



J. A. RAJANI & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

PRITESH J. RAJANI
B. COM., F.C.A., D.I.S.A.

1/8, Ground Floor, Bhagwan Raja Nagar,
Patel Estate Rd., Jogeshwari (W), Mumbai-102.
Mob.: 9137588976
Email: jarajanica@rediffmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Shree Ambika Naturals Private Ltd

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Shree Ambika Naturals Private Ltd ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021 and Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) the Cash Flow statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March 2021, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance/conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including Other Comprehensive Income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards 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 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 Financial Statements.

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

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

Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

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

Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.



Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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 Para 3 and 4 of the Order to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

(c) the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive Income) , Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules thereunder;

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

(g) As required by Section 197(16) of the Act, we report that during the year, the Company has paid remuneration to its directors in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under Section 197 of the Act.



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

- i. The Company has disclosed impact of pending litigation on its financial position in its financial statements. (refer note 24 on contingent liabilities).
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For J. A. Rajani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 108331W



J. Rajani
Proprietor
Membership No. 116740
UDIN 21116740AAAABX2994

Place: Mumbai
Date: 8th June 2021

**“Annexure A” to the Independent Auditors’ Report of even date on the Financial Statements of
Shree Ambika Naturals Private Ltd**

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading ‘Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement’ of our report of even date to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2021 :

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

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

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- 2) The inventories has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such physical verification is reasonable and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification carried out during the year.
- 3) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (c.) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- 4) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.
- 5) in our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and rules framed thereunder.
- 6) The Central Government has not prescribed for the maintenance of cost records under section 148 of the Act, for any of the products dealt by the company.
- 7) (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Income-Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities except for delays in depositing Professional tax, Goods & Service Tax and Tax deducted at source. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at 31st March, 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable .

b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, Value added tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty and any other statutory dues outstanding on account of any dispute.



- 8) Based on the records examined by us and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any financial institution or bank as at the Balance Sheet date. Further, the Company did not have loans or borrowings from the government and has not issued any debentures as at the Balance Sheet date.
- 9) The company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments. based on the records examined by us and according to the information and explanations given to us, the moneys raised by way of term loans were applied for the purpose for which they were obtained.
- 10) According to the information and explanations given by the management and based upon the audit procedures performed and, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- 11) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, managerial remuneration has been paid in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with schedule V of the Companies Act,2013.
- 12) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 4 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 13) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- 14) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made preferential allotment of shares during the year under review. Funds so raised in previous year were applied for the purpose for which it was issued, surplus funds have been temporarily held in fixed deposit with bank.
- 15) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- 16) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For J. A. Rajani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 108331W



P. F. Rajani
Proprietor
Membership No. 116740
Place: Mumbai
Date: 8th June 2021

Shree Ambika Naturals Pvt Ltd

Balance Sheet As At 31st March ,2021

(Rs. In `000s)

	Note No.	31st March,2021	31st March,2020
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	237	1,877
Other non-current assets	5	58	58
		<u>295</u>	<u>1,935</u>
Current Assets			
Inventories	6	2,610	3,883
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	7	4,783	4,783
Cash and Cash equivalents	8	1,194	624
Other current assets	9	667	1,235
		<u>9,253</u>	<u>10,524</u>
TOTAL		<u><u>9,549</u></u>	<u><u>12,459</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	10	10,455	10,455
Other Equity	11	(2,650)	(2,621)
Equity attributable to owners of the company		<u>7,805</u>	<u>7,834</u>
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings		-	-
Non Current provisions		-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	12	(1,128)	(1,128)
		<u>(1,128)</u>	<u>(1,128)</u>
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	13	-	-
Total Outstanding Dues -Micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total Outstanding Dues -Other than micro & small		1,137	2,158
Other Financial liabilities		-	-
Other current liabilities	14	1,734	3,549
Short-term provisions	15	-	45
		<u>2,871</u>	<u>5,753</u>
TOTAL		<u><u>9,549</u></u>	<u><u>12,459</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For J. A. Rajani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 108331W



Place: Mumbai
Dated : 8th June ,2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shree Ambika Naturals Pvt Ltd

VIPUL P. SHAH
Director
DIN:00181636

MHIR V. SHAH
Director
DIN:05126125



Shree Ambika Naturals Pvt Ltd

Profit & Loss Statement for the year ended 31st March,2021

	Note No.	31st March,2021	(Rs. In `000s) 31st March,2020
I. Revenue from operations	16	16,616	14,125
II. Other income		106	-
III. Total Revenue (I + II)		16,722	14,125
IV. Expenses:			
Cost of materials consumed	17	13,293	11,871
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	17	-	-
Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade	18	(117)	(1,359)
Employee benefits expense	19	1,657	1,734
Finance costs	20	-	0
Depreciation and amortization expense	21	177	225
Other Expenses	22	1,738	1,561
Total expenses		16,748	14,032
V. Profit before tax (III-IV)		(27)	92
VI. Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		2	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	(46)
Total Tax expense		2	(46)
VII. Profit for the year (V-VI)		(29)	139
VIII. Other comprehensive income/(loss) net of tax		-	-
IX. Total comprehensive income(VII+VIII)		(29)	139
X Earnings per equity share:	23		
(1) Basic		(6.33)	30.50
(2) Diluted		(6.33)	30.50

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached.

For J. A. Rajani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 108331W



P. J. Rajani
Proprietor
Membership No. 116740

Date: Mumbai
Dated : 8th June ,2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shree Ambika Naturals Pvt Ltd

VIPUL P. SHAH
Director
DIN:00181636



MIHIR V. SHAH
Director
DIN:05126125

Shree Ambika Naturals Pvt Ltd

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH,2021

(Rs. In `000s)

	31st March,2021	31st March,2020
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities:		
Profit Before Tax	-27	92
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation	177	225
Finance Cost	0	0
Dividend Income	0	0
Gain on fair value of financial asset	0	0
Interest Income	0	0
Sundry Balance written back	0	0
Bad Debts written off	0	0
Profit/Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	163	0
	<u>340</u>	<u>225</u>
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	313	317
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	1273	-443
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade receivables	0	10
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current assets	537	-1130
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Non Current assets	0	-9
(Decrease) / Increase in Trade payables	-1021	581
(Decrease) / Increase in Other current liabilities	-1815	942
(Decrease) / Increase in short term provisions	0	0
	<u>-1026</u>	<u>-48</u>
Cash Generated from Operations	-713	269
Direct Taxes Paid (including TDS) Net	-16	2
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities - A	-730	271
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities:		
Sale/ (Purchase) of Tangible ,Intangible Assets and Capital Work in Progress	1300	0
Net Cash used in Investing Activities - B	1300	0
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities:		
Interest Paid	0	0
Net Cash from Financing Activities - C	0	0
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents - A+B+C	570	271
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the end of the year:		
- Cash & Balances in Current Accounts with Banks	1194	624
- Deposits with Banks and Interest Accrued thereon **	0	0
	<u>1194</u>	<u>624</u>
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the year	624	353
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	570	271

Note:

Figures in bracket denote outflow of cash.

In terms of our report attached.

For J. A. Rajani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 108331W
Mumbai
R. J. Rajani
Proprietor
Membership No. 116740

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shree Ambika Naturals Pvt Ltd

VIPUL P. SHAH
Director
DIN:00181636

MIHIR V. SHAH
Director
DIN:05126125



Place: Mumbai

Dated : 8th June ,2021

Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31st March,2021

1. 1 Corporate Information

Shree Ambika Naturals Private limited is a private limited domiciled in India incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act ('the company') having its registered office at 102,Andheri Industrial Estate ,Off Veera Desai Road,Andheri West,Mumbai 400053 .The Company's principle activities are manufacturing & trading of Herbal ,Phytochemical ,Dyes stuff, Organic Pigments & Organic Intermediates. The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 were considered by the Board of Directors and approved for issuance on 8th June , 2021.

1.2 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards(Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. Upto the year ended March 31, 2017 the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with requirements of previous GAAP, which includes Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. These are the Company's first Ind AS financial statements. The date for transition to Ind AS is April 1, 2016.

1.3 Basis of preparation and presentation

The standalone financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between the market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date; Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

1.4. Functional and presentation currency

These standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousands , unless otherwise indicated.

2. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the date of standalone financial statements, income and expense during the period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the periods in which the estimates are revised and in future periods which are affected.



Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31st March,2021

3. Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Property, plant and equipment:

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation & impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises a) the purchase price including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.,b) 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 and c) the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Income and expenses related to the incidental operations, not necessary to bring the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.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. Any item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Capital work-in-progress in respect of assets which are not ready for their intended use are carried at cost,comprising of direct costs, related incidental expenses and attributable interest if any.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

3.2. Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment has been provided on written down value basis and manner prescribed in Schedule II to the Act.Depreciation on additions during the year has been provided on prorata basis from the date of such additions.Depreciation on assets sold, discarded or demolished has been provided on prorata basis.Leasehold assets are amortized over the primary period of lease or its useful life, whichever is shorter on a straight line basis.

3.3. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized, only if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the assets can be measured reliably. The intangible assets are recorded at cost and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Computer software is amortized on straight line basis over a period of its estimated useful life,



Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31st March,2021

3.4. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Company at the end of each reporting period reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those 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 the impairment loss. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss. A reversal of an impairment loss is also recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.5. Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial Assets comprises of investments in equity instruments, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets other than those measured subsequently at fair value through profit and loss, are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Subsequent measurement is determined with reference to the classification of the respective financial assets. Based on the business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset, the Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through OCI or fair value through profit and loss.

Financial assets amortised at cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held with in a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely consisting payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income 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 principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Further, Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP as at the date of transition (April 1, 2016). Also, in accordance with Ind AS 27 company has elected the policy to account investments in subsidiaries at cost.



Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31st March,2021

Derecognition:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset and shall be recognised either to statement of profit & loss or OCI as per classification of the respective asset.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial Liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus any transaction costs, (if any) which are attributable to acquisition of the financial liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at fair value through profit and loss. For trade payables and other liabilities maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

De-recognition of Financial Liabilities:

Financial liabilities shall be derecognized when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of Financial assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company has legal right to offset the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on the net basis or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously.

3.6. Inventories

Inventories comprising of raw material & finished goods are carried at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined by using the First in First Out formula. Costs comprise all cost of purchase, cost of conversion and cost incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition other than those subsequently recoverable by the Company from tax authorities. Packing material, Stores & spares consumables are charged to revenue account.

3.7. Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are inclusive of excise duty and net of returns, trade allowances, rebates, value added taxes, goods and service tax. Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer. Export Sales are accounted on the date of Bill of Lading. Export benefits thereon are accounted on the basis of eligibility in the year of Export.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. Dividend income from investments is recognised when the right to receive payment has been established.

3.8. Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.



Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31st March,2021

3.9. 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(EIR) applicable to the respective borrowing. Borrowing costs include interest costs measured at EIR .

Borrowing costs that are attributable to acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as a part of cost of such assets till the time the asset is ready for its intended use. A qualifying assets is the one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. Other borrowing costs are recorded as an expense in the Profit and loss account in the year in which they are incurred.

3.10. Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the (substantial value of the assets is initially paid as nonrefundable lease premium) and terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Rental expense from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefit accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

3.11. Cash and cash equivalent

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

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

3.12. Employee benefits

Short-term obligations

Post-employment obligations

Gratuity liability is defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of actuarial valuation at the end of each financial year.

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets. The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually . When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in OCI. Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in statement of profit and loss. When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss. The company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.



3.13. Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the consolidated statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Minimum alternate tax credit is recognized 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. Such asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

3.14. Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

3.15. Research and development expenses

Expenditures on research activities undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding are recognized as expense in the statement of profit and loss when incurred.

Expenditure incurred on fixed assets used for research and development is capitalized and depreciated in accordance with the depreciation policy of the Company.



Notes to the financial statements for the Year Ended 31st March,2021

3.16. Earnings per equity share

Basic earnings per equity share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares). In this scenario, the number of equity shares outstanding increases without an increase in resources due to which the number of equity shares outstanding before the event is adjusted for the proportionate change in the number of equity shares outstanding as if the event had occurred at the beginning of the earliest period reported. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

3.17. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements.

3.18. Current / non- current classification

An asset is classified as current if:

- i) it is expected to be realized or sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of trade;
- iii) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- iv) it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current if:

- i) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- iii) it is expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- iv) it has no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between acquisition of assets for processing / trading / assembling and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.



Shree Ambika Naturals Pvt Ltd
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March,2021

	Gross Block				Accumulated depreciation / amortisation				Net block	
	As at April 01, 2020	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	As at March 31, 2021	As at April 01, 2020	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 2021
A										
Property, plant and equipment										
Leasehold Land	21	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	20,500
Factory Building	276	-	-	276	76	14	-	89	200	186,170
Plant & Machinery	2,661	175	2,618	217	1,004	163	980	186	1,657	30,782
Furniture & Fixtures	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	0,010
Total A	2,957	175	2,618	513	1,080	177	980	276	1,877	237,461

(Rs. In '000s)

	Gross Block				Accumulated depreciation / amortisation				Net block	
	As at April 01, 2019	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019	Additions during the year	Deletion during the year	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 2020
A										
Property, plant and equipment										
Factory Land-Leasehold	21	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	21	21
Factory Building	276	-	-	276	60	16	-	76	215	200
Plant & Machinery	2,661	-	-	2,661	794	210	-	1,004	1,866	1,657
Furniture & Fixtures	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total A	2,957	-	-	2,957	854	225	-	1,080	2,102	1,877



	31st March,2021	(Rs. In `000s) 31st March,2020
5 Other Non Current Assets (Unsecured and considered good)		
Deposits with Government Authorities and Others	58	58
	<u>58</u>	<u>58</u>
6 Inventories (At cost or net realisable value whichever is lower)		
(a) Raw materials	-	1,389
(b) Finished goods	2,610	2,493
Total	<u>2,610</u>	<u>3,883</u>
7 Trade receivables (Unsecured)		
Considered Good		
Overdue Trade Receivables	4,783	4,783
Trade Receivables	-	-
Total	<u>4,783</u>	<u>4,783</u>
8 Cash and Cash equivalents:		
Balances with Scheduled Bank:		
In Current Account	1,182	561
Cash in Hand	12	63
Total	<u>1,194</u>	<u>624</u>
9 Short-term loans and advances: (Unsecured and considered good)		
Loans and advances to Employees	-	20
GST	593	1,110
MVAT Refund	6	6
Others	67	98
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	-	-
Advance to Suppliers	1	1
Total	<u>667</u>	<u>1,235</u>



Shree Ambika Naturals Pvt Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March,2021

10 Equity Share capital:

(Rs. In `000s)
(Except no of shares)

a) Equity Share capital

	31st March,2021		31st March,2020	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Authorised Share Capital:				
Equity shares of Rs.100 each	5,000	500	5,000	500
Non-Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares of Rs.100 each	1,25,000	12,500	1,25,000	12,500
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up Shares:				
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	4,550	455	4,550	455
Non-Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares of Rs.100 each paid up	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000	10,000
		<u>10,455</u>		<u>10,455</u>

b) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.

Equity Shares	31st March,2021		31st March,2020	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Outstanding at beginning of the year	455	455	455	455
Issued During the Year **	-	-	-	-
Balance as at End of Year	<u>455</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>455</u>	<u>455</u>

Non-Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares

	31st March,2021		31st March,2020	
	No of shares	Amount	No of shares	Amount
Outstanding at beginning of the year	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000	10,000
Issued During the Year **	-	-	-	-
Balance as at End of Year	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>10,000</u>

c) i) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

Fully paid equity shares, which have a par value of Rs. 100/-, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

Dividends if recommend by the Board of Directors need approvals from the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. The Board of Directors may also declare interim dividends if in their judgement the position of the Company justifies.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the amount of per share dividend recognised as Rs Nil (March 31, 2020 Rs. nil)

In the event of winding up / liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive a residual interest in proportion to the number of shares held by them at that time in the assets of the Company after deducting all of liabilities of the Company.

ii) Terms / rights attached to Non-Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares

Fully paid equity shares, which have a par value of Rs. 10/-, carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

Dividends if recommend by the Board of Directors need approvals from the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. The Board of Directors may also declare interim dividends if in their judgement the position of the Company justifies.

During the year ended March 31, 2021, the amount of per share dividend recognised as Rs Nil (March 31, 2020 Rs. nil)

In the event of winding up / liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive a residual interest in proportion to the number of shares held by them at that time in the assets of the Company after deducting all of liabilities of the Company.

d) List of shareholders who holds more than 5% of equity shares in the company:

Equity Shares

Name of the shareholders	31st March,2021		31st March,2020	
	No of shares	% of Holding	No of shares	%
Ramesh L Rathod	1,200	26.37%	1,200	26.37%
Vipul P Shah	400	8.79%	400	8.79%
Pravinchandra B Shah	400	8.79%	400	8.79%
Vipul Organics Ltd	2,550	56.04%	2,550	56.04%
	<u>4,550</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>4,550</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

Non-Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares

Name of the shareholders	31st March,2021		31st March,2020	
	No of shares	% of Holding	No of shares	%
Vipul Organics Ltd	1,00,000	100.00%	1,00,000	100.00%
	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>100.00%</u>	<u>1,00,000</u>	<u>100.00%</u>

e) Aggregate number of shares issued during last five years pursuant to Stock Option Plans of the Company

Nil

f) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date

Nil



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March,2021

	31st March,2021	(Rs. In `000s) 31st March,2020
11 Reserves and surplus:		
Securities Premium Account	1,000	1,000
Retained Earnings	(3,650)	(3,621)
Total	(2,650)	(2,621)
11.1 Securities Premium Account:		
Balance at beginning of year	1,000	1,000
Add /Less: Premiun on Issue Of Equity Shares	-	-
Balance at end of year	1,000	1,000
11.2 Retained Earnings		-
Balance at beginning of year	(3,621)	(3,759)
Add: Profit after Tax for the year	(29)	139
Balance at end of year	(3,650)	(3,621)



Shree Ambika Naturals Pvt Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March,2021

(Rs. In `000s)

	31st March,2021	31st March,2020
12 Deferred Tax Liability		
Major components of deferred tax are:		
Related to Fixed Assets	190	190
Business Loss	(1,318)	(1,318)
Net Deferred Tax Liability	(1,128)	(1,128)
13 Trade payables		
Total Outstanding Dues -Micro and small enterprises	-	-
Total Outstanding Dues -Other than micro & small enterprises	1,137	2,158
Acceptances	-	-
Total	1,137	2,158
<p>** The Company does not possess information as to which of its suppliers are Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006 to whom the Company owes any amount .However, the Company has not received any claims for interest from any of the suppliers.</p>		
14 Other current liabilities:		
Creditors for Fixed Assets /Provision for Expenses	128	136
Advance from Customers-holding company	1,589	3,355
Duties & taxes	17	57
Total	1,734	3,549
15 Short-term provisions:		
Provision for Tax	-	45
Total	-	45



Shree Ambika Naturals Pvt Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March,2021

	31st March,2021	(Rs. In `000s) 31st March,2020
16 Revenue from operations		
Local sales	16,616	14,125
Processing Income	-	-
Total	16,616	14,125
17 Other income:		
Sundry Balance writeoff	106.30	-
Total	106.30	-
17 a) Cost of materials consumed		
Opening Stock	1,389	2,305
Add: Purchases	11,904	10,956
Less: Closing Stock	-	1,389
Total	13,293	11,871
b) Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		
Dyes and Chemicals	-	-
Total	-	-
18 Changes in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade		
Inventories at the end of the year		
Dyes and Chemicals	2,610	2,493
Sub-total (A)	2,610	2,493
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Dyes and Chemicals	2,493	1,135
Sub-Total (B)	2,493	1,135
(A) - (B)	(117)	(1,359)
19 Employee benefits expense:		
Salaries, Wages, Bonus and Gratuity	1,598	1,711
Employees' Welfare Expenses	59	22
Total	1,657	1,734



Shree Ambika Naturals Pvt Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March,2021

	31st March,2021	(Rs. In `000s) 31st March,2020
20 Finance costs:		
Other Interest	-	0
Total	-	0
21 Depreciation and amortization expense		
Depreciation (As per Note 4)	177	225
Total	177	225
22 Other Expenses		
Power and Fuel	956	985
Factory Expenses/Stores & Spares Consumed	165	75
Labour & Transport	118	93
Repairs & Maintenance	46	112
Packing Material	18	37
Professional & Legal Charges	157	117
Travelling Expenses	12	12
Insurance Charges	24	35
Rent ,Rates & Electricity	33	45
Loss on sales of assets	163	-
Miscellaneous/ Office Expenses	45	35
Telephone Postage Telegram Expenses	-	6
Printing and Stationery	-	2
Bank Charges	-	1
Sales Promotion/ Exhibition Expenses	-	5
Total	1,738	1,561

23 Earnings per share:

The Numerators and denominators used to calculate Earnings per Share:

Nominal Value of Equity Share (Rs.)	Rs.	100/-	100/-
Net Profit available for equity shareholders(Rs.In lacs) = (A)	Rs.	(29)	139
Weighted Average number of shares outstanding during the year - (B)	Nos.	4,550	4,550
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (Rs.) - (A) / (B)	Rs.	(6.33)	30.50



Shree Ambika Naturals Pvt Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March,2021

27 Related Party Disclosures

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

I List of Related Parties

a) Entities Having Control

Vipul Organics Limited

b) Key Management Personal (KMP)

Mr V. P. Shah

Mr R. L. Rathod

Mihir V Shah

C) Other Related Parties (Entities in which (KMP) or their relatives have significant influence)

Jayshree Chemicals

Amar Trading Corporation

VIP Chem LLP

Standardcon Pvt.Ltd.

II Transaction with Related Parties & Outstanding Balance as on 31st March, 2021

(Rs. In `000s)

Nature of transaction	Year	Entities Having Control	Key Management Personnel	Entities where Significant Influence
Purchase /Services	2020-2021	9,833	-	4
	2019-2020	8,520	-	4
Sale/Services/Interest	2020-2021	20,845	-	-
	2019-2020	15,286	-	-
Mangerial Remuneration /Salary	2020-2021	-	13	-
	2019-2020	-	150	-
	31-03-21	(1,589)	-	4,779
Balance Receivable/(Payable)	31-03-20	(3,355)	(88)	4,779



Shree Ambika Naturals Pvt Ltd

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March,2021
(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)**

28 Financial Instruments - Accounting Classifications and Fair Value Measurements

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced of liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Fair value of cash and cash equivalent, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, trade payables, other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

During the reporting period ending 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020, there was no transfer between level 2 and level 3 fair value measurements.

29 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established Audit Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training, standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

i) 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. The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Trade & Other receivable

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

Credit risk on its receivables is recognised on the statement of financial position at the carrying amount of those receivable assets, net of any provisions for doubtful debts. Receivable balances are monitored on a monthly basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not considered to be material. The Company reviews the recoverable amount of each individual trade debt at the end of the reporting period to ensure that adequate impairment losses are made for irrecoverable amounts.

Impairment

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 1 year are collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings wherever available.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company. Where receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.



Shree Ambika Naturals Pvt Ltd

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March,2021

(All amounts in Indian Rupees unless otherwise stated)

Cash & Cash Equivalents

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and other deposits with banks is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks with high credit ratings assigned by external credit rating agencies; accordingly the Company considers that the related credit risk is low. Impairment on these items is measured on the 12-month expected credit loss basis.

ii) **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk rest with the management, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk framework for the management of the Company's short term, medium-term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements.. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash flows without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

30 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company and borrowings. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its funds in a manner that it achieve maximum returns (net of taxes) with minimum risk to the capital and consider the liquidity concerns for its working capital requirements.

31 In the opinion of the Board of Directors to the best of Knowledge and belief all the current assets, loans and advances have been stated at realisable value at least of an amount equal to the amount at which they are stated in Balance Sheet which are subject to reconciliation and confirmation, necessary adjustment if required will be after reconciliation.

32 Previous year figures are regrouped / re classified wherever necessary to correspond with current year classification /disclosure.

In terms of our report attached.



For J. A. Rajani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 108331W

P. J. Rajani
P. J. Rajani
Proprietor
Membership No. 116740

Place: Mumbai
Dated : 8th June ,2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Shree Ambika Naturals Pvt Ltd

Vipul P. Shah
VIPUL P. SHAH
Director
DIN:00181636



Mihir V. Shah
MIHIR V. SHAH
Director
DIN:05126125