V.K. Beswal & Associates
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
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Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **SHARDA BENELUX BVBA**, which comprises the statement of financial position for the year ending 31.12.2020, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **SHARDA BENELUX BVBA** for the year ending 31.12.2020 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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

Kunal Vinodkumar Beswal
Digitally signed by Kunal Vinodkumar Beswal

KUNAL V. BESWAL
PARTNER
M.NO.131054
PLACE : MUMBAI
DATED: 05.05.2021

UDIN: 21131054AAABMZ7574

SHARDA BENELUX BVBA

Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2020

	Notes	31-Dec-20 US $	31-Dec-19 US $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash & bank balances	3	66	80
Other current assets	4	3,053	-
Total assets		**3,119**	**80**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	5	8,829	8,829
Other equity	6	(8,560)	(12,586)
Total equity		**269**	**(3,757)**
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	7	2,426	1,722
Trade Payables	8	424	2,115
Total current liabilities		**2,850**	**3,837**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,119**	**80**

For Sharda Benelux BVBA

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VILASRAI

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R.V. Bubna
Director

SHARDA BENELUX BVBA

Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the year ended December 31, 2020

	Notes	*Year ended 31-Dec-20 US $*	*Year ended 31-Dec-19 US $*
Revenue			
Other Income	9	4,621	-
Revenue from operations		4,621	-
Administration expenses	10	397	389
Other expenses	11	138	333
Profit /(Loss) from operations		**4,086**	**(722)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Foreign currency translation difference		(60)	(333)
Total Other Comprehensive Income		**(60)**	**(333)**
Total comprehensive income		**4,026**	**(1,055)**
Basic and diluted		**41**	**(7)**

For Sharda Benelux BVBA

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R.V. Bubna
Director

SHARDA BENELUX BVBA

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the year ended December 31, 2020

	Share capital	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings	*Total*
	US $	US $	US $	US $
As at January 01,2019	**8,829**	**224**	**(11,755)**	**(2,702)**
Net profit for the year	-		(722)	(722)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		(333)		(333)
As at December 31,2019	**8,829**	**(109)**	**(12,477)**	**(3,757)**
Net profit for the year	-		4,086	4,086
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		(60)		(60)
As at December 31,2020	**8,829**	**(169)**	**(8,391)**	**269**

The shareholder as at 31/12/2020 and its interest as of that date in share capital of the company are as follows:

Name of Shareholder	Incorporate in Country	No. of Shares	Amount in Euro	Amount in USD
Sharda International DMCC	UAE	100	6,200	8,829

For Sharda Benelux BVBA

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R.V. Bubna
Director

SHARDA BENELUX BVBA

Statement of Cash flows
for the year ended December 31, 2020

	Year ended 31-Dec-20 US $	***Year ended 31-Dec-19 US $***
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(Net) loss for the period	4,086	(722)
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs (net)	-	-
Operating loss before working capital changes	**4,086**	**(722)**
Other current assets	(3,053)	-
Net cash (used in) operating activities	**1,033**	**(722)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**-**	**-**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Finance costs paid	-	-
Proceeds from/(repayment of) short term borrowings	(987)	933
Net cash from financing activities	**(987)**	**933**
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents	**46**	**211**
Foreign currency translation difference	(60)	(333)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	**80**	**202**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**66**	**80**

For Sharda Benelux BVBA

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R.V. Bubna
Director

SHARDA BENELUX BVBA

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 December, 2020

1 Corporate information

Sharda Benelux was incorporated on 26.08.2009 in Belgium as a private company with limited liability.
The principal activity of the company is trading of chemicals.

2 Significant Accounting Policies, Accounting Judgements, Estimates And Assumptions:

Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued or adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and which are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and the applicable rules and regulations.

2.2. Basis of preparation and Presentation of Financial Statement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities:

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell 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.

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 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

Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the company is Euro. These financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD).
Transactions in foreign currency are recorded applying the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency remaining unsettled at the end of the year are translated at the closing rates prevailing on the Balance Sheet date. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transaction. Exchange differences arising as a result of the above are recognized as income or expenses in the statement of profit and loss. Exchange difference arising on the settlement of monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or expenses in the year in which they arise.

The results and financial position of foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:
- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of that balance sheet
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(b) Derivative financial instruments

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement
The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized 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. Fair value changes are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and are included in Foreign exchange (gain) / loss.

(c) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which is usually on shipment / dispatch / delivery.
Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for trade discounts, cash discounts, volume discounts, rebates, scheme allowances, incentives and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government. Accruals for discounts/incentives and returns are estimated (using the most likely method) based on accumulated experience and underlying schemes and agreements with customers. Due to the short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract.

Interest income

Interest income from financial assets is recognized when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial assets to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividends

Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Other Income

Other Income represents income earned from the activities incidental to the business and is recognised when the right to receive the income is established as per the terms of the contract.

(d) Taxation

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

Current tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

(e) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment and Depreciation

PPE are initially recognised at cost. The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price, including non-refundable duties and taxes net of any trade discounts and rebates. The cost of PPE includes taxes, duties, freight, interest on borrowings (borrowing cost) directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets and other incidental expenses which are required to bring the asset in the condition for its intended use. Subsequent to initial recognition, PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

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 Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss. Fully depreciated assets still in use are retained in the financial statements.

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation is provided after impairment, if any, using the straight-line method as per the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management, or at rates prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The Company has used the following rates to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment.

Asset class	Estimated useful life
Computers	3 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Motor cars	8 years
Leasehold improvements	6 years
Electrical installations	6 years

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

(g) Intangible assets and amortisation

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

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life are considered to modify the amortisation period, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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 or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Computer Software

Expenses on implementation of Computer Software are amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of four years.

Research and Development costs, Product Registration and Licences

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:
- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- It is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the Company has control over the asset

Cost of Product Registration generally comprise of costs incurred towards creating product dossiers, fees paid to registration consultants, application fees to the ministries, data compensation costs, data call-in costs and fees for task-force membership.
In situations where consideration for data compensation is under negotiation and is pending finalisation of contractual agreements, cost is determined on a best estimate basis by the management, and revised to actual amounts on conclusion of agreements.

Product Registration and Licence charges are amortised on a straight-line basis over a period of five years.

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.
During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

(h) Lease

As per the new IFRS 16, the distinction between operating and finance leases is eliminated for lessees, and a new lease asset (representing the right to use the leased item for the lease term) an lease liability (representing the obligation to pay rentals) are recognized for all leases.

The Company to initially recognize a right-of-use asset and lease liability based on the discounted payments required under the lease, taking into account the lease term as determined under the new standard.

(i) Inventories

Inventories include raw materials, traded goods and finished goods. Inventory is valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item to item basis.
Cost comprises the purchase price, costs of conversion and other related costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis as per individual location which is done on specific identification of batches. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs necessary to make the sales.
Obsolete, defective and unserviceable inventories are duly provided in the financials.

(j) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of 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. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss.
Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.
Provision in respect of loss contingencies relating to claims litigation, assessment, fines, penalties etc. are recognized when amount can be estimated reliably.

(k) Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements

A contingent asset is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contigent assets are disclosed in the financial statements.

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

(l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on 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.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank Overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(m) Earnings per share

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

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 is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

SHARDA BENELUX BVBA

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended December 31, 2020

3	**Cash & Cash Equivalents**	*31-Dec-20* *US $*	*31-Dec-19* *US $*
	Bank Balances in current accounts	66	80
		66	**80**

4	**Other Current Assets**	*31-Dec-20* *US $*	*31-Dec-19* *US $*
	Other Receivable	3,053	-
		3,053	**-**

5	**Share Capital**	*31-Dec-20* *US $*	*31-Dec-19* *US $*
	Issued and paid up		
	100 shares of Euros 62 each	8,829	8,829
		8,829	**8,829**

6	**Other equity**	*31-Dec-20* *US $*	*31-Dec-19* *US $*
	a) Foreign currency translation reserve		
	Opening balance	(109)	224
	Add: Gain/(loss) during the year	(60)	(333)
	Closing balance	**(169)**	**(109)**
	b) Accumulated profits		
	Opening balance	**(12,477)**	**(11,755)**
	Add: Profit/ (Loss) for the year	4,086	(722)
	Closing balance	**(8,391)**	**(12,477)**
	Total Reserves	**(8,560.00)**	**(12,586.00)**

7	**Borrowings**	*31-Dec-20* *US $*	*31-Dec-19* *US $*
	Sharda Europe BVBA	2,426	1,722
	Total	**2,426**	**1,722**

8	**Trade Payables**	*31-Dec-20* *US $*	*31-Dec-19* *US $*
	Creditors for Expenses	424	2,115
	Total	**424**	**2,115**

9	**Other Income**	*31-Dec-20* *US $*	*31-Dec-19* *US $*
	Other Income	4,621	-
	Total	**4,621**	**-**

10	**Administration expenses**	*31-Dec-20* *US $*	*31-Dec-19* *US $*
	Company Contribution	397	389
	Total	**397**	**389**

SHARDA BENELUX BVBA

Notes to the Financial Statements
for the year ended December 31, 2020

11	**Other expenses**	***30-Sep-20*** ***US $***	***31-Dec-19*** ***US $***
	Legal Publication & filings	-	215
	Bank charges	138	118
		138	**333**

12 Related party transactions

(a) Names of related parties and their relationship

Name of the Party	**Relationship**
Sharda Europe BVBA	Fellow subsidiary

(b) Transactions during the Period:

Particulars	**Year ended 31-Dec-20 US $**	**Year ended 31-Dec-19 US $**
Loan taken		
Sharda Europe BVBA	704	183
Outstanding balances		
Borrowings		
Sharda Europe BVBA	2,426	1,722

For Sharda Benelux BVBA

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pseudonym=2bac740c5f00dd782eb539d374ec698e
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R.V. Bubna
Director