# V.K. Beswal & Associates

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Rewa Chambers, 4th Floor, 31, New Marine Lines, Mumbai 400 020, Phone: +91(22) 4345 5656. Fax: 4345 5666

E-Mail: admin@vkbeswal.com


**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**TO THE MEMBERS OF SHARPAR S.A.**

**Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **SHARPAR S.A.** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31.12.2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the -Act-) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, (“Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31.12.2022 and its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

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

**Key Audit Matters**

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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 Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134 (5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143 (3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls 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 the management.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence. And to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key 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 Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31.12.2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31.12.2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
   f) Since the Company's turnover as per last audited financial statements is less than Rs.50 Crores and its borrowings from banks and financial institutions at any time during the year is less than Rs.25 Crores, the Company is exempted from getting an audit opinion with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls vide notification dated June 13, 2017.
   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197 (16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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

   i) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations (as applicable) on its financial positioning its standalone financial statements.

   ii) The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.

   iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, 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 (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

   (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

2) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020(the "Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11)of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

**For V.K.BESWAL & ASSOCIATES**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
ICAI Firm Regn No-101083W

Digitally signed by
KUNAL VINOD BESWAL

**CA Kunal Vinod Beswal**
[PARTNER]
M.NO. 131054
PLACE: MUMBAI

DATED: 19.04.2023
UDIN: 23131054BGUWWC4840

**ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of SHARPAR S.A. of even date)**

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

(a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing fall particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(b) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible Assets.

(c) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets Pursuant to the program, certain Property. Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(d) The company does have any immovable properties as on the date of the balance sheet, hence reporting to that extent is not applicable. Plant and Equipment are held the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date

(e) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.

(f) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at 31.12.2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) -The inventory of the company has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals

- In our opinion, and as informed by the management there is no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has maintained proper records of inventories.
- The coverage and procedures adopted by the management for the verification of the inventory is found to be appropriate.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. The Company has investments in, companies, firms, limited liability partnerships and has granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year if any/wherever applicable. The terms of these being made not prejudicial to the interest of the company and appropriate procedures are employed by the management wherever required. The repayment of principal wherever applicable are within stipulated time.

iv. The Company has given any loans or guarantees and complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, if any and wherever applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

(a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, as applicable to them in the respective country.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues, as applicable to them in the respective country in arrears as at 31.12.2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) Since there are no statutory dues outstanding which are disputed as on 31.12.2022, this point is not applicable.

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

ix. Please note as follows:

a. The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
b. The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
c. The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
d. The Company has not raised any funds on short/long term basis. Hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
e. On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
f. The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)()of the Order is not applicable.

x. Please note as under:

a. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer(including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a)of the Order is not applicable.
b. During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. Please note as under:

a. No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

b. No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT- 4 as prescribed under rule 11 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

c. We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures

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

xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures,

xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act. 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a),(b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. (a) The provision for contribution towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are not applicable to the company, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

**For V.K.BESWAL & ASSOCIATES**

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
ICAI Firm Regn No-101083W

Digitally signed by KUNAL VINOD BESWAL

**CA Kunal Vinod Beswal**
[PARTNER]
M.NO. 131054
PLACE: MUMBAI

DATED: 19.04.2023
UDIN: 23131054BGUWWC4840

**SHARPAR S.A.**

**Statement of Financial Position**
**As at December 31, 2022**

| | Notes | 31-Dec-22 US $ | 31-Dec-21 US $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | |
| Property,plant and equipment | 1 | - | - |
| **Total non-current assets** | | **-** | **-** |
| | | | |
| **Current assets** | | | |
| Bank balances | 2 | 6,488 | 6,732 |
| Other assets | 3 | 35,291 | 37,813 |
| **Total current assets** | | **41,779** | **44,545** |
| | | | |
| **Total assets** | | **41,779** | **44,545** |
| | | | |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| Share capital | 4 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Other reserves | 5 | 21,509 | 23,334 |
| | | | |
| **Total equity** | | **27,509** | **29,334** |
| | | | |
| **Liabiities** | | | |
| Other liabilities | 6 | 14,270 | 15,211 |
| **Total liabilities** | | **14,270** | **15,211** |
| | | | |
| **Total equity and liabilities** | | **41,779** | **44,545** |

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
**SHARPAR S.A.**

Digitally signed by RAMPRAKASH VILASRAI BUBNA
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Date: 2023.04.19 16:52:41 +05'30'

**R. V. Bubna**
**[SUBSTITUTE DIRECTOR]**
**Date : 19.04.2023**

**SHARPAR S.A.**

**Statement of Comprehensive Income**
**for the year ended Decemeber 31, 2022**

| | ***Notes*** | **Year ended 31-Dec-22 US $** | **Year ended 31-Dec-21 US $** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Other income | 7 | 9,495 | 11,798 |
| Foreign Exchange gain/ (loss) | | (51) | 111 |
| Administrative expenses | 8 | (8,045) | (10,037) |
| Other expenses | 9 | (1,188) | (1,488) |
| **Profit/Loss from operations** | | **211** | **384** |
| Income tax | | 82 | 113 |
| Prior Period Tax Expenses | | - | 145 |
| **Profit for the period** | | **129** | **126** |
| **Other comprehensive income** | | | |
| **Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:** | | | |
| Foreign currency translation difference | | (1,954) | 1 |
| **Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax** | | **(1,954)** | **1** |
| **Total other comprehensive income** | | **(1,825)** | **127** |
| **Earnings per share** | | | |
| Basic and diluted | 10 | 4.30 | 4.20 |

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
**SHARPAR S.A.**

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**R. V. Bubna**
**[SUBSTITUTE DIRECTOR]**
**Date :19.04.2023**

**SHARPAR S.A.**

**Statement of Cash flows**
**for the year ended Decemeber 31, 2022**

| | Year ended 31-Dec-22 *US $* | Year ended 31-Dec-21 *US $* |
|---|---|---|
| **Cash flows from operating activities** | | |
| Profit/(loss) for the period | 129 | 126 |
| Adjustments for: | | |
| Depreciation | - | - |
| **Movements in working capital:** | **129** | **126** |
| Changes in other assets | 2,522 | 490 |
| Changes in liabilities | (941) | 392 |
| **Net cash (used in) operating activities** | **1,710** | **1,008** |
| **Cash flows from investing activities** | | |
| Purchase of fixed assets | - | - |
| **Net cash (used in) investing activities** | **-** | **-** |
| **Cash flows from financing activities** | | |
| Finance costs paid | - | - |
| **Net cash from financing activities** | **-** | **-** |
| **Net changes in cash and cash equivalents** | **1,710** | **1,008** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 6,732 | 5,723 |
| Foreign currency translation difference | (1,954) | 1 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period** | **6,488** | **6,732** |

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
**SHARPAR S.A.**

Digitally signed by RAMPRAKASH VILASRAI BUBNA
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o=Personal, title=5011,
serialNumber=87a216501324105ac28556619d822cc05b4a96ba692
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cn=RAMPRAKASH VILASRAI BUBNA
Date: 2023.04.19 16:53:27 +05'30'

**R. V. Bubna**
**[SUBSTITUTE DIRECTOR]**
**Date : 19.04.2023**

**SHARPAR S.A.**

**Statement of Changes in Equity**
**for the year ended December 31, 2022**

| | Share Capital | Revaluation Reserves | Legal reserves | Foreign currency translation reserve | Retained earnings | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | US $ | US $ | US $ | US $ | US $ | US $ |
| **As at January 01,2021** | **6,000** | **4,317** | **1,466** | **(5,019)** | **22,443** | **29,207** |
| Net profit for the period | | | | | 126 | **126** |
| Other comprehensive income, net of tax | - | - | - | 1 | | **1** |
| Transfer to Reserves during the period | - | - | - | | - | **-** |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | | | | **1** | **126** | **127** |
| **As at December 31,2021** | **6,000** | **4,317** | **1,466** | **(5,018)** | **22,569** | **29,334** |
| Net profit for the period | | | | | 129 | **129** |
| Other comprehensive income, net of tax | - | - | - | (1,954) | | **(1,954)** |
| Transfer to Reserves during the period | - | - | - | | - | **-** |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year** | | | | **(1,954)** | **129** | **(1,825)** |
| **As at December 31,2022** | **6,000** | **4,317** | **1,466** | **(6,972)** | **22,698** | **27,509** |

The shareholders as at 31/12/2022 and its interest as of that date in share capital of the company are as follows:-

| Name of the Shareholder | Country of the incorporation | Number of shares | Amount in PYG | Amount in USD |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Siddhiviyanak International Limted | United Arab Emirates | 27 | 27,000,000 | 5,400 |
| Ashish Bubna | Not Applicable | 3 | 3,000,000 | 600 |

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
**SHARPAR S.A.**

Digitally signed by RAMPRAKASH VILASRAI BUBNA
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Date: 2023.04.19 16:53:46 +05'30'

**R. V. Bubna**
**[SUBSTITUTE DIRECTOR]**
**Date :19.04.2023**

**SHARPAR S.A.**

**Notes to financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2022**

**1 Corporate information**

Sharpar S.A. was incorporated on 30th December, 2004 in Paraguay.
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 Paraguayan Guarani (PYG). 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.

## 1 Property, Plant & Equipment

| Carrying amounts of: | 31/12/2022 | 31/12/2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Office furniture and fixtures | - | - |
| Computer equipment | - | - |
| Vehicles | - | - |
| Facilities | - | - |
| | **-** | **-** |

| Property,plant and equipment | *Office furniture and fixtures* | *Computer equipment* | *Vehicles* | *Facilities* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *US $* | *US $* | *US $* | *US $* | *US $* |
| **Cost** | | | | | |
| As at 01January, 2022 | 2,883 | 1,848 | 17,061 | 497 | 22,289 |
| Addition during the year | - | - | - | - | - |
| Revaluation | (192) | (124) | (1,138) | (33) | (1,487) |
| As at 31 December , 2022 | **2,691** | **1,724** | **15,923** | **464** | **20,802** |
| **Accumulated depreciation** | | | | | |
| As at 01January, 2022 | 2,883 | 1,848 | 17,061 | 497 | 22,289 |
| Charge for the period | - | - | - | - | - |
| Revaluation | (192) | (124) | (1,138) | (33) | (1,487) |
| As at 31 December , 2022 | **2,691** | **1,724** | **15,923** | **464** | **20,802** |
| **Net book value** | | | | | |
| As at 31 December, 2021 | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |
| As at 31 December , 2022 | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** |

**SHARPAR S.A.**

**Notes to Financial Statements**
**for the year ended December 31, 2022**

| 2 Cash and bank balances | As at 31-Dec-22 US $ | As at 31-Dec-21 US $ |
|---|---|---|
| Balances in bank | 6,488 | 6,732 |
| | **6,488** | **6,732** |

| 3 Other assets | As at 31-Dec-22 US $ | As at 31-Dec-21 US $ |
|---|---|---|
| VAT receivable | 35,199 | 37,714 |
| Deposit for rent | 92 | 99 |
| | **35,291** | **37,813** |

| 4 Share capital | As at 31-Dec-22 US $ | As at 31-Dec-21 US $ |
|---|---|---|
| **Authorised :** | | |
| 30 Shares of 1,000,000 Paraguayan Guaraní | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| **Issued and paid up** | | |
| 30 Shares of 1,000,000 Paraguayan Guaraní | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| | **6,000** | **6,000** |

| 5 Reserves | As at 31-Dec-22 US $ | As at 31-Dec-21 US $ |
|---|---|---|
| **a) Legal Reserves** | | |
| Opening balance | 1,466 | 1,466 |
| Add: Transfer during the year | - | - |
| Closing balance | **1,466** | **1,466** |
| **b) Revaluation reserve** | | |
| Opening balance | 4,317 | 4,317 |
| Add: Transfer during the year | - | - |
| Closing balance | **4,317** | **4,317** |
| **c) Foreign currency translation reserve** | | |
| Opening balance | (5,018) | (5,019) |
| Add: Gain/(loss) during the year | (1,954) | 1 |
| Closing balance | **(6,972)** | **(5,018)** |
| **d) Accumulated profits** | | |
| Opening balance | 22,569 | 22,443 |
| Add: Profit for the year | 129 | 126 |
| Less: Transfer to legal reserves | - | - |
| Closing balance | **22,698** | **22,569** |
| **Total Reserves** | **21,509** | **23,334** |

| 6 Other liabilities | As at 31-Dec-22 US $ | As at 31-Dec-21 US $ |
|---|---|---|
| Provision for tax | 82 | 113.00 |
| Other payable | 14,188 | 15,098 |
| | **14,270** | **15,211** |

**SHARPAR S.A.**

**Notes to Financial Statements**
**for the year ended December 31, 2022**

| 7 | **Other income** | **Year ended 31-Dec-22 US $** | **Year ended 31-Dec-21 US $** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Other income | 9,495 | 11,798 |
| | | **9,495** | **11,798** |

| 8 | **Administrative expenses** | **Year ended 31-Dec-22 US $** | **Year ended 31-Dec-21 US $** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Professional Fees | 1,904 | 2,138 |
| | Rent | 3,314 | 3,521 |
| | Communication expenses | 615 | 671 |
| | Other administrative expenses | 2,212 | 3,707 |
| | | **8,045** | **10,037** |

| 9 | **Other expenses** | **Year ended 31-Dec-22 US $** | **Year ended 31-Dec-21 US $** |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rates and taxes | 709 | 856 |
| | Repair & Maintenance | 13 | 14 |
| | Other expense | 22 | 498 |
| | Bank charges | 444 | 120 |
| | | **1,188** | **1,488** |

**10 Earnings per share (EPS)**

| **Particulars** | **Year ended 31-Dec-22 US $** | **Year ended 31-Dec-21 US $** |
|---|---|---|
| **Basic and diluted earning per share:** | | |
| Profit after taxation as per statement of profit and loss | 129 | 126 |
| Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding | 30 | 30 |
| Basic and diluted earning per share | 4.30 | 4.20 |
| Nominal Value of equity share (INR) | 200 | 200 |

**11 Related Party Transactions**
During the year, the company has not undertaken any related party transactions.

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
**SHARPAR S.A.**

Digitally signed by RAMPRAKASH VILASRAI BUBNA
DN: c=IN, postalCode=400050, st=MAHARASHTRA, l=MUMBAI, o=Personal, title=5011, serialNumber=87a216501324105ac28556619d822cc05b4a96ba692c8c34ad031c833a6bef60, pseudonym=501120220506160727546, 2.5.4.20=20a80ab733c0131779cb7f92ef508450e1c7e94b1870cde392de86394aec3795, email=RVB@SHARDAINTL.COM, cn=RAMPRAKASH VILASRAI BUBNA
Date: 2023.04.19 16:54:13 +05'30'

**R. V. Bubna**
**[SUBSTITUTE DIRECTOR]**
**Date : 19.04.2023**