

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **SHARDA EUROPE BVBA**, which comprises the statement of financial position for the year ending 31.03.2019, 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 with the 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 EUROPE BVBA** for the year ending 31.03.2019 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 V. BESWAL
PARTNER
M.NO.131054
PLACE : MUMBAI
DATE: 15.04.2019**

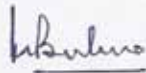


SHARDA EUROPE BVBA

Statement of Financial Position as at March 31, 2019

ASSETS	Notes	31-Mar-19 US \$	31-Mar-18 US \$
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and bank balances	3	908	528
Loan	4	1,508	1,559
Other Assets	5	1,120	1,068
Total assets		3,536	3,155
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Share capital	6	9,118	9,118
Other reserves	7	(8,481)	(14,955)
Total equity		637	(5,837)
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	2,899	8,992
Total current liabilities		2,899	8,992
Total equity and liabilities		3,536	3,155

FOR SHARDA EUROPE BVBA



DIRECTOR
R.V.BUBNA

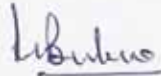


SHARDA EUROPE BVBA

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

	Notes	31-Mar-19 US \$	31-Mar-18 US \$
Revenue			
Cost of sales			
Revenue from operations			
Other income	9	9,050	15,995
Administrative expenses	10	(2,913)	(4,883)
Profit/(Loss) from operations		6,137	11,112
Net profit/(Loss) for the period		6,137	11,112
Other comprehensive income			
Foreign currency translation difference		337	(2,004)
Total other comprehensive income		6,474	9,108

FOR SHARDA EUROPE BVBA



DIRECTOR
R.V.BUBNA



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

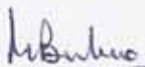
	Share Capital	Legal Reserve*	Accumulated profits	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total
	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$	US \$
As at 1st April, 2017	9,118	2,657	(29,829)	3,109	(14,945)
Net profit for the period	-	-	11,112	-	11,112
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(2,004)	(2,004)
Total comprehensive income			11,112	(2,004)	9,108
As at 31st March, 2018	9,118	2,657	(18,717)	1105	(5,837)
Net profit for the period	-	-	6,137	-	6,137
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	337	337
Total comprehensive income			6,137	337	6,474
As at 31st March, 2019	9,118	2,657	(12,580)	1,442	637

* As per the Belgium regulations , the term legal Reserves relates to the mandatory retainment of part of Firm's earnings (5% for Small firms and 3.5% for large firms) to a maximum of 10% of the share Capital of the Firm).

The Shareholder as at 31/03/2019 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 EUR	Amount in USD
M/S Siddhivinayak International Limited	United Arab Emirates	100	6,200	9,118

FOR SHARDA EUROPE BVBA



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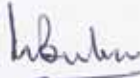


SHARDA EUROPE BVBA

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

	Year ended 31-Mar-19 US \$	Year ended 31-Mar-18 US \$
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit/(Loss) for the period	6,137	11,112
Operating profit/(Loss) before working capital changes	6,137	11,112
Changes in other current financial assets	(1)	(1,068)
Changes in trade payables	(6,093)	1,567
Net cash (used in) operating activities	43	11,611
Cash flows from investing activities		
Net cash (used in) investing activities	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of borrowings	-	(15,479)
Proceeds from repayment of loan given/(Loan given)	-	(232)
Net cash from financing activities	-	(15,711)
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents	43	(4,100)
Foreign currency translation difference	337	(2,004)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	528	6,632
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	908	528

FOR SHARDA EUROPE BVBA



DIRECTOR
R.V.BUBNA



1 Legal status

Sharda Europe BVBA was incorporated on 24.11.1997 in Belgium as a private company with limited liability.

b) The principal activity of the company is trading of Chemicals.

2 Basis of preparation

a) 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) for the purpose of consolidation with M/S Siddhivinayak International Limited.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of assets.

c) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the company is Euro (EUR). These financial statements are presented in United state Dollars(USD)

2(i) 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 fixed assets 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.

Impairment

Assessments of net recoverable amounts of fixed assets and all financial assets other than loans and receivables (see above) are based on assumptions regarding future cash flows expected to be received from the related assets.

At any time during the period under review the company did not have any fixed assets & Inventory.



2(ii) Adoption of new International Financial Reporting Standards

The following International Financial Reporting Standards, amendments thereto and interpretations that became effective for the current reporting period and which are applicable to the company are as follows:

- IFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers
- Amendments to IFRS

Their adoption has resulted in presentation and disclosure changes only.

Significant accounting policies:

a) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when, and only when, the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are de-recognized when, and only when, the contractual rights to receive cash flows expire or when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred. Financial liabilities are de-recognized when, and only when, they are extinguished, cancelled or expired.

Financial assets

Non derivative financial assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are recognized on the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognized initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement

The subsequent measurement of non-derivative financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

The company classifies non-derivative financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity financial assets, available-for-sale financial assets and loans and receivables.

Derivative financial instruments:

A derivative financial instrument is one with all three of the following characteristics:

Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (sometimes called the 'underlying');

It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors; and

It is settled at a future date.



Recognition and Measurement

Derivative Financial Instruments

The company enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in income statement immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in income statement depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognized as financial assets and a derivative with a negative fair value is recognized as financial liability.

b) 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 income statement when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, and through the amortization process.

c) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted into United States Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated into United States Dollars at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Resulting gain or loss is taken to the income statement.

d) Impairment

The carrying amounts of the assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of the asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses, if any, are recognized in the income statement.

e) Trade and other payables

Liabilities are recognized for amounts to be paid for goods or services received, whether invoiced by the supplier or not.

f) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the company 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.

g) Fair values

The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates with the same maturity.



h) Revenue recognition

Sales of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when control of the goods have been passed to the buyer. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at amount of consideration which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to the customer, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, volume rebates and cash discounts.

i) Borrowing costs

Finance expense comprises finance cost on bank borrowing and interest paid to a shareholder is recognized in statement of comprehensive income.

j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the cash flow statement comprise cash and cheques on hand, bank balance in current accounts, deposits free of encumbrance with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of deposit and highly liquid investments with a maturity date of three months or less from the date of investment.

k) Dividend:

Dividend is paid out of accumulated profits, when declared.



3 Cash and bank balances	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	<u>US \$</u>	<u>US \$</u>
Bank balances	908	528
	<u>908</u>	<u>528</u>
4 Loan	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	<u>US \$</u>	<u>US \$</u>
<u>Loan to related parties</u>		
Sharda Benelux	1,508	1,559
(Interest free Advance given)		
	<u>1,508</u>	<u>1,559</u>
5 Other assets	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	<u>US \$</u>	<u>US \$</u>
Tax credit	1,120	984
Other receivables	-	84
	<u>1,120</u>	<u>1,068</u>
6 Share capital	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	<u>US \$</u>	<u>US \$</u>
Authorised :		
100 shares of Euros 186 each	27,353	27,353
Issued and paid up		
100 shares of Euros 186 each, Euros 62 paid up	9,118	9,118
	<u>9,118</u>	<u>9,118</u>
7 Reserves	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	<u>US \$</u>	<u>US \$</u>
a) Legal Reserves		
Opening balance	2,657	2,657
Add: Transfer during the year	-	-
Closing balance	<u>2,657</u>	<u>2,657</u>
b) Foreign currency translation reserves		
Opening balance	1,105	3,109
Add: Profit for the period	337	(2,004)
Closing balance	<u>1,442</u>	<u>1,105</u>
c) Accumulated profits		
Opening balance	(18,717)	(29,829)
Add: Profit for the period	6,137	11,112
Closing balance	<u>(12,580)</u>	<u>(18,717)</u>
Total Reserves	<u>(8,481)</u>	<u>(14,955)</u>
8 Trade and other payables	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	<u>US \$</u>	<u>US \$</u>
Trade Payables	2,698	1,567
Other payables	201	7,425
	<u>2,899</u>	<u>8,992</u>



SHARDA EUROPE BVBA
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

9 Other Income	Year ended	Year ended
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	US \$	US \$
Income from custodian services	-	15,995
Sundry balances written back	9,050	-
	<u>9,050</u>	<u>15,995</u>

10 Administrative expenses	Year ended	Year ended
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	US \$	US \$
Legal Publication & filings	952	-
Audit and accounting fees	1,754	4,756
Bank charges	207	127
	<u>2,913</u>	<u>4,883</u>

11 Related party transactions

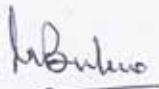
(a) Names of related parties and their relationship

Name of the Party	Relationship
Sharda Benelux BVBA	Fellow subsidiary

(b) Transactions during the year:

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31-Mar-19	31-Mar-18
	US \$	US \$
<u>Loan given</u>		
Sharda Benelux BVBA	92	-
<u>Outstanding balances</u>		
<u>Loan given</u>		
Sharda Benelux BVBA	1,508	1,559

FOR SHARDA EUROPE BVBA



DIRECTOR
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