252,884	1,252,884
	1,664,708	1,664,708
Net Book Value :		
As at 31.03.2024	9,373,185	9,373,185
As at 31.03.2023	7,518,056	7,518,056

VERASCO FZE
SHARJAH - U.A.E.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

		31.03.2024 USD	31.03.2023 USD
8	**Inventories**		
	Diesel for generators *	16,548	30,347
		16,548	**30,347**
	** Non-trading inventories.*		
9	**Trade receivables**		
	Trade receivables	110,522,091	107,295,790
		110,522,091	**107,295,790**

Trade receivables are subject to a charge for the bank facilities granted to the Establishment (Note 17).

		31.03.2024 USD	31.03.2023 USD
10	**Cash and bank balances**		
	Cash on hand	-	-
	Current accounts with banks	1,630,582	836,928
		1,630,582	**836,928**
11	**Other current assets**		
	Prepaid expenses	150,511	92,464
	Deposits & Advances	188,611	122,267
	VAT receivable	-	1,443
		339,122	**216,174**
12	**Share capital**		
	Authorized, issued and paid-up capital		
	35 shares of AED 1,000 each.	**9,524**	**9,524**
	(USD 1 = AED 3.675)		
13	**Shareholder's current accounts**		
	Opening balance	56,243,528	56,243,528
	Net movement during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	**56,243,528**	**56,243,528**
14	**Long term deposit**		
	Long term deposit	70,000,000	-
		70,000,000	-

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

VERASCO FZE
SHARJAH - U.A.E.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

	31.03.2024 USD	31.03.2023 USD
15 Lease liability		
Opening balance	6,840,881	7,102,857
Addition	3,829,889	76,445
Add: Interest on lease liability (Note 23)	552,278	309,452
Less: Lease payment	(1,675,420)	(647,873)
Closing balance	**9,547,628**	**6,840,881**
Current portion	1,005,858	571,429
Non-current portion	8,541,770	6,269,452
	9,547,628	**6,840,881**

Lease liability represent the discounted value of future lease payments for the lease of lands from Hamriyah Free Zone Authority, Sharjah.

	31.03.2024 USD	31.03.2023 USD
16 Employee terminal benefits		
Opening balance	145,175	103,482
Add: provided during the year	44,938	91,950
Less: paid during the year	(12,576)	(50,257)
Closing balance	**177,537**	**145,175**
17 Bank borrowings		
Syndicate term loan	23,788,036	23,788,036
	23,788,036	**23,788,036**

** Bank Borrowings are under restructure.*

 # Bank Borrowings are secured by:

a) Charge on the Building, Plant & Machinery and Movable assets located at Plot - 1A-08,

b) Corporate Guarantee of:

1. Veritas (India) Limited to the extent of USD 50 million.

2. Hazal Middle East FZE

3. Veritas International FZE

c) Personal Guarantee of Mr. Nitin Kumar Didwania.

d) Subordination of Shareholder loan and current account balances.

e) Pledge over Revenue collection and DSRA account.

f) Assignment of Insurance covering the assets and revenue.

VERASCO FZE
SHARJAH - U.A.E.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

	31.03.2024 USD	31.03.2023 USD
18 Trade payables		
Trade payable	55,311,927	138,183,760
Intercompany payables (Note 25)	122,382	-
	55,434,309	**138,183,760**
19 Other current liabilities		
Advance from tenants	4,082	4,082
Accruals & Provisions	151,415	63,265
Payable to contractor	-	6,744,757
VAT payable	111,492	-
	266,989	**6,812,104**
20 Revenue		
Sales	41,769,279	122,078,152
Rental income & others	22,618,766	16,095,184
	64,388,045	**138,173,336**
21 Cost of revenue		
Purchases	39,361,697	121,216,793
Direct expenses	1,772,822	1,553,888
Amortization on Right of use asset	1,252,884	411,824
Depreciation on Plant & machinery	3,703,823	3,693,703
	46,091,226	**126,876,208**
22 Expenses		
Salaries and benefits	1,226,296	722,713
General, administration and selling expenses	616,194	379,163
Repairs and maintenance	308,614	462,951
Insurance cost	741,272	550,567
Exchange rate difference	6	(49)
Transportation expenses	29,752	19,001
	2,922,134	**2,134,346**
23 Finance charges		
Finance cost	2,620,596	1,823,735
Interest on lease liability (Note 15)	552,278	309,452
Bank charges	1,229	7,385
	3,174,103	**2,140,572**

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

	31.03.2024 USD	31.03.2023 USD
24 Other income		
Misc. income	28,003	14,147
Other Income	6,723,475	-
	6,751,478	**14,147**

25 Related Party Transactions

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the company if the company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making that party's financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties comprise companies and entities under common ownership and/or common management and/or control and key management personnel.

The company enters into transactions with companies that all within the definition of a related party as contained in International Accounting Standard 24: Related Party Disclosures. The management consider such transactions to be in normal course of business and terms which correspond to those on normal arm's length transactions with third parties.

The nature of significant related party transactions and the amounts involved during the year are as under:

Fellow Subsidiary Company : Veritas International FZE

	31.03.2024 AED	31.03.2023 AED
Revenue	1,157,655	-
Purchase	292,250	-

The closing balances with related parties, as of the reporting date, are as follows:

Disclosed as amounts due to related party - Current:		
Intercompany payables (Note 18)	122,382	-
	122,382	-

26 Financial instruments: Credit, interest rate, liquidity and exchange rate risk exposures

The Establishment has exposure to the following financial risks from its use financial instruments:
a) Credit risk
b) Market risk
c) Liquidity risk

a) Credit risk

Financial assets, which potentially expose the Establishment to concentrations of credit risk comprise principally of trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances.

Trade and other receivables
There is no significant concentration of credit risk from receivables within or outside UAE and outside industry in which the company operate.

Bank balances
The Establishment's bank balance in current accounts is placed with a high credit quality financial institution.

b) Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk or other price risk, which will affect the Establishment's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments.

Interest rate risk
The Establishment's interest rate risk arises from floating rate bank borrowings. The interest rate risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

Exchange rate risk
The Establishment transacts almost all of its business and holds balances in US Dollars which is also the Establishment's reporting currency. There are certain transactions and assets and liabilities denominated in UAE Dirham. However, as the exchange rate of UAE Dirham is fixed to the US Dollar, there is no exposure to foreign exchange risk. The effects of the foreign currency fluctuations on transactions in currencies other than the reporting currency are not material.

c) Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Establishment will not be able to meet financial obligations as they fall due. The liquidity requirements are monitored on a regular basis by the owners and the management who ensure that sufficient funds are made available to the Establishment to meet any future commitments.

27 Financial instruments: Fair values
The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate the carrying values at the reporting date.

28 Contingent liability
There was no contingent liability of a significant amount outstanding as at the reporting date.

29 Comparative figures
Previous year's figures have been recast or regrouped wherever necessary to conform to the presentation adopted for the current year.

****

VERITAS GLOBAL PTE. LTD.
(Registration No. : 201010094Z)

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

VERITAS GLOBAL PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

C O N T E N T S

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors present their statement together with the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2024.

In the opinion of the directors, the financial statements as set out on pages 6 to 18 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2024, and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the financial year then ended and at the date of this statement, with the continued financial support from its holding company, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts when they fall due.

1. DIRECTORS

The directors of the company in office at the date of this statement are:

Pang Cheng Tin
Nitinkumar Deendayal Didwania

2. ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE BENEFITS BY MEANS OF THE ACQUISITION OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of the financial year nor at any time during the financial year did there subsist any arrangement whose object is to enable the directors of the company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares or debentures in the company or any other body corporate.

3. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

The directors of the company holding office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the share capital and debenture of the company and related corporation as recorded in the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the company under Section 164 of the Companies Act 1967 except as follows:

Name of directors and company in which interests are held	At beginning of the year	At end of the year
Ultimate holding company - Veritas (India) Limited (Ordinary shares)		
Nitinkumar Deendayal Didwania	9,250,000	-

VERITAS GLOBAL PTE. LTD.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

4. SHARE OPTIONS

(a) Options to take up unissued shares

During the financial year, no option to take up unissued shares of the company was granted.

(b) Options exercised

During the financial year, there were no shares of the company issued by virtue of the exercise of an option to take up unissued shares.

(c) Unissued shares under option

At the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares of the company under option.

5. AUDITORS

The auditors, Acuris Assurance PAC, have expressed their willingness to accept re-appointment.

THE DIRECTORS

....
Pang Cheng Tin

....
Nitinkumar Deendayal Didwania

Date : 07/05/2024

ACURIS ASSURANCE PAC

Chartered Accountants, Singapore
Audit Firm Number: 202243144G

77 High Street, #05-13,
High Street Plaza, Singapore 179433
Tel: +65 6980 8668, +65 9189 0903
Email: audit@acurisassurance.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

VERITAS GLOBAL PTE. LTD.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Veritas Global Pte. Ltd., which comprise the statement of financial position of the company as at 31 March 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the company for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, as set out on pages 6 to 18.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 (the "Act") and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore ("FRSs") so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as at 31 March 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing ("SSAs"). 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 Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority ("ACRA") *Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities* ("ACRA Code") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Matter

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2023, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements on 11 May 2023.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw your attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, the current liabilities of the company exceeded the current assets by US$38,446 (2023: US$32,863) and the company has capital deficiency of US$38,446 (2023: US$32,863). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that financial support will be available from the company's holding company as and when required. If the financial supports are not forthcoming, adjustments may have to be made to reflect the situation that assets may need to be realised other than in the amounts at which they are currently recorded in the statement of financial position. In addition, the company may have to provide for further liabilities that might arise. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

VERITAS GLOBAL PTE. LTD.

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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2.

Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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 and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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

The directors' responsibilities include overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Acuris Assurance PAC

Acuris Assurance PAC
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants
Singapore

Date : 07/05/2024

VERITAS GLOBAL PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		US$	US$
ASSET			
Current asset:			
Other receivables	5	4,591	4,587
Total current asset, representing total asset		4,591	4,587
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL DEFICIENCY			
Current liabilities:			
Trade payables	6	1,566	1,566
Other payables	7	41,471	35,884
Total current liabilities		43,037	37,450
Capital and reserves:			
Share capital	8	77	77
Retained earnings		(38,523)	(32,940)
Total capital deficiency		(38,446)	(32,863)
Total liabilities, net of capital deficiency		4,591	4,587

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		US$	US$
Other operating income	9	17	32
Other operating expenses		(5,600)	(5,911)
Loss before income tax	10	(5,583)	(5,879)
Income tax expense	11	-	-
Loss for the year		(5,583)	(5,879)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(5,583)	(5,879)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

VERITAS GLOBAL PTE. LTD.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	US$	US$	US$
Balance at 1 April 2022	77	(27,061)	(26,984)
Total comprehensive loss for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(5,879)	(5,879)
Balance at 31 March 2023	77	(32,940)	(32,863)
Total comprehensive loss for the year			
Loss for the year	-	(5,583)	(5,583)
Balance at 31 March 2024	77	(38,523)	(38,446)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

	2024	2023
	US$	US$
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Loss before income tax	(5,583)	(5,879)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	(5,583)	(5,879)
Other receivables	(4)	(97)
Other payables	5,587	5,976
Net cash from operating activities	-	-
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	-	-

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1. GENERAL

The company (Registration No. 201010094Z) is incorporated in Singapore with its principal place of business and registered office at 100 Tras Street #16-01 100 AM, Singapore 079027. The financial statements are expressed in United States dollars, which is the functional currency of the company.

The principal activities of the company are those of general wholesale trade including general importers and exporters and other holding companies. During the financial year, the company remains dormant.

The company is a subsidiary of Veritas International FZE, incorporated in United Arab Emirates, which is the company's immediate holding company. The ultimate holding company is Veritas (India) Limited, incorporated in India.

The financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 March 2024 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on the date of the Directors' statement.

The current liabilities of the company exceeded the current assets by US$38,446 (2023: US$32,863) and the company has capital deficiency of US$38,446 (2023: US$32,863). The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the assumption that financial support will be available from the company's holding company as and when required. If the financial supports are not forthcoming, adjustments may have to be made to reflect the situation that assets may need to be realised other than in the amounts at which they are currently recorded in the statement of financial position. In addition, the company may have to provide for further liabilities that might arise.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION - The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis and are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 and Singapore Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs").

2.2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS – In the current year, the company have applied all the new and revised FRS Accounting Standards that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 April 2023. Their adoption has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the following FRSs, INT FRSs and amendments to FRS that are relevant to the company were issued but not effective:

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024

- Amendments to FRS 1: *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*
- Amendments to FRS 116: *Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*
- Amendments to FRS 1: *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*
- Amendments to FRS 7 and FRS 107: Supplier Finance Arrangements

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025

- Amendments to FRS 21: *Lack of Exchangeability*

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

2.2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS (CONT'D)

Effective date is deferred indefinitely

- Amendments to FRS 110 and FRS 28: *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

Management anticipates that the adoption of the above FRSs, INT FRSs and amendments to FRS in future periods will not have a material impact on the financial statements of the company in the period of their initial adoption.

2.3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets.

2.3.1.1 Classification of financial assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost based on the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

The company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories. The basis of classification and subsequent measurement of the financial assets are further described in the respective notes.

Measurement category	**Criteria**	**Financial assets**
Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding ("SPPI")	Other receivables

ECL – Other receivables

Other receivables are considered to have low risk of default as they are not due for payment at the end of the reporting period and there has been no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, as the company has not identified any indications of adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change in the counterparty's ability to meet its repayment obligations. The loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL and is determined to be immaterial.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

2.3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

2.3.1.2 Impairment of financial assets

The company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") on other receivables. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial asset. The ECL incorporates forward-looking information and is a probability-weighted estimate of 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 company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Details about the company's credit risk management and impairment policies are disclosed in Note 4(c)(iii).

2.3.1.3 Derecognition of financial assets

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 transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

2.3.2 Financial liabilities and equity

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost include trade and other payables. These are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial liabilities, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 PROVISIONS - Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

2.4 PROVISIONS (CONT'D)

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.5 INCOME TAX - Income tax expense represents the sum of current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss.

Current tax

Current tax payable represents the amount expected to be paid to taxation authorities on taxable profit for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous periods. The amount of current tax payable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid that reflects the uncertainty related to income taxes.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting 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 is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised based on tax laws and rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax 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.

Offsetting

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and the company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. 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 they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

2.6 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS - The financial statements of the company are measured and presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (its functional currency).

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

2.6 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

Transactions in currencies other than the company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Nonmonetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated. Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

Management is of the opinion that there are no significant judgements made in applying accounting estimates and policies that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT

(a) Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	2024	2023
	US$	US$
Financial asset:		
Other receivables	2,146	2,146
Total financial asset at amortised cost	2,146	2,146
Financial liabilities:		
Trade payables	1,566	1,566
Other payables	41,471	35,884
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	43,037	37,450

(b) Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements, and similar agreements.

The company does not have any financial instruments which are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar netting agreements.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Financial risk management policies and objectives

The company's major financial instruments include other receivables and trade and other payables. The risks associated with these financial instruments include market risk (primarily being foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. The management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk refers to the risk that arises from the movements in the foreign currency exchange rate against United States dollars that will affect the company's financial results and its cash flows.

The company's foreign currency exposures arise mainly from the exchange rate movements of the Singapore dollars against the United States dollars.

At the end of the reporting period, the carrying amounts of monetary liabilities denominated in currency other than the company's functional currency are as follows:

	Liabilities	
	2024	2023
	US$	US$
Singapore dollars	41,471	35,884

The following table details the sensitivity to a 2% increase and decrease in the relevant foreign currencies against the functional currency of the company. 2% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 2% change in foreign currency rates.

If the relevant foreign currency strengthens by 2% against the Singapore dollars, profit before income tax will decrease by:

	2024	2023
	US$	US$
Singapore dollars	(829)	(717)

The opposite applies if the relevant foreign currency weakens by 10% against the functional currency of the company.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk as the year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the year.

ii) Interest rate risk

The company has minimal exposure to interest rate risk as it does not have significant interest bearing financial assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period. As such, no sensitivity analysis is prepared.

4. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Financial risk management policies and objectives (cont'd)

iii) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparties will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the company.

The company has adopted procedures in extending credit terms to customers and in monitoring its credit risk. The company only grants credit to creditworthy counterparties. Deposits are considered to be low risk and the loss allowance is determined at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

iv) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycle. The company's operations are financed mainly through equity and financial supports from its holding company.

All financial liabilities in 2023 and 2024 are repayable on demand or due within 1 year from the end of the reporting period, and are non-interest bearing.

v) Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

The carrying amounts of other receivables and trade and other payables approximate their respective fair values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

(d) Capital risk management policies and objectives

The company reviews its capital structure at least annually to ensure that the company will be able to continue as a going concern. The capital structure of the company comprises only of share capital and retained earnings. The company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2023.

Management reviews the capital structure on an annual basis to balance its overall capital structure through the issue of new capital and distribution of dividend.

The company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 2023.

5. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024	2023
	US$	US$
Prepayments	2,445	2,441
Deposits	2,146	2,146
	4,591	4,587

6. TRADE PAYABLES

	2024	2023
	US$	US$
Third parties	1,566	1,566

The average credit period on purchases of goods is 180 days (2023: 180 days). No interest is charged on the outstanding balance.

7. OTHER PAYABLES

	2024	2023
	US$	US$
Accrued expenses	2,259	2,625
Other payables	39,212	33,259
	41,471	35,884

The company's other payables that are not denominated in the functional currency are as follows:

	2024	2023
	US$	US$
Singapore dollars	41,471	35,884

8. SHARE CAPITAL

	2024	2023	2024	2023
	Number of ordinary shares		US$	US$
Issued and fully paid:				
At the beginning and end of the year	100	100	77	77

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have no par value, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends as and when declared by the company.

9. OTHER OPERATING INCOME

	2024	2023
	US$	US$
Net foreign exchange gains	17	32

10. LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX

Loss before income tax includes the following credits:

	2024	2023
	US$	US$
Net foreign exchange gains	(17)	(32)

11. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	2024	2023
	US$	US$
Current	-	-
Total income tax expense	-	-

Domestic income tax is calculated at 17% (2023: 17%) of the estimated assessable loss for the year.

The total charge for the year can be reconciled to the accounting loss as follows:

	2024	2023
	US$	US$
Loss before income tax	(5,583)	(5,879)
Income tax benefit calculated at 17% (2023: 17%)	(949)	(999)
Non-allowable items	949	999
Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss	-	-

Subject to the agreement by the tax authorities, at the end of the reporting period, the company has unutilised tax losses of US$4,469 (2023: US$4,469) available for offset against future profits. Unutilised tax losses may be carried forward indefinitely subject to the conditions imposed by law including the retention of majority shareholders as defined.

Unutilised tax benefits arising from these unabsorbed tax losses have not been recognised as there is no reasonable certainty of their realisation in future years.

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE

DUBAI- U.A.E.

Financial Statements & Auditor's Report
for the year ended 31 March 2024

<u>Registered Address:</u>

FZJOBB1102, Jebel Ali,
Dubai - U.A.E.

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE

DUBAI – U.A.E.

INDEX

CONTENTES

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE

*** DIRECTORS' REPORT ***

The directors submits their report and accounts for the year ended 31 March 2024. We approve the separate financial statements and confirm that we are responsible for these, including selecting the accounting policies and making the judgments underlying them. We confirm that we have made available all relevant accounting records and information for their compilation.

	31.03.2024 USD	31.03.2023 USD
Results		
Revenue	373,008,492	102,558,990
Gross profit	4,862,340	4,736,659
Net profit	3,398,139	4,609,102

Business activities

The licensed activities of the establishment are General trading (including import, export, petrochemicals, petroleum products and metal ores.)

Events since the end of the year

There are no significant events since the end of the reporting date.

Capital

The authorized, issued and paid up capital of the Establishment is USD 4,353,742/- (AED 16,000,000/- converted to USD 1 = AED 3.675).

Shareholder and it's interest

The shareholder and it's interest in the share capital of the Establishment as at 31 March 2024 were as follows:

Name	Incorporated in	% of Holding	No. of Shares*	Amount USD
Veritas (India) Limited	India	100%	16	4,353,742
		100%	**16**	**4,353,742**

**face value AED 1,000,000 each. (Converted to AED 3.675 / USD 1)*

Independent Auditor

NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS were appointed as an independent auditor for the year ended 31 March 2024.

For VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE
For and on behalf of the Management

Authorized Signatory

Date: 09 May 2024

فيريتاس انترناشيونال م.م.ح
Jebel Ali Free Zone
Dubai - UAE
Veritas International FZE

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders of

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE
Jebel Ali Free Zone, Sharjah – U.A.E.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE** (the "Company"), which comprises of the statement of financial position as at **31 March 2024**, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and explanatory notes.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at **31 March 2024** and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). 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 International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged With Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Continued...

إن بي إن لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

Mob: +971 56 2236775, Tel.: +971 4 3553676
Dubai Algarhoud - Algarhoud Star Building- 3 Floor 305, Front of HMS Algarhoud Hospital,
P.O.Box: 14945, Dubai, U.A.E.
Email : naser@nbnauditing.ae | nasser.ahmed20200@gmail.com

إن بي إن
لمراجعة الحسابات
NBN
AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS
محاسبون قانونيون ومستشارون
Chartered Accountants & Consultants

Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders of

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued…)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with Those Charged with Governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We further confirm that we have obtained all information and explanations necessary for our audit and those proper financial records have been maintained by the company in accordance with the Jebel Ali Free Zone Authority, Dubai. To the best of our knowledge and belief no violations of said regulations have occurred which would have had a material effect on the business of the company or on its financial position.

For NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS
Chartered Accountants

ناصر

Mr. Nasser Sayed Ahmed
Reg. No. 817951
Ministry of Economy (Audit Division)
Dubai – U.A.E.

إن بي إن لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

Date: 09 May 2024

Mob: +971 56 2236775, Tel.: +971 4 3553676
Dubai Algarhoud - Algarhoud Star Building - 3 Floor 305, Front of HMS Algarhoud Hospital
P.O.Box: 14945, Dubai, U.A.E
Email : naser@nbnauditing.ae | nasser.ahmed20200@gmail.com

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE
DUBAI - U.A.E.

Statement of Financial Position as on 31 March 2024

	Notes	**31.03.2024** *USD*	**31.03.2023** *USD*
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets:			
Right-of-use asset	6	19,958	39,916
Investment in a subsidiary	7	74	74
Total Non-Current Assets		**20,032**	**39,990**
Current Assets:			
Inventories	8	136,026	-
Trade receivables	9	86,950,813	88,024,951
Cash and bank balances	10	469,727	312
Other current assets	11	177,399	3,700
Total Current Assets		**87,733,966**	**88,028,963**
Total Assets		**87,753,998**	**88,068,953**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity:			
Share capital	12	4,353,742	4,353,742
Retained earnings		81,406,718	78,008,579
Shareholder's loan accounts	13	1,860,308	1,807,808
Total Equity		**87,620,768**	**84,170,129**
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Lease liability	14	8,363	23,293
Employee terminal benefits	15	15,500	13,694
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**23,863**	**36,987**
Current Liabilities:			
Lease liability	14	15,138	15,528
Trade payables	16	18,660	3,846,309
Othe current liabilities	17	75,569	-
Total Current Liabilities		**109,367**	**3,861,837**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**87,753,998**	**88,068,953**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the Auditor is set out on page 1 - 2.

For VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE

Authorized Signatory

Veritas International FZE
Jebel Ali Free Zone
Dubai - UAE

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE
DUBAI - U.A.E.

Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	**31.03.2024** *USD*	**31.03.2023** *USD*
Revenue	18	373,008,492	102,558,990
Less: Cost of revenue	19	(368,146,152)	(97,822,331)
Gross profit		**4,862,340**	**4,736,659**
Less:			
Expenses	20	1,094,269	56,669
Depreciation	6	19,958	17,430
Finance charges	21	349,974	53,458
		1,464,201	127,557
Add: Other income		-	-
Net profit for the year		**3,398,139**	**4,609,102**
Comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year		**3,398,139**	**4,609,102**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.
The report of the Auditor is set out on page 1 - 2.

For VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE

Authorized Signatory

فيريتاس انترناشيونال م.م.ح
Jebel Ali Free Zone
Dubai - UAE
Veritas International FZE

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE
DUBAI - U.A.E.

Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Share capital USD	Retained earnings USD	Shareholder's loan accounts USD	Total USD
As at 1 April 2022	4,353,742	73,399,477	1,755,308	79,508,527
Net movements of the year		-	52,500	52,500
Net profit for the year	-	4,609,102	-	4,609,102
Dividend paid		-	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	4,353,742	78,008,579	1,807,808	84,170,129
Net profit for the year	-	3,398,139	52,500	3,450,639
As at 31 March 2024	4,353,742	81,406,718	1,860,308	87,620,768

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE
DUBAI - U.A.E.

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	31.03.2024 USD	31.03.2022 USD
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Net profit for the year		3,398,139	4,609,102
Adjustment:-			
Depreciation on right of use asset		19,958	17,430
Provision for employee terminal benefits	15	1,806	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		**3,419,903**	**4,626,532**
(Increase) / decrease in inventories		(136,026)	-
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables		1,074,138	9,043,049
(Increase) / decrease in other current assets		(173,699)	1,939
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables		(3,827,649)	(13,706,692)
Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities		75,569	440
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	(A)	**432,235**	**(34,732)**
Cash flow from investing activities:			
(Increase) / decrease in right of use assets	6	-	6,319
(Increase) in due from other	6	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(B)	**-**	**6,319**
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Increase / (decrease) in lease liability	14	(15,320)	(25,068)
Net changes in shareholde's loan account		52,500	52,500
Net cash flow (used in)/from financing activities	(C)	**37,180**	**27,432**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	**469,415**	**(981)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		312	1,293
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year.		**469,727**	**312**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE
DUBAI - U.A.E.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

1 Legal status and business activity

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE, (the Establishment) is a Free Zone Establishment with Limited Liability, registered with the Jebel Ali Free Zone Authority, Dubai - U.A.E. The Establishment operates under trading license no. 133949 dated 11 September 2012.

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE - HAMRIYAH FREE ZONE BRANCH, (the Branch) is a Branch of Free Zone Company, registered with the Hamriyah Free Zone Authority - Sharjah. The Branch operates under license no. 25716 dated 31 January 2023.

The registered address of the Establishment is located at FZJOBB1102, Jebel Ali, Dubai - U.A.E.

The Establishment is wholly owned by Veritas (India) Limited ("the Parent Company", the Company incorporated in India). The affairs of the Establishment are managed by locally appointed manager.

The licensed activities of the establishment are General trading (including import, export, petrochemicals, petroleum products and metal ores.)

2 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued or adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the applicable requirements of the Concerned Authority.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value as described in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of assets.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in United States Dollars (USD), which in the opinion of the management is the most appropriate presentation currency in view of the global acceptance of the currency. U.A.E. Dirham is currently pegged to USD and there are no differences on translation from functional to presentation currency.

3 Adoption of new and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

a) New and revised International Financial Reporting Standards

The following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), amendments and interpretations issued by IASB that became effective for the current reporting period:

• IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts;
• Amendments to IFRS 3 - Definition of a Business;
• Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8);
• Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS standards;
• Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12);
• Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9 (Amendments to IFRS 4);
• International Tax Reform- Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12).

These amendments had no material impact on the financial statements of the company for the current and prior years but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

b) International Financial Reporting Standards issued but not effective

The following new standards / amendments to standards which were issued up to 31 March 2024 and are not yet effective for the year ended 31 March 2024 have not been applied while preparing these financial statements. The Establishment does not expect that the adoption of these standards / amendments will have a material impact on its financial statements:

Amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (effective date not yet decided).

Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16) (effective from 1 January 2024).

Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1) (effective from 1 January 2024).

IFRS S1 General requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information (effective 1 January 2024, subject to adoption by jurisdiction).

IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures (effective 1 January 2024, subject to adoption by jurisdiction).

Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21) (effective from 1 January 2025).

The Establishment has not early adopted any other standard, amendment or interpretation that has been issued but is not yet effective.

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE
DUBAI - U.A.E.

4 Significant accounting policies

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). The significant accounting policies adopted, are as follows:

a) Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is provided consistently on a Straight Line basis so as to write off the cost of Fixed Asset over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation on additions is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the month of additions and on deletion up to the month of deletion of the asset.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are recognized within 'other operating income/expenses' in profit or loss.

b) Right-of-use assets

The right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liabilities adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct cost incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets are subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use of asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant, and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use assets are periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liabilities.

c) Inventories

Raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on a first in first out' basis. Cost comprises of direct materials and delivery costs, direct labour, import duties and other taxes, an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure based on normal operating capacity, and, where applicable, transfers from cash flow hedging reserves in equity. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts received or receivable.

d) Financial instruments

Initial Recognition and Measurement

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable in relation to financial assets and financial liabilities, other than those carried at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified as follows:

• Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

• Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)

• Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)

• Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Loans and receivables

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Subsequent to the initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment.

Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of comprehensive income when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, and through the amortization process.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

Changes in fair value on liabilities are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income.

Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

e) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are carried at the original invoice amount to the customers. An estimate is made for doubtful receivables based on a periodic review of all outstanding amounts. Bad debts are written off when identified.

f) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into US Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into US Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

Resulting gains or losses arising from the foreign currency transactions are taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

g) Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Financial asset together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Establishment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the financial assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to finance costs in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Establishment assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Establishment estimates the asset's recoverable amount.

Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash generating units exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. Such reversal is recognized in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

i) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Establishment has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period, using a rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

When some or all the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of receivable can be measured reliably.

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

j) Trade and other payable

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid for goods or services received, whether invoiced by the supplier or not.

k) Staff end of service benefits

The provision for staff terminal benefits is based on the liability that would arise if the employment of all staff were terminated at the balance sheet date and has been calculated in accordance with provisions of the U.A.E labour law.

l) Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements. They are disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. A contingent asset is not recognized in the financial statements but disclosed when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

m) Leases

A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership and the lease payments are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a straight line basis over the period of lease.

The Establishment as lessee

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

n) Revenue recognition

The licensed activities of the establishment are General trading (including import, export, petrochemicals, petroleum products and metal ores.)

Sales of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at a point in time when control of the goods has transferred to the customer. This is generally when the goods are delivered to the customers and have been accepted by the customers at their premises and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect customer's acceptance of the goods. Delivery occurs when the goods have been shipped to the specific location, the risks of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer or the company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied.

The amount of revenue is shown as net of discounts, returns, other similar obligations and VAT as per the performance obligations determined as per the provisions of the contracts with customers.

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement comprise of cash on hand, bank balance in current accounts and deposits free of encumbrance with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of deposits and highly liquid investments with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of investment.

5 Use of estimates and judgment

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Judgments made in applying accounting policies

The significant judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

Impairment

At each reporting date, management conducts an assessment of property, plant, equipment and all financial assets to determine whether there are any indications that they may be impaired. In the absence of such indications, no further action is taken. If such indications do exist, an analysis of each asset is undertaken to determine its net recoverable amount and, if this is below its carrying amount, a provision is made. In the case of loans and receivables, if an amount is deemed irrecoverable, it is written off to income statement or, if previously a provision was made, it is written off against the provision. Reversals of provisions against loans and receivables are made to the extent of the related amounts being recovered.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty and assumptions at the reporting sheet date, that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are discussed below.

Inventory provision

Management regularly undertakes a review of the Establishment's inventory, in order to assess the likely realization proceeds, taking in account purchase and replacement prices, age, likely obsolescence, the rate at which goods are being sold and the physical damage. Based on the assessment assumptions are made as to the level of provisioning required.

P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE
DUBAI - U.A.E.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

Doubtful debt provisions

Management regularly undertakes a review of the amounts of loans and receivables owed to the company either from third parties or from related parties and assess the likelihood of non-recovery. Such assessment is based upon the age of the debts, historic recovery rates and assessed creditworthiness of the debtor. Based on the assessment assumptions are made as to the level of provisioning required.

Staff end-of-service gratuity

The Establishment computes the provision for the liability to staff end-of-service gratuity assuming that all employees were to leave as of the reporting date. The management is of the opinion that no significant difference would have arisen had the liability been calculated on an actuarial basis as salary inflation and discount rates are likely to have approximately equal and opposite affects.

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

6 Right-of-use assets

	Lease assets USD	Total USD
Cost:		
As at 01.04.2022	106,108	106,108
Addition	-	-
Reversal due to modification	(6,319)	(6,319)
As at 31.03.2023	**99,789**	**99,789**
Addition	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31.03.2024	**99,789**	**99,789**
Accumulated depreciation:		
As at 01.04.2022	42,443	42,443
Reversal due to modification	(2,528)	(2,528)
Charge for the year	19,958	19,958
As at 31.03.2023	**59,873**	**59,873**
Charge for the year	19,958	19,958
As at 31.03.2024	**79,831**	**79,831**
Net Book Value :		
As at 31.03.2024	**19,958**	**19,958**
As at 31.03.2023	**39,916**	**39,916**

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE
DUBAI - U.A.E.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

	31.03.2024 USD	31.03.2023 USD
7 Investment in a subsidiary		
Investment in Veritas Global Pte. Singapore	74	74
	74	74

** Investment in a subsidiary represents investment in shares of Veritas Global Pte Singapore, a company, registered in Singapore.*

	31.03.2024 USD	31.03.2023 USD
8 Inventories		
Inventories	136,026	-
	136,026	-
9 Receivables		
Trade receivables	86,815,841	88,024,951
Related party receivables (Note 22)	134,972	-
	86,950,813	88,024,951
10 Cash and bank balances		
Cash on hand	8,133	312
Current accounts with banks	461,594	-
	469,727	312
11 Other current assets		
Prepaid expenses	3,402	-
Deposits	31,052	3,700
VAT credit	37,084	-
Advance to suppliers	53,767	-
Other Advances	52,093	-
	177,399	3,700
12 Share capital		
Authorized, issued and paid-up capital 16 shares of AED 1,000,000/- each. (USD 1 = AED 3.675)	4,353,742	4,353,742
13 Shareholder's loan accounts		
Opening balance	1,807,808	1,755,308
Interest	52,500	52,500
Net movement during the year	-	-
Closing balance	1,860,308	1,807,808

P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE
DUBAI - U.A.E.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

		31.03.2024 USD	31.03.2023 USD
14	**Lease liability**		
	Movement in the lease liabilities during the year is as follows:		
	Opening balance	38,821	63,889
	Add: Interest on lease liability (Note 21)	1,672	1,089
	Less: Lease payment	(16,992)	(26,157)
	Closing balance	**23,501**	**38,821**
	Lease liabilities:		
	Current portion	15,138	15,528
	Non-current portion	8,363	23,293
		23,501	**38,821**

Lease liability represent the discounted value of future lease payments for the lease of land from Jebel Ali Free Zone Authority, Dubai.

		31.03.2024 USD	31.03.2023 USD
15	**Employee terminal benefits**		
	Opening balance	13,694	11,893
	Add: provided during the year	1,806	1,801
	Less: paid during the year	-	-
	Closing balance	**15,500**	**13,694**
16	**Trade payables**		
	Trade payable	18,660	3,846,309
		18,660	**3,846,309**
17	**Other current liabilities**		
	Advance from Suppliers	74549	
	Accruals and provisions	1,020	-
		75,569	**-**
18	**Revenue**		
	Sales	373,008,492	102,558,990
		373,008,492	**102,558,990**
19	**Cost of revenue**		
	Opening inventories	-	-
	Purchases and direct expenses	368,282,179	97,822,331
	Less: closing inventories	(136,026)	-
		368,146,152	**97,822,331**

VERITAS INTERNATIONAL FZE
DUBAI - U.A.E.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

	31.03.2024 USD	31.03.2023 USD
20 Expenses		
Salaries and benefits	367,161	37,816
Selling and distribution charges	264,513	-
Printing and stationery expenses	28	963
Postage and courier charges	2,229	1,137
Insurance cost	10,647	833
License, professional and other legal charges	9,274	4,062
Conveyance expenses	12,554	1,119
General & Admin expenses	427,862	10,739
	1,094,269	**56,669**
21 Finance charges		
Interest on lease liability (Note 14)	1,672	1,089
Finance and bank charges	348,302	52,369
	349,974	**53,458**

22 Related Party Transactions

For the purpose of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the company if the company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making that party's financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties comprise companies and entities under common ownership and/or common management and/or control and key management personnel.

The company enters into transactions with companies that all within the definition of a related party as contained in International Accounting Standard 24: Related Party Disclosures. The management consider such transactions to be in normal course of business and terms which correspond to those on normal arm's length transactions with third parties.

The nature of significant related party transactions and the amounts involved during the year are as under:

Name of the related parties
Verasco FZE : Fellow Subsidiary Company
Wilson Corporation FZE - related party under common control

	31.03.2024 AED	31.03.2023 AED
Purchases	1,157,655	-
Sales	297,250	-

P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

The closing balances with related parties, as of the reporting date, are as follows:

	31.03.2024 AED	31.03.2023 AED
Related party receivables (Note 9):		
Wilson Corporation FZE	12,590	-
Verasco FZE	122,382	-
	134,972	-

23 Financial instruments: Credit, interest rate, liquidity and exchange rate risk exposures

The Establishment has exposure to the following financial risks from its use financial instruments:
a) Credit risk
b) Market risk
c) Liquidity risk

a) Credit risk

Financial assets, which potentially expose the Establishment to concentrations of credit risk comprise principally of trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances.

Trade and other receivables

There is no significant concentration of credit risk from receivables within or outside UAE and outside industry in which the company operate.

Bank balances

The Establishment's bank balance in current accounts is placed with a high credit quality financial institution.

b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk or other price risk, which will affect the Establishment's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments.

Interest rate risk

The Establishment's interest rate risk arises from floating rate bank borrowings. The interest rate risk is managed by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

Exchange rate risk

The Establishment transacts almost all of its business and holds balances in US Dollars which is also the Establishment's reporting currency. There are certain transactions and assets and liabilities denominated in UAE Dirham. However, as the exchange rate of UAE Dirham is fixed to the US Dollar, there is no exposure to foreign exchange risk. The effects of the foreign currency fluctuations on transactions in currencies other than the reporting currency are not material.

P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Establishment will not be able to meet financial obligations as they fall due. The liquidity requirements are monitored on a regular basis by the owners and the management who ensure that sufficient funds are made available to the Establishment to meet any future commitments.

24 Financial instruments: Fair values

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate the carrying values at the reporting date.

25 Contingent liability

There was no contingent liability of a significant amount outstanding as at the reporting date.

26 Comparative figures

Previous year's figures have been recast or regrouped wherever necessary to conform to the presentation adopted for the current year.

****

ان بي ان لمراجعة الحسابات
P.O.BOX :14945
DUBAI - U.A.E.
NBN AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS