

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO

THE MEMBERS OF

CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, (hereinafter referred to as "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 accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and its profits, other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise

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

Management's Responsibility for the 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of 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 are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

- (a) 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.
- (b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial



controls system with reference to Standalone Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

(d) 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.

(e) 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 the reasonably knowledgeable users 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

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

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

(c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone 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 specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

The Company has no Manager or Managing Director and has not paid any remuneration to its directors. Accordingly, comment on compliance of section 197 of the Act relating to managerial remuneration is not applicable.

(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, 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 litigation on its financial position in the standalone financial statement.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended March 31, 2021, for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There are no amounts due to be credited to Investor Education & Protection Fund in accordance with the provisions of Section 125 of the Companies At, 2013.

For ABD AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: W100145

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Devdatta Mainkar
Partner
Membership No.109795
Mumbai, May 13, 2021
UDIN: 21109795AAAADZ5585

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021.

Statement on Matters specified in paragraphs 3 & 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016:

I. FIXED ASSETS

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

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

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties owned by the Company are held in the name of the Company except in respect of immovable assets taken on lease (right-to-use assets). In respect of immovable properties taken on lease, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.

II. INVENTORY

The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. The Company has maintained proper records of inventory. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stock and the book records were not material.

III. LOANS TO PARTIES COVERED UNDER SECTION 189 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

The Company has not granted unsecured loans to any parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act as at March 31, 2021. Accordingly, provisions of this clause are not applicable to the Company.

IV. COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 185 AND 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, provisions of this clause are not applicable to the Company as the Company has not given any loans or made investments or given any guarantees and securities.

V. DEPOSITS ACCEPTED

According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits during the year ended March 31, 2021 and there are no deposits outstanding as at the beginning of the year. Accordingly, provisions of this clause are not applicable to the Company.

VI. COST RECORDS

As informed to us, the maintenance of Cost Records is not applicable in terms of rules provided under Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company.



VII. STATUTORY DUES

According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities, wherever applicable and there are no undisputed dues outstanding as at March 31, 2021, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Value added tax which has not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes.

VIII. REPAYMENT OF LOANS

As per the records of the Company, the Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

IX. RAISING OF MONEY

As per the records of the Company, the Company has not raised money through initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans, hence the provisions of this clause Order are not applicable.

X. FRAUD

During the course of our examination of the books of account and records of the Company, and according to the information and explanation given to us and representations made by the management, no material fraud by or on the Company, has been noticed or reported during the year.

XI. MANAGERIAL REMINERATION

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not required to provide for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act as there is no manager / managing director as prescribed under the Companies Act.

XII. NIDHI COMPANY

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company as prescribed under Section 406 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

XIII. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

XIV. PREFERENTIAL ALLOTMENT OF SHARES

According to the information and explanation given to us, during the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or issued fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.



XV. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS WITH THE DIRECTORS

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them. Hence, the provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable.

XVI. REGISTRATION UNDER THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1934

According to information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under (xvi) of the Order is not applicable.

**For ABD AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : W100145**

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**Devdatta Mainkar
Partner
Membership No.109795
Mumbai, May 13, 2021**

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in Para 2 (f) 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements of CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LIMITED ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the "Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For ABD AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : W100145

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Devdatta Mainkar
Partner
M.No.109795
Mumbai, May 13, 2021

CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LTD
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Note	(Rs. '000)	
		As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	4,371.13	1,140.62
Right-of-use assets	3	9,174.80	12,149.80
Capital work-in-progress	2	-	3,358.58
		13,545.93	16,649.00
Deferred tax assets (net)	28 (b)	3,023.55	3,709.82
Income tax assets	4	835.55	980.25
Other Non-Current Assets	5	260.00	-
Total Non-current Assets		17,665.02	21,339.07
Current Assets			
Inventories	6	6,086.11	4,180.31
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	25,604.06	23,470.50
Cash and cash equivalents	8	1,014.89	739.15
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equi	9	103.31	-
		26,722.26	24,209.66
Other current assets	10	1,386.04	1,477.40
Total Current Assets		34,194.41	29,867.37
TOTAL ASSETS		51,859.43	51,206.44
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	11	67,670.03	67,670.03
Other Equity	12	(28,743.12)	(31,528.16)
		38,926.91	36,141.87
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	3	7,216.39	10,127.97
Total Non-Current Liabilities		7,216.39	10,127.97
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	13		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		637.97	392.82
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		1,677.86	1,008.98
Lease liabilities	3	2,911.58	2,604.27
Other financial liabilities	14	388.38	772.01
		5,615.80	4,778.08
Other current liabilities	15	100.34	158.53
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-
Total Current Liabilities		5,716.13	4,936.61
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		51,859.43	51,206.45

Significant accounting policies 1

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

As per our report of even date
For ABD AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN W100145

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chemolution Chemicals Ltd.

Devdatt
a Suhas
Mainkar

Ashu

A.S.Dukane
Director

J.H. Ranade
Director



Devdatta Mainkar
Partner
M.No.109795
Mumbai, 13 May 2021



Mumbai, 13/05/2021

CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LTD.**Statement of Profit and Loss for the period nine months ended March 31, 2021**

Particulars	Note	(Rs.'000)	
		For the period ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue from operations	16	23,913.66	39,350.64
Other income	17	20.43	46.09
Total income (I+II)		23,934.09	39,396.73
Expenses			
Cost of material consumed	18	3,676.50	9,520.88
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work in progress	19	171.01	729.64
Employee benefits expense	20	1,426.94	1,285.54
Finance costs	21	1,331.14	1,755.96
Depreciation & amortization expense		3,175.61	2,913.26
Other expenses	22	10,543.62	11,612.77
Total Expenses		20,324.83	27,818.06
Profit before tax (III-IV)		3,609.26	11,578.67
Tax expense			
Current tax		137.95	-
Deferred tax		686.27	7,898.59
		824.22	7,898.59
Profit for the period from continuing operation (V-VI)		2,785.04	3,680.09

As per our report of even date
For ABD AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN W100145

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Devdatta Mainkar
Partner
M.No.109795
Mumbai, 13 May 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chemolution Chemicals Ltd.



A.S. Dukane
Director

J.H. Ranade
Director

Mumbai, 13/05/2021

CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LTD.**Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2021****a) Equity Share Capital****(Rs.'000)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	67,670.03	67,670.03
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting year	67,670.030	67,670.030

b) Other Equity**(Rs.'000)**

Particulars		
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings
Balance as at March 31, 2019	31,335.02	(66,543.26)
Profit for the Year	-	3,680.09
Balance as at March 31, 2020	31,335.02	(62,863.17)
Profit for the Year	-	2,785.04
Balance as at March 31, 2021	31,335.02	(60,078.13)

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

As per For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
For ABD AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN W100145

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Devdatta Mainkar
Partner
M.No.109795
Mumbai, 13 May 2021



Chemolution Chemicals Ltd.

A.S. Dukane
Director

J.H. Ranade
Director

Mumbai, 13/05/2021

CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LTD.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31,2021

(Rs.'000)

PARTICULARS	Period ended 31.03.2021	Period ended 31.03.2020
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Profit before taxation	3,609	11,579
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on Fixed Assets	3,175	2,913
Interest Expenses	1,331	1,756
Provision for non moving and slow moving inventory	-	1,414
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	8,116	17,662
Adjustments for:		
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	(1,906)	245
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(2,134)	(9,429)
(Increase) / Decrease in short term loans and advances	91	1,917
(Increase) / Decrease in long term loans and advances	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Non Financial Assets	(260)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Financial Assets	(103)	-
(Increase) / Decrease in trade payable	914	(2,741)
(Increase) / Decrease in other payable	11	(1,349)
Cash generated/(used) in Operations	4,729	6,305
Direct taxes paid net of refund	9	(4)
Net cash generated/(used) from operating activities	4,738	6,301
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(525)	(1,247)
Net cash generated/(used) in Investing Activities	(525)	(1,247)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from borrowings (Net of repayments)	-	(439)
Rent Paid	(3,901)	(3,575)
Interest Paid	(35)	(352)
Net cash generated/(used) from Financing Activities	(3,937)	(4,366)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalent	276	688
Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash in hand	-	-
Bank balances	739	51
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash in hand	-	-
Bank balances	1,015	739
	1,015	739

As per our report of even date
For ABD AND CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN W100145

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chemolution Chemicals Ltd.

Ashu

A.S.Dukane
Director

J.H. Ranade
Director

Devdatta Mainkar
Partner
M.No.109795
Mumbai, 13 May 2021

Mumbai, 13/05/2021

CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

Note 1:

A. Corporate Information

Chemolution Chemicals Limited ("the Company") is a public company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and domiciled in India having its registered office at WICEL, Plot No. F/11-12, WICEL, Opposite SEEPZ Main Gate, Central Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai – 400 093. The Company is engaged in dealing in speciality chemicals. It is also engaged in contract manufacturing / job work.

B. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 to be read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. The Company's Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020 comprises of the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to Financial Statements.

Current versus non-current classification:

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time taken between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of the classification of assets and liabilities into current and non-current.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee, which is the functional currency of the Company. All financial information has been rounded to the nearest thousands, unless otherwise indicated.

Basis of Measurement

The Ind AS Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using historical cost convention and on accrual method of accounting, except for certain financial assets and liabilities, including financial instruments which have been measured at fair value as described below and defined benefit plans which have been measured on the basis of actuarial valuation as required by relevant Ind ASs.

Key Accounting Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Continuous evaluation is done on the estimation and judgments based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively. Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, are included in the following notes:

- (i) Determination of the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.
- (ii) Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies, key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.
- (iii) Recognition of deferred tax assets.
- (iv) Fair value of financial instruments.

Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID -19 (COVID-19)

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 in the preparation of the financial statements including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company, has used internal and external sources of information on the expected future performance of the Company, its ability to meet its liabilities and in assessing the recoverability and carrying values of its assets. There is no material change in the internal control environment in the Company. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

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CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the financial instruments to be measured at fair values.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to measurement of fair values. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusions that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

C. Recent Accounting Developments

On March 24, 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification, amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. The amendments revise Division I, II and III of Schedule III and are applicable from April 1, 2021. Key amendments relating to Division II which relate to companies whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

a. Balance Sheet

- (i) Lease liabilities should be separately disclosed under the head 'financial liabilities', duly distinguished as current or non-current.
- (ii) Certain additional disclosures in the statement of changes in equity such as changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors and restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period.
- (iii) Specified format for disclosure of shareholding of promoters
- (iv) Specified format for ageing schedule of trade receivables, trade payables, capital work-in-progress and intangible asset under development.
- (v) If a company has not used funds for the specific purpose for which it was borrowed from banks and financial institutions, then disclosure of details of where it has been used.
- (vi) Specific disclosure under 'additional regulatory requirement' such as compliance with approved schemes of arrangements, compliance with number of layers of companies, title deeds of immovable property not held in name of company, loans and advances to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMP) and related parties, details of benami property held etc.

b. Statement of Profit and Loss

- (i) Additional disclosures relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of the standalone financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law

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C. Significant Accounting Policies

a. Property, Plant & Equipment

(i) Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment is initially measured at cost net of tax credit availed less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

When significant parts of Property, Plant and Equipment are required to be replaced, the Company derecognises the replaced part and recognises the new part with its own associated useful life and it is depreciated accordingly.

(ii) Depreciation

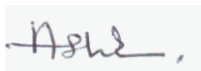
Depreciable amount for property, plant and equipment is the cost of property, plant and equipment less its estimated residual value.

Depreciation is provided on Straight Line Method over the estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 on pro rata basis. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on internal technical evaluation.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed by the management at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(iii) Disposal or Retirement

Property, plant and equipment are derecognised either on disposal or when no economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of occurrence.



CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

b. Capital Work In Progress

Capital work in progress includes the acquisition/commissioning cost of assets under expansion/acquisition and pending commissioning. Expenditure of revenue nature related to such acquisition/expansion is also treated as capital work in progress and capitalized along with the asset.

c. Intangible Assets

(i) Initial Recognition

Acquired Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition.

Internally generated intangible assets

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as expenses in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally generated intangible asset arising from development is recognised if, and only if, all of the following conditions have been met:

- a) It is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale.
- b) There is an intention to complete the asset.
- c) There is an ability to use or sell the asset.
- d) The asset will generate future economic benefits.
- e) Adequate resources are available to complete the development and to use or sell the asset.
- f) The expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development phase can be measured reliably.

Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognised, the development expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which it is incurred.

(ii) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the Straight-Line Method over their estimated useful lives, and is recognised in Statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition

An item of intangible asset is derecognised either on disposal or when no economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from disposal of intangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of intangible assets and recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of

d. Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that the assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss (if any).

If the recoverable amount of asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of an asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

e. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to financial asset of one entity and financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i. Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

(ii) Subsequent measurement and classification

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the financial assets are classified into three categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets

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CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(iii) Financial assets at amortised cost

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment, if any. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iv) Financial asset at Fair Value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI).

Interest income measured using the EIR method and impairment losses, if any are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(v) Financial asset at Fair Value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which are not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(vi) Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

(vii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies 'Simplified Approach' for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, deposits and bank balance
- Trade receivables

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

II. Financial Liabilities

(i) Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost.

(ii) Initial recognition and measurement

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

(iii) Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transactions costs. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

(iv) Derecognition

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

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III. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

f. Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs are computed on weighted average basis and are net of CENVAT/GST credits.

Raw materials, packing materials and stores: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to the present location and condition.

Finished Goods and Work in Progress: In case of manufactured inventories and work in progress, cost includes all costs of purchase, an appropriate share of production overheads based on the normal operating capacity and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to the present location and condition.

Net Realizable Value: Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

g. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank 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 statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents consists 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

h. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(ii) Contingent Liabilities

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

(iii) Contingent Assets

Contingent Assets are not recognised in the financial statements. Contingent Assets if any, are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

i. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. Revenue is disclosed net of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

(i) Sale of goods

- Revenue from the domestic sales is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

- Revenue from export sales are recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer, usually on the basis of dates of bill of lading, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and

(ii) Sale of services

Revenue is recognised from sale of services when the performance obligation is satisfied and the services are rendered in accordance with the terms of customer contracts.

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CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

(iii) Export incentives

Revenue from export incentives are accounted for on export of goods if the entitlements can be estimated with reasonable assurance and conditions precedent to claim are fulfilled.

(iv) Interest Income

- a) Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.
- b) Interest income on fixed deposits with banks is recognised on time basis.

(v) Dividend Income

Dividend income on investments is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

j. Employee Benefits

Liabilities for wages, salaries, bonus that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' service up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be incurred when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

k. Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the effective interest rate applicable to the respective borrowing.

Borrowing costs, allocated to qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset are capitalized upto the time all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time to get ready to its intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

l. Foreign currency transactions / translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rate of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and remaining unsettled at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing on the reporting date.

Non- monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

Exchange differences arising on settlement of transactions or translation of monetary assets and liabilities at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in the previous financial statements are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise except for exchange differences recognised as a part of qualifying assets.

m. Leases

The Company's lease assets primarily consist of land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease at the inception of the contract. Leases of assets (other than short term leases or leases for which the underlying asset is of low value) are recognised if the lease contract conveys the right to the Company to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. A contract conveys the right to control the used of an identified asset for a period of time, if throughout the period of lease, the Company has both of the following:

- a) The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset.
- b) The right to direct the use of the identified asset.

At the date of commencement of lease, the Company recognises a Right-Of-Use ("ROU") asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee except for leases for a term of twelve months or less (short term leases) and low value leases. For short term leases and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the the end of the lease term. The right-of-use asset are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments or if company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

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CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

n. Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income, in which case, the tax is also recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, respectively.

(i) Current Tax

Current tax is determined as the amount of tax payable or recoverable in respect of taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) is accounted as current tax when the Company is subjected to such provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. However, credit of such MAT paid is available when the Company is subject to tax as per normal provisions in the future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- b) Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are amounts of income taxes in future periods in respect of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, and unused tax credits to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of the deferred tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be recovered.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- a) The Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- b) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

MAT (Minimum Alternate Tax) credit is recognised as an asset only when, and to the extent, there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period and the said is created by way of credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as MAT credit entitlement. The Company reviews carrying amount of MAT credit at each at the reporting date and writes down the same to the extent that there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the period.

o. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year adjusted for the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares.

p. Dividend

The Company recognises a liability for any dividend declared but not distributed at the end of the reporting period, when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company on or before the end of the reporting period. As per Corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

q. Segment Reporting

Operating Segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) which is a single business segment in Fine Chemicals.

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CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021****2 (A). PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

INR (in 000)

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	
	As at April 1, 2020	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 1, 2020	Depreciation charge for the year	Depreciation on Deletions during the year	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 1, 2020
i) Tangible Assets										
Buildings & Shed	-	2,853.97		2,853.97		21.29		21.29	2,832.68	-
Plant & Machinery	1,543.49	577.15	-	2,120.64	402.87	178.86	-	581.73	1,538.91	1,140.62
Computers	5.00	-	-	5.00	5.00	-	-	5.00	-	-
ERP Hardware Cost	2.00	-	-	2.00	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	-
Total	1,550.49	3,431.12	-	4,981.61	409.87	200.15	-	610.02	4,371.59	1,140.62
ii) Capital Work- in- Progress									-	-

(A). PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

INR (in 000)

PARTICULARS	GROSS BLOCK				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	
	As at April 1, 2019	Additions during the year	Deletions during the year	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019	Depreciation charge for the year	Depreciation on Deletions during the year	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 1, 2019
i) Tangible Assets										
Plant & Machinery	1,543.49	-	-	1,543.49	217.11	185.76	-	402.87	1,140.62	1,326.38
Computers	5.00	-	-	5.00	5.00	-	-	5.00	-	-
ERP Hardware Cost	2.00	-	-	2.00	2.00	-	-	2.00	-	-
Total	1,550.49	-	-	1,550.49	224.11	185.76	-	409.87	1,140.62	1,326.38
ii) Capital Work- in- Progress									3,358.58	-

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CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LTD.

3 Right-of-Use Assets (ROUs) and Lease Liabilities

A Transition

Effective April 1, 2019, the company adopted Ind AS 116 and has applied the standard to all lease contract existing on April 1, 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. The comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 17.

On transition, the adoption of new standard resulted in recognition of ROU assets of Rs.14877.30 thousand and corresponding lease liability of Rs.14877.30 thousand.

B Changes in the carrying value of ROUs for the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Category of Asset		
	Land & Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Total
Balance as on April 1, 2020	7,476.80	4,673.00	12,149.80
Additions, pursuant to initial application of Standard	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-
Depreciation	1,831.00	1,144.00	2,975.00
Balance as on March 31, 2021	5,645.80	3,529.00	9,174.80

Particulars	Category of Asset		
	Land & Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Total
Balance as on April 1, 2019	-	-	-
Additions, pursuant to initial application of Standard	9,155.26	5,722.04	14,877.30
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-
Depreciation	1,678.46	1,049.04	2,727.50
Balance as on March 31, 2020	7,476.80	4,673.00	12,149.80

C Movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2021

Particulars	Category of Asset		
	Land & Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Total
Balance as on April 1, 2020	7,835.23	4,897.02	12,732.25
Additions, pursuant to initial application of Standard	-	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-
Finance cost incurred during the period	797.36	498.36	1,295.72
Payment of lease liabilities	2,400.00	1,500.00	3,900.00
Balance as on March 31, 2021	6,232.59	3,895.38	10,127.97

Movement in lease liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Category of Asset		
	Land & Buildings	Plant & Machinery	Total
Balance as on April 1, 2019	-	-	-
Additions, pursuant to initial application of Standard	9,155.26	5,722.04	14,877.30
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-
Finance cost incurred during the period	879.97	549.98	1,429.95
Payment of lease liabilities	2,200.00	1,375.00	3,575.00
Balance as on March 31, 2020	7,835.23	4,897.02	12,732.25

D Break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as on March 31, 2020

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Non-current lease liabilities	7,216.39	10,127.97
Current lease liabilities	2,911.58	2,604.27
Total	10,127.97	12,732.24

E Details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis

Particulars	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Less than one year	3,900.00	3,900.00
One to five years	8,125.00	12,025.00
More than five years	-	-
Total	12,025.00	15,925.00

5 Amounts recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation on right of use assets	2,975.00	2,727.50
Interest on lease liabilities	1,295.72	1,429.95
Expenses relating to short term leases	-	-



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CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

4 Income Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Advance tax & Tax Deducted at Source(Net of Taxes)	835.55	990.25
	835.55	990.25

5 Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Amount paid under Protest	260.00	-
	260.00	-

The Company has paid Rs. 260.00 as contribution pursuant to request by the Tarapur Environment Protection Society (TEPS), an association of manufacturing units located in Tarapur MIDC, of which the Company is a member. The amount is paid towards 30% of penalty levied by the National Green Tribunal (NGT) vide its order dated 17.09.2020 and the interim directions of the Supreme Court in an appeal against the said order. NGT has levied penalty on TEPS for violations related to discharge and operations of effluent treatment plant in Tarapur MIDC. As per directions of the Supreme Court, TEPS along with its members has an opportunity to file objections before the NGT subject to payment of 30% of penalty. Pending the rehearing of the case before the NGT & disposal of appeal of the TEPS and TIMA in Supreme Court and in view of the share of the Company in penalty which would ultimately fall upon, is indeterminate at this stage, the deposit amount is shown as non-current asset.

6 Inventories

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Raw material and components		
(i) in stock	3,495.83	2,746.14
(i) in transit	-	-
Work-in-progress	-	171.01
Finished goods	0.20	0.20
Stock in trade	-	-
Stores and spares	2,990.08	1,262.96
	6,086.11	4,180.31

7 Trade receivables

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Unsecured		
Considered Good (*)	25,604.06	23,470.50
(*) Entire amount is due from Holding Company	25,604.06	23,470.50

8 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balances with banks		
(i) in current accounts	1,014.89	739.15
	1,014.89	739.15

9 Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Balances with banks to the extent held as margin money or security against guarantee which have original maturity period of more than 12 months	103.31	-
	103.31	-

10 Other current assets

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Prepaid	-	-
Balance with statutory/government authorities	1,386.04	1,477.40
	1,386.04	1,477.40

11 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Authorised Share Capital		
75,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each (Previous Year 67,67,003 equity shares of Rs.10/- each)	75,000.00	75,000.00
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital		
67,67,003 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (Previous Year 67,67,003 Equity shares of Rs.10/-each)	67,670.03	67,670.03
	67,670.03	67,670.03

a. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of shares having par value of Re.10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per

share. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exist currently. The distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b. Reconciliation of the number of shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance, beginning of the year	6,767,003	67,670.03	6,767,003	67,670.03
Add:				
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of the year	6,767,003	67,670.03	6,767,003	67,670.03

c. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of Shareholder	Number	%	Number	%
Vibha Agencies Pvt.Ltd.	142,750	2%	142,750	2%
Pagoda Advisors Pvt.Ltd.	132,750	2%	132,750	2%
Abana Medisys Pvt.Ltd.	125,000	2%	125,000	2%
Camlin Fine Sciences Ltd.	6,366,503	94%	6,366,503	94%
	6,767,003	100%	6,767,003	100%



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CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LTD.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

12 Other Equity

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Securities Premium		
Balance, beginning of the year	31,335.02	31,335.02
Received on exercise		
Balance, end of the year	31,335.02	31,335.02
Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Balance, beginning of the year	(62,963.17)	(66,543.26)
Profit for the year	2,785.04	3,680.09
	(60,078.13)	(62,863.17)
	(28,743.12)	(31,528.16)

13 Trade payables

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
(a) Total Outstanding Dues of Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 25)	637.97	392.82
(b) Total Outstanding Dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	1,677.86	1,008.98
	2,315.83	1,401.80

14 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-
Payable towards purchase of property, plant and equipment	69.36	522.01
Other outstanding liabilities	319.03	250.00
	388.38	772.01

15 Other current liabilities

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Other statutory dues	100.34	158.53
	100.34	158.53

There are no amounts due to be credited to Investor Education & Protection Fund in accordance with Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013.
of the Companies Act, 2013 as at the year end.

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Provision for Tax (Net)	-	(580.09)
	-	(580.09)



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CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LTD.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

16 Revenue from operations

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	For the period ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Sale of products		
Finished goods	6,883.80	10,182.20
Traded goods	-	-
	6,883.80	10,182.20
(b) Sale of services	16,969.86	29,063.44
(c) Other operating revenues		
Scrap sales	60.00	105.00
	23,913.66	39,350.64

16.1 The Company does not have any remaining performance obligation as contracts are entered for sale of goods and services are for a shorter duration.

17 Other income

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	For the period ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest income On		
Bank deposits	20.43	46.09

18 Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	For the period ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Opening Stock of Raw Material	2,746.14	4,902.52
Add: Purchases of Raw Material	4,426.19	7,364.50
Less: Closing Stock of Raw Material	(3,495.83)	(2,746.14)
	3,676.50	9,520.88

19 Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work in progress

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	For the period ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Opening Inventory		
Finished goods	0.20	0.20
Stock-in-trade	-	-
Work in progress	171.01	900.65
	171.21	900.85
Closing Inventory		
Finished goods	0.20	0.20
Stock-in-trade	-	-
Work in progress	-	171.01
	0.20	171.21
	171.01	729.64

20 Employee benefit expense

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	For the period ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Salaries and Wages	1,368.80	1,207.00
Staff welfare expenses	58.14	78.54
	1,426.94	1,285.54

Provisions of labour laws related to employees' benefits like Provident Fund, ESIC, Pension Fund, Gratuity etc., are not applicable to the Company, since the total number of employees are below the statutory minimum specified in respective statutes.

21 Finance costs

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	For the period ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Interest expense	35.42	326.01
Finance cost relating to leases	1,295.72	1,429.95
	1,331.14	1,755.96

22 Other expenses

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	For the period ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Consumption of stores and spares	44.90	16.55
Power and fuel	2,204.92	2,932.20
Rent	1.20	1.15
Rates and taxes	296.49	566.44
Insurance	-	-
Repairs to plant and equipment	866.99	926.70
Repairs to other property, plant and equipment	159.47	255.00
Labour charges	4,215.99	4,117.65
Transport and forwarding charges	-	-
Water Charges	266.60	490.33
Filling Fees	0.60	7.20
Auditors' Remuneration	230.00	330.00
Legal & professional fees	182.20	126.14
Establishment Maintenance	1,925.46	1,772.03
Bank Charges	12.77	26.94
Miscellaneous Expenses	136.02	44.44
	10,543.62	11,612.77

Auditor remuneration

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	For the period ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
As Auditors		
Audit Fees	100	100
Tax Audit and GST Audit Fees	-	60
In Other Capacity	130	170
	230	330



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CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LTD.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021****23 Earnings per share**

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	For the period ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit as per Statement of Profit and Loss available for equity shareholders	2,785.04	3,680.09
Equity Shares for calculation of earnings per shares (Nos.)	6,767,003	6,767,003
Basic earnings per share (Rs) of face value of Rs 10/- each	0.41	0.54

24 Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 has inserted section 115BAA which provides for income tax at concessional rate as compared to existing tax rates. Such concession in rate is subject to certain conditions specified in the that section. Further the Companies opting for such concessional rate are exempt from applicability of provisions of Minimum Alternate Tax specified under section 115JB. The Company has decided to opt for concessional rate of tax specified in section 115BAA on the basis of cost benefit analysis carried out by it. Due to brought forward business losses as well as unabsorbed depreciation, the company is not required to pay any income tax on its profits for financial year 2020-21. Accordingly, for the current year, current tax provision has not been made.

25 Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined under Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors. The credit period varies as per the contractual terms with suppliers. No interest is generally charged by the suppliers. The disclosure relating to Micro and Small Enterprises is as under:

Particulars	(Rs.'000)	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
a) Principle amount remaining unpaid beyond due date, to suppliers as at the end of accounting year	604.95	312.22
b) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of accounting year	33.03	23.99
c) Amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of payment made to	Nil	Nil
d) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have	-	56.61
e) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year.	33.03	80.6
f) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year until such date	Nil	Nil
g) Balance as at the year end	637.98	392.82

26 Related party transactions

The related parties with whom the Company had transactions during the year are summarized below:

a	Name of the related party	Nature of relationship
	Camlin Fine Sciences Ltd.	Holding Company

b) The transactions with related parties are summarised below:

Particulars of transactions	Holding Company (Rs.'000)	
	For the period ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
i Purchases/Expenses		
Goods	2,146.33	5,124.71
ii Sales		
Goods	6,893.80	10,182.20
Services	16,969.86	29,063.44
iii Asset Purchase		
Right-to-use assets	-	14,877.30
iii Finance		
Lease Rental Paid	3,901.20	3,575.00
iv Outstanding		
Receivables for goods and services	25,604.06	23,470.50
Payable for right-to-use assets	10,127.97	12,732.24

27 Segment reporting

The Company has transactions of sale of goods and services within India. The Company is engaged in manufacture, sale and job work of speciality chemicals. Therefore, there is no separate reportable segment.

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CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LTD.**Note 28**

Additional information forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(Rs. '000)**(A) INCOME TAXES****(a) Amounts recognised in Profit and Loss**

Particulars					31/03/2021	31/03/2020
Current tax					-	-
Adjustment for tax of prior years					137.95	-
Deferred tax (net)					686.27	7,898.59
Tax expense for the year					824.22	7,898.59

(b) Amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	For the year ended 31/03/2021			For the year ended 31/03/2020		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Liability (Asset)	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>other e.g. Fair valuation of investments in equity shares</i>						
	-	-	-	-	-	-

(c) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

Particulars					31/03/2021	31/03/2020
Profit Before Tax					3,609.26	11,578.67
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (Refer Note No. 24)					25.17	25.17
Tax amount (theoretical)					-	-
Tax effect of:						
Unabsorbed Losses					967.39	8,328.09
Property, Plant and Equipment					(41.23)	(73.65)
Provision for non-moving inventory					-	(355.85)
Lease Liabilities					(239.89)	
Change in recognised deductible temporary differences					-	
Other Adjustments....1					-	
Other Adjustments....2					-	
Tax expense recognised					686.27	7,898.59

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CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LTD.

Note 28

Additional information forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Rs. '000)

(B) DEFERRED TAX ASSETS / LIABILITIES (NET) - MOVEMENT IN DEFERRED TAX BALANCES**(a) Movement in Deferred Tax Balances for the year ended March 31, 2021**

Particulars	Net Balance as at April 1, 2020	Movement during the year			As at March 31, 2021	
		Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Equity	Other	Net	Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)
Deferred Tax Asset/(Liabilities)						
Property, Plant and Equipment	(230.82)	41.23			41.23	(189.59)
Employee Benefits	-				-	-
Unused Tax Credit	3,584.79	(967.39)			(967.39)	2,617.40
Lease Liabilities	-	239.89			239.89	239.89
Provision for non-moving inventory	355.85				-	355.85
	-				-	-
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	3,709.82	(686.27)	-	-	(686.27)	3,023.55

(b) Movement in Deferred Tax Balances for the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	Net Balance as at April 1, 2019	Movement during the year			As at March 31, 2020	
		Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Equity	Other	Net	Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)
Deferred Tax Asset/(Liabilities)						
Property, Plant and Equipment	(304.47)	73.65			73.65	(230.82)
Employee Benefits	-				-	-
Unused Tax Credit	11,912.88	(8,328.09)			(8,328.09)	3,584.79
Provision for non-moving inventory	-	355.85			355.85	355.85
	-				-	-
Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	11,608.41	(7,898.59)	-	-	(7,898.59)	3,709.82

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CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LTD.

Note 29

Additional information forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Rs. '000)**Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management**

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

As at March 31, 2020

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Non Current								
Other Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in Debentures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in Equity Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non current financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current								
Current investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	25,604.06	25,604.06	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,014.89	1,014.89	-	-	-	-
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equ	-	-	103.31	103.31	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Current Assets	-	-	1,386.04	1,386.04	-	-	-	-
	-	-	28,108.30	28,108.30	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Non Current								
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	7,216.39	7,216.39	-	-	-	-
Current								
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	2,315.83	2,315.83	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	2,911.58	2,911.58	-	-	-	-
Other current Financial Liabilities	-	-	388.38	388.38	-	-	-	-
	-	-	12,832.18	12,832.18	-	-	-	-

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As at March 31, 2020

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amotised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Non Current								
Other Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in Debentures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in Equity Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans								
Security Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other non current financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current								
Current investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	23,470.50	23,470.50	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	739.15	739.15	-	-	-	-
Loans								
Security Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Current Assets	-	-	1,477.40	1,477.40	-	-	-	-
	-	-	25,687.05	25,687.05	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
Non Current								
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities			10,127.97	10,127.97	-	-	-	-
Current								
Borrowings			-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables			1,401.80	1,401.80	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities			2,604.27	2,604.27	-	-	-	-
Other current Financial Liabilities			772.01	772.01	-	-	-	-
	-	-	14,906.05	14,906	-	-	-	-

Level - 1 : quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level - 2 : inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

Level - 3 : inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

FVTPL : Fair Value through Profit and Loss

FVTOCI : Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

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CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LTD.

Note 29

Additional information forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Rs. '000)**A. CREDIT RISK**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (trade receivables) and from its financing activities including investments in mutual funds, deposits with banks and financial institutions and financial instruments.

Trade and other receivables

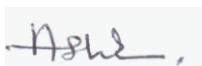
Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the businesses periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

Impairment

The ageing of trade and other receivables that were not impaired was as follows.

	As at	As at
	31/03/2021	31/03/2020
Neither past due nor impaired		
More than 6 months and less than 1 year	2,950.94	16,380.28
More than 1 year and less than 3 years	-	2,212.50
More than 3 years	-	-
	2,950.94	18,592.78



B. LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date.

Contractual cash flows statement as at March 31, 2021							
Particulars	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Non-Current							
Term loans from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debentures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	7,216.39	7,216.39	-	-	6,894.40	321.99	-
Other Non-current Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current							
Secured Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term loans from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	2,315.83	2,315.83	2,069.79	176.38	69.66	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	388.38	388.38	388.38	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	2,911.58	2,911.58	1,415.21	1,496.37	-	-	-
Derivative Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Contractual cash flows statement as at March 31, 2020							
Particulars	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Non-Current							
Term loans from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debentures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixed Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	10,127.97	10,127.97	-	-	6,166.72	3,961.25	-
Other Non-current Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current							
Secured Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short term loans from banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	1,401.80	1,401.80	1,401.80	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	772.01	772.01	772.01	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	2,604.27	2,604.27	1,265.84	1,338.43	-	-	-
Derivative Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acceptances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LTD.

Note 29

Additional information forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

(Rs. '000)**C. MARKET RISK**

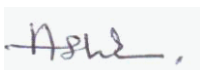
The Company is exposed to market risks such as price, interest rate fluctuation and capital structure and leverage risks. There is no foreign exchange fluctuation risk as the Company has no transactions with

D. INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to risk of change in market interest rates

relates primarily to its borrowings. The Company's borrowings are at floating rates and its future cash flows The interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings		
Cash Credit	-	-
Total	-	-



Capital Management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maintain an efficient capital structure and to maximise shareholder's value. The Management seeks to maintain a balance between higher returns that is achieved by raising funds through equity and the advantages by a sound capital position.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'Net Debt to Equity'. For this purpose, Capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. Net Debt is defined as total borrowings less cash & bank balances and other current investments

The Company's net debt to equity ratios are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Long Term Borrowings	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	388.38	772.01
Lease liabilities	2,911.58	2,604.27
Current maturities of long term debts	-	-
Advances From Related Party	-	-
Gross Debt	3,299.96	3,376.28
Less - Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,014.89	739.15
Less - Bank balances other than above	-	-
Less- Current Investments	-	-
Less - Other Bank Deposits	-	-
Net debt	4,314.86	4,115.43
Total equity	38,926.91	36,141.87
Net debt to Equity ratio	0.11	0.11

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CHEMOLUTION CHEMICALS LTD.

Additional information forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021

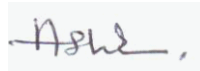
Note 31

The Company has no contingent liabilities as well as capital commitments as on 31.03.2021 & 31.03.2020.

Note 32

Prior year comparatives

Prior year figures have been reclassified, where necessary to confirm to current year's classification.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ashu", on a light grey rectangular background.