



Auditor's Report

H.G.R (2022) SZ. No. 01235

To the Shareholder of Laxmi Specialty Chemicals (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.:

I. Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Laxmi Specialty Chemicals (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (hereinafter briefly referred to as "Your company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, the income statement for the 2022 year-end and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the attached Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions set forth in Accounting Standards for Small Enterprises, and give a true and fair view of the financial position of Your company as of March 31, 2023, and the results of its operations for the 2022 ended in all material respects.

II. Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the China Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of Your company in accordance with the China Code of Ethics for Certified Public Accountants, and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

III. Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Management of Your company (hereinafter referred to as the Management) is responsible for preparing the Financial Statements in accordance with Accounting Standard for

Small Enterprises to give a true and fair view, and designing, executing and maintaining the necessary internal control so as to avoid serious misstatement in the Financial Statements due to fraudulent practice or mistake.

In the preparation of the Financial Statements, the Management is responsible for assessing the continuous operation ability of Your company, disclosing the matters related to the continuous operation (if applicable), and applying the continuous operation assumption, unless the Management plans to liquidate Your company and stop the operation or has no other realistic option.

The Governance is responsible for supervising the financial reporting process of Your company.

IV. Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of 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 the auditor's opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards 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 the auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- (1) 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 the risk of one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the overriding of internal control.
- (2) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.
- (3) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- (4) Conclude on the appropriateness of the 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 ability of Your company to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the information available to us at the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause Your company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- (5) Evaluate an 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 communicated 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 identified in our audit.

Shanghai Gao Ren Certified Public Accountants



(Seal)

Chinese Certified Public Accountant:

(Signature & Seal)



Chinese Certified Public Accountant:

(Signature & Seal)

Shanghai, China



April 18, 2023

Balance Sheet (Continued)

2023-3-31

Prepared by: Laxmi Specialty Chemicals (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Monetary Unit: CNY

Items	Notes	Year-end Balances	Year-beg. Balances
Current Liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings			
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivative financial liabilities			
Accounts payable	Note VI, 5	3,169,590.38	72,975.85
Advances from customers	Note VI, 6	100,800.00	172,040.00
Employee benefits payable			
Taxes and dues payable	Note VI, 7	91,154.44	11,253.94
Other payables	Note VI, 8	273,451.06	180,723.86
Including: Interest payable			
Dividends payable			
Liabilities held for sale			
Non-current liabilities due within one year			
Other current liabilities			
Total Current Liabilities		3,634,995.88	436,993.65
Non-current liabilities:			
Long-term borrowings			
Bonds payable			
Including: Preferred shares			
Perpetual bond			
Long-term payables			
Long-term employee benefits payable			
Expected liabilities			
Deferred income			
Deferred tax liabilities			
Other non-current liabilities			
Total Non-current Liabilities			
Total Liabilities		3,634,995.88	436,993.65
Shareholders' Equity			
Share Capital	Note VI, 9	300,000.00	300,000.00
Other equity instruments			
Including: Preferred shares			
Perpetual bond			
Capital reserve			
Less: Treasury shares			
Other comprehensive income			
Specialized reserve			
Surplus reserve			
General risk reserve			
Undistributed profit	Note VI, 10	-49,517.91	-638,181.35
Total Shareholders' Equity		250,482.09	-338,181.35
Total Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity		3,885,477.97	98,812.30

Income Statement

2022.4.1-2023.3.31

Prepared by: Laxmi Specialty Chemicals (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Monetary Unit: CNY

Items	Notes	Current Year	Prior Year
I. Total Operating Revenue	Note VI, 11	6,731,176.02	790,619.37
Less: Operating cost	Note VI, 11	5,224,666.15	632,360.44
Taxes and surcharges		9,379.43	1,143.32
Selling expenses	Note VI, 12	10,181.79	19,706.19
General and administrative expenses	Note VI, 13	883,211.06	768,044.81
Research and development expenses			
Finance costs	Note VI, 14	15,074.15	875.16
Including: Interest expense			
Interest income		1,000.44	495.50
Assets impairment losses			
Add: Other income			
Investment income (with "-" for losses)			
Including: Income from investments in associates and joint ventures			
Income from changes in fair value (with "-" for losses)			
Income from disposal of assets (with "-" for losses)			
II. Operating Profit (with "-" for loss)		588,663.44	-631,510.55
Add: Non-operating revenue			32,194.28
Less: Non-operating expenses			
III. Total Profit (with "-" for total loss)		588,663.44	-599,316.27
Less: Income tax expense			
IV. Net Profit (with "-" for net loss)		588,663.44	-599,316.27
(I) Net profit from continuing operations (with "-" for net loss)		588,663.44	-599,316.27
(II) Net profit from discontinuing operations (with "-" for net loss)			
V. Other Comprehensive Income, Net of Tax			
(I) Other comprehensive incomes that will not be reclassified to profits or losses			
1.Changes arising from re-measurement of the defined benefit plan			
2.Other comprehensive incomes that cannot be reclassified into profits or losses under the equity method			
(II) Other comprehensive incomes that will be reclassified into profit or loss			
1.Other comprehensive incomes that can be reclassified into profits or losses under the equity method			
2.Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets			
3.Gains or losses on reclassification from held-to-maturity financial assets to available-for-sale financial assets			
4.Effective portion of gains or losses on cash flow hedges			
5.Exchange differences on translation of foreign currency financial statements			
6.Other			
VI. Total Comprehensive Income		588,663.44	-599,316.27

Cash Flow Statement

2022.4.1-2023.3.31

Prepared by: Laxmi Specialty Chemicals (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Monetary Unit: CNY

Items	Notes	Current Year	Prior Year
I. Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Cash receipts from the sale of goods or rendering of services		3,135,990.10	1,440,239.94
Refunds of taxes			
Other cash receipts related to operating activities		1,000.44	34,324.59
Sub-total of cash inflows from operating activities		3,136,990.54	1,474,564.53
Cash payments for goods purchased and services received			1,044,032.51
Cash payments to and on behalf of employees			713,780.04
Payments of all types of taxes			132,771.82
Other cash payments related to operating activities			64,468.81
Sub-total of cash outflows from operating activities			1,955,053.18
Net cash flows from operating activities		3,136,990.54	-480,488.65
II. Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Cash receipts from return of investments			
Cash received from return on investments			
Net cash received from disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets			
Other cash receipts related to investing activities			
Sub-total of cash inflows from investing activities			
Cash paid to acquire fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets			
Cash payments to acquire investments			
Other cash payments related to investing activities			
Sub-total of cash outflows from investing activities			
Net cash flows from investing activities			
III. Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Cash received from investments by others			
Cash received from borrowings			
Cash received from issuance of bonds			
Other cash receipts related to financing activities			
Sub-total of cash inflows from financing activities			
Cash repayments for debts			
Cash payments for distribution of dividends or profits and interest expenses			
Other cash payments related to financing activities			
Sub-total of cash outflows from financing activities			
Net cash flows from financing activities			
IV. Effect of Foreign Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents			
V. Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents			
		3,136,990.54	-480,488.65
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		98,812.30	579,300.95
VI. Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period			
		3,235,802.84	98,812.30

Please give it your attention: notes to the accounting statements constitute a part of the accounting statement.

I. Fundamental Information about the Company

Laxmi Specialty Chemicals (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company" or "Company"), Invested and established by LAXMI ORGANIC INDUSTRIES LIMITED. The unified social credit code of the Company is No. 91310000MA1FWGDQ6D. The company type is a limited liability company (wholly owned by a foreign legal person). The legal representative is HARSHVARDHAN RAVI GOENKA. The registered capital of the Company is CNY300,000.00. The domicile of the Company is located at Room 215-27, Podium 1-2, No.269 Tongxie Road, Changning District, Shanghai, China. The operating period is from September 5, 2019 to September 4, 2049.

Business scope: Wholesale, import and export, commission agency (except auctions) of chemical raw materials and products (except hazardous chemicals, monitoring chemicals, civil explosives, and precursor chemicals), rubber products, plastic products, and textiles, and provide related supporting services . (Business activities required for an approval by law shall not be conducted until they are approved by relevant administrative authorities.)

II. Basis for Preparation of Financial Statements

The Company's financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis by recognizing and measuring actual transactions and events that have occurred in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Small Business Enterprises, the Company's accounting is based on the accrual basis and all the financial statements herein are measured on the basis of historical cost.

III. Statement of Compliance with Accounting Standards for Business Enterprises

The Company' financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards for Small Business Enterprises, which give, in all material respects, a true and full view of the company's relevant information on financial position, business performance and cash flows.

IV. Principal Accounting Policies & Accounting Estimates

1. Accounting Period

The Company's accounting period is divided into annual and interim periods. The accounting year of the Company is on the basis of a calendar year, i.e., from 1 January to 31 December of each year.

2. Functional Currency

Renminbi (CNY) is the currency in the main economic environment where the Company operate its' business, and the Company use Renminbi (CNY) as its' functional currency. The currency used by the Company in preparing the financial statements is Renminbi (CNY).

3. Recognition Criteria for Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents refer to the cash on hand and deposits that are readily withdrawn on demand, as well as short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4. Foreign Currency Transactions & Translation of Foreign Currency Financial Statements

(1) Foreign transaction translation methods:

A foreign currency transaction of the Company recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate at the date of the transactions (usually referred to as the middle market prices of the exchange rates published by the People's Bank of China at the dates of the transactions, the same as below). However, the Company's foreign currency exchange business or transactions involving foreign currency exchange are translated into the functional currency amount at the exchange rates actually adopted.

(2) Translation methods for foreign currency monetary items and non-monetary items

Foreign currency monetary items are translated using the spot exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the foreign exchange translation are all recognized in the profit or loss for the current period,

Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be translated at the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions and accounted for in functional currency. Foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated at the spot exchange rates at the date of determination of fair value. The differences between the functional currency amount after transaction and the original carrying amount are treated as the changes of fair value (including changes in exchange rates) and recognized in profit or loss for the current period or other comprehensive income.

5. Receivables and Prepayments

Receivables and prepayments comprise accounts receivable and other receivables, etc.

(1) Receivables and prepayments shall comply with one of the following conditions after the deduction of the amount recoverable confirmed unable to recover the receivables and prepayments, as bad debt losses:

1) Debtor declared bankrupt, closed, dissolved, revoked, or canceled in accordance with law, revocation of business licenses, less than the liquidation of property settlement.

2) Death of the debtor, or the law has been declared missing, dead, their lack of property or estate settlement.

3) Debtor more than three years overdue outstanding, and there is conclusive evidence that has become insolvent.

4) Debt restructuring agreement with the debtor or the court approved the bankruptcy reorganization plan, unable to recover.

5) Natural disasters, war and the other force majeure event leads to uncollectible amounts.

(2) Accounting measurements for bad debt losses

Bad debt losses were calculated as non-operating expenditure when actual losses were occurred and offset against receivables and prepayments at the same time.

6. Inventories

(1) Classification of inventories

Inventories mainly comprise raw materials, packaging materials, goods on hand, traded goods, etc.

(2) Valuation methods for inventories on acquisition and issuance

Inventories are recorded at their historical cost when they are acquired. The cost of inventories comprises all cost of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs. The cost of raw materials and packaging materials on requisition and issuance is assigned by using the weighted average method. The cost of finished products on issuance is assigned by using the weighted average method.

(3) Amortization method for low-valued consumable supplies and packages

Low-valued consumables on requisition are amortized in full amount.

(4) Inventory stock-take system.

The company uses the perpetual inventory system. The net amount after deducting its costs and related taxes, are included in non-operating expenses or non-operating income.

7. Fixed Assets

(1) Recognition criteria for fixed assets:

Fixed assets are tangible assets that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and have useful lives more than one accounting year. A fixed asset is recognized only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. A fixed asset is initially measured at cost and the effect of any expected costs of abandoning the asset at the end of its use is considered accordingly.

(2) Depreciation for all classes of fixed assets:

Fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the month following that in which they reach their usable conditions. The useful lives, estimated residual values, and annual depreciation rates used for each class of fixed assets are shown as follows:

Categories	Depreciation Methods	Depreciable Lives (Years)	Residual Value Percentages (%)	Annual Depreciation Rates (%)
Buildings and structures	Straight-line method	20	5	4.75%
Vehicles	Straight-line method	5	5	19.00%
Office and electronic equipment	Straight-line method	3-5	0	20.00%-33.33%
Other equipment	Straight-line method	5	5	19.00%

Estimated net residual value of a fixed asset is the estimated amount that the Company would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.

(3) Subsequent expenditures in fixed assets:

If it is probable that economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably, are included in the cost of the fixed asset, and the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Other subsequent expenditures other than those mentioned above are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

8. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include interest, amortization of discounts or premiums related to borrowings, ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings, and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings. The capitalization of borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset can commence when expenditures for the asset are being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred, and activities relating to the acquisition, construction or production of the asset that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale have commenced. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when the qualifying asset being acquired, constructed or produced becomes ready for its intended use or sale. The amounts of other borrowing costs incurred are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

9. Intangible Assets

(1) Intangible Assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance owned or controlled by the Company.

An intangible asset is measured initially at cost. An expenditure related to an intangible asset is included in the cost of the intangible asset if it is possible that the economic benefits associated with the asset flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Other expenditures on an intangible item other than those mentioned above are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

For an intangible asset with a finite useful life, the Company usually reviews the useful life and amortization method at the end of each accounting period. If any change incurs, a change should be made accordingly to the accounting estimates. In addition, for an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life, the Company reassess the useful life of the asset. If there is evidence indicating that the period during which that intangible asset brings economic benefits to the Company is predictable, its useful life is estimated and using the straight-line method to amortize in accordance with the amortization policy for intangible assets with a finite useful life.

10. Long-term Prepaid Expenses

Long-term prepaid expenses are all the expenditures that have been incurred but should be amortized over the reporting period and subsequent periods with the amortization period over one year. Long-term prepaid expenses are amortized during the expected beneficial periods using the straight-line method.

11. Employee Benefits

The Company's employee benefits include short-term employee benefits, termination benefits and other long-term employee benefits, of which:

Short-term employee benefits include: employee wages or salaries, bonuses, allowances and subsidies; staff

welfare; social security contributions such as premiums or contributions on medical insurance, work maternity insurance and injury insurance; housing funds; union running costs and employee education costs; non-monetary benefits, etc. In the accounting period in which an employee has rendered service to the Company, the Company recognizes the short-term employee benefits that have actually occurred as a liability and charged to the profit or loss for the current period or as the cost of relevant assets, among which non-monetary benefits are measured at fair value.

When the Company terminates the employment relationship with employees before the end of the employment contracts or provides compensation as an offer to encourage employees to accept voluntary redundancy, the employee benefits arising from termination benefits are recognized as a liability in the profit or loss for the current period at the earlier date of when the Company recognizes the costs related to restructuring of the payments for termination benefits and when the Company cannot unilaterally withdraw from the termination plan or the redundancy offer.

12.Revenue

(1) Revenue from the sales of goods

The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods; the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, the associated economic benefits will flow into The Company and the amount can be measured reliably; the associated costs incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably.

(2) Revenue from the rendering of services

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably at the balance sheet date, revenue associated with the transaction is recognised using the percentage of completion method, or otherwise, the revenue is recognised only to the extent of costs incurred that are expected to be recoverable. The outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably when all of the following conditions are satisfied: the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the Group; the stage of completion of the transaction can be measured reliably; and the costs incurred and to be incurred for the transaction can be measured reliably. The Company determines the stage of completion of a transaction involving the rendering of services based on [surveys of work performed]/[the proportion of services rendered to date to the total services to be rendered]/[the proportion of costs incurred to date to the estimated total costs]. The total service revenue on a transaction involving the rendering of services is determined in accordance with the consideration received or receivable from the recipient of services under contract or agreement, except where the consideration received or receivable under contract or agreement is not fair.

13.Significant Changes in Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

None.

V. Taxes**1. Main Tax Categories & Tax Rates**

Tax Categories	Description of Tax Rates
Value Added Tax (VAT)	The output VAT for the taxable revenue is calculated at the rate of 13%, and the value-added tax (VAT) shall be paid according to the difference after deducting the deductible input VAT for the current period.
Urban maintenance and construction tax	Calculated and paid at 7% of turnover tax actually paid.
Educational fee	Calculated and paid at 3% of turnover tax actually paid.
Local educational fee	Calculated and paid at 2% of turnover tax actually paid.
Enterprise income tax	Calculated and paid at 25% of taxable income.

VI. Notes to the Main Items of Financial Statements (unit: CNY)**1. Monetary Funds**

Items	Year-end Balance	Year-beginning Balance
Cash on hand		
Cash in bank	41,002.05	98,812.30
Other monetary funds		
Total	41,002.05	98,812.30

2. Accounts Receivable

(1) Accounts receivable presented according to aging analysis

Ages of Accounts	Year-end Balance	Year-beginning Balance
Within 1 year	3,695,985.92	
Total	3,695,985.92	

(2) The breakdown of accounts receivable year-end balances by customer is as follows:

Units	Balances	Ages
Rohm and Haas(Foshan)Special Materials Co.,Ltd	1,784,993.20	Within 1 year
Dow Chemical(Shanghai)Co.,Ltd	1,658,993.68	Within 1 year
Rohm and Haas Shanghai Chemical Industry Co.,Ltd	251,999.04	Within 1 year
Total	3,695,985.92	

3. Other Receivable

(1) Other receivable presented according to aging analysis

Ages of Accounts	Year-end Balance	Year-beginning Balance
Within 1 year	6,330.00	
Total	6,330.00	

(2) The breakdown of other receivable year-end balances by customer is as follows:

Units	Balances	Ages
Shanghai Zhanyu Management Co.,Ltd	6,330.00	Within 1 year
Total	6,330.00	

4. Inventories

Trade Goods	Quantity (Ton)	Unit Price	Amount
2-Acetoacetoxy Ethyl Methacrylate Ester	4,000	35.54	142,160.00

5. Accounts Payable

(1) accounts payable presented according to aging analysis

Ages of Accounts	Year-end Balance	Year-beginning Balance
Within 1 year	3,169,590.38	72,975.85
Total	3,169,590.38	72,975.85

(2) The breakdown of accounts payable year-end balances by customer is as follows:

Units	Balances	Ages
LAXMI ORGANIC INDUSTRIES LIMITED	3,073,950.38	Within 1 year
Shanghai Qianjia International Cargo Freight Agent Co.,Ltd	95,640.00	Within 1 yea
Total	3,169,590.38	

6. Advances from Customers

(1) Presentation of advances from customers

Items	Year-end Balance	Year-beginning Balance
Advances for goods	100,800.00	172,040.00
Total	100,800.00	172,040.00

(2) Ages of significant advances from customers over 1 year: None.

7. Taxes and Dues Payable

Items	Year-end Balance	Year-beginning Balance
Value added tax [~]	84,549.09	[~] 8,806.94
Education fee surcharge	2,113.72	
Urban maintenance and construction fee	2,113.72	232.96
Individual income tax	2,377.91	2,214.04
Total	91,154.44	11,253.94

8. Other Payable

Items	Year-end Balance	Year-beginning Balance
Pre-charge consulting fees	226,471.27	166,923.21
Collection and payment of social security fee	17,523.60	16,052.00
Employee - Gongcheng	27,320.69	-3,070.36
Refund of IIT handling fee	2,135.50	819.01
Total	273,451.06	180,723.86

9.Share Capital

Items	Beginning Balance	Increase and Decrease of the Changes (+,-)					Ending Balance
		Issuance of New Shares	Bonus Shares	Provident Funds Converted into Shares	Other	Subtotal	
Total shares	300,000.00						300,000.00

10.Undistributed Profit

Items	Current Year	Prior Year
Undistributed profit at the end of prior year before adjustments	-638,181.35	-38,865.08
Adjustments of total undistributed profit at the beginning of the year (increase +, decrease -)		
Undistributed profit at the beginning of the year after adjustments		
Add: Net profit attributable to shareholders of the parent company for the current year	588,663.44	-599,316.27
Less: Appropriation of statutory surplus reserve		
Appropriation of discretionary surplus reserve		
Appropriation of general risk reserve		
Common stock dividends payable		
Common stock dividends converted into share capital		
Undistributed profit at end of the year	-49,517.91	-638,181.35

11. Operating Revenue & Operating Cost

Items	Current Year		Prior Year	
	Revenue	Cost	Revenue	Cost
Revenue of main operations	6,731,176.02	5,224,666.15	790,619.37	632,360.44
Revenue of other operations				
Total	6,731,176.02	5,224,666.15	790,619.37	632,360.44

12.Selling Expenses

Items	Current Year	Prior Year
Sample expenses		2,876.11
Shipping / Logistics fee	10,181.79	16,466.08
Courier Fee / Rental		364.00
Total	10,181.79	19,706.19

13. General and Administrative Expenses

Items	Current Year	Prior Year
Employee salary	608,076.00	520,322.91
Office expenses	81,283.58	76,828.41
Travel fee	13,103.33	18,650.91
Audit fee	44,496.85	27,830.18
Social security fee	136,251.30	124,412.40
Total	883,211.06	768,044.81

12. Finance Costs

Items	Current Year	Prior Year
Interest expense		
Less: Interest income	-1,000.44	-495.50
Handling charges	2,673.60	4,131.99
Exchange gains and losses	13,400.99	-2,761.33
Total	15,074.15	875.16

13. Supplementary Information to the Cash Flow Statement**(I) Supplementary Information to the Cash Flow Statement**

Supplementary Information	Current Year	Prior Year
1. Reconciliation of net profit to cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit	588,663.44	-599,316.27
Add: Provision for impairment of assets		
Depreciation of fixed assets, depletion of oil and gas assets, depreciation of productive biological assets		
Amortization for intangible assets		
Amortization for long-term prepaid expenses		
Losses on disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets ("-" for gains)		
Losses on scrapping of fixed assets ("-" for gains)		
Losses on changes in fair value ("-" for gains)		
Finance costs ("-" for gains)		
Investment losses ("-" for gains)		
Decrease in deferred tax assets ("-" for increase)		
Increase in deferred tax liabilities ("-" for decrease)		
Decrease in inventories ("-" for increase)	-142,160.00	
Decrease in operating receivables ("-" for increase)	-3,702,315.92	
Increase in operating payables ("-" for decrease)	3,198,002.23	118,827.62
Other		
Net cash flows from operating activities	-57,810.25	-480,488.65

Supplementary Information	Current Year	Prior Year
2. Significant investing and financing activities that do not involve cash receipts and payments		
Conversion of debts into capital		
Convertible company bonds due within one year		
Fixed assets under finance lease		
3. Net change in cash and cash equivalents		
Cash at the end of the year	41,002.05	98,812.30
Less: Cash at the beginning of the period	98,812.30	579,300.95
Add: Cash equivalents at the end of the period		
Less: Cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	-57,810.25	-480,488.65

(II) Makeup of Cash and Cash Equivalents

Items	Year-end Balance	Year-beginning Balance
1. Cash	41,002.05	98,812.30
Including: Cash on hand		
Bank deposit that can be used for payment at any time	41,002.05	98,812.30
Other monetary funds that can be used for payment at any time		
Deposits with central banks available for payment		
Due to banks		
Due from banks		
2. Cash equivalents		
Including: Bond investment due within three months		
3. Balances of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	41,002.05	98,812.30
Including: Cash and cash equivalents with restrictions of use by the parent company or subsidiaries within the group		

VII. Related Parties and Related Party Transactions

1. Actual Controller of the Company

The controlling shareholder and actual controller of the Company is HARSHVARD.

2. Subsidiaries of the Company

None.

3. Related Parties

Name of Other Related Parties	Relationship with the Company
LAXMI ORGANIC INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Shareholder

4. Related Party Transactions

(1) Sales of goods/rendering of services

None.

(2) Purchase of goods/receiving services

Related Party	Content of Transaction	Current Period	Prior Period
LAXMI ORGANIC INDUSTRIES LIMITED	Purchase traded goods	3,701,949.74	556,086.79

5.Receivables & Payables of the Related Parties

(1) Receivable items

None.

(2) Payable items

Item Name	Ending Balance	Year-beginning Balance
Accounts payable:		
LAXMI ORGANIC INDUSTRIES LIMITED	3,073,950.38	68,685.85
Total	3,073,950.38	68,685.85

VIII.Commitments & Contingencies**1.Significant Commitments**

As at March 31,2023, the Company has no significant commitments required to be disclosed.

2. Contingencies

As at March 31, 2023 , the Company has no significant contingencies required to be disclosed.

IX. Events after the Balance Sheet Date

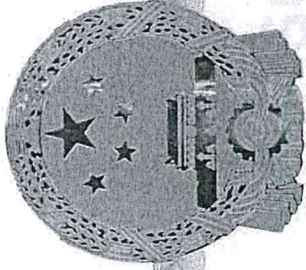
As at the reporting date, the Company has no other events after the balance sheet date required to be disclosed.

X. Other Significant Events:

As at March 31,2023, the Company has no other significant events incurred.

Laxmi Specialty Chemicals (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Date:April 18, 2023



营业执照

统一社会信用代码

91310115586792817H

证照编号: 41000000202006080045

扫描二维码登录“国家企业信用信息公示系统”了解更多登记、备案、许可、监管信息。



中国（上海）自由贸易试验区

名称 上海高仁会计师事务所（普通合伙）

类型 普通合伙企业

执行事务合伙人 高龙伟

经营范围

审查企业会计报表，出具审计报告；验证企业资本，出具验资报告；办理企业合并、分立、清算事宜中的审计业务，出具有关报告；基本建设年度财务决算审计；代理记账；会计咨询、税务咨询、管理咨询、会计培训；法律、法规规定的其他业务。

【依法须经批准的项目，经相关部门批准后方可开展经营活动】

成立日期 2011年12月02日

合伙期限 2011年12月02日至 不约定期限

主要经营场所 中国（上海）自由贸易试验区祖冲之路1559号2幢1002室



登记机关

2020年06月08日

证书序号: 0001329

说明

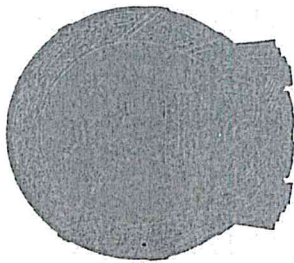
- 1、《会计师事务所执业证书》是证明持有人经财政部门依法审批, 准予执行注册会计师法定业务的凭证。
- 2、《会计师事务所执业证书》记载事项发生变动的, 应当向财政部门申请换发。
- 3、《会计师事务所执业证书》不得伪造、涂改、出租、出借、转让。
- 4、会计师事务所终止或执业许可注销的, 应当向财政部门交回《会计师事务所执业证书》。



发证机关:

二〇一八年六月一日

中华人民共和国财政部制



会计师事务所 执业证书

名称: 上海高仁会计师事务所 (普通合伙)

首席合伙人: 高龙伟

主任会计师:

经营场所: 中国(上海)自由贸易试验区祖冲之路1559号
2幢1002室

组织形式: 普通合伙制

执业证书编号: 31000338

批准执业文号: 沪财会〔2011〕62号

批准执业日期: 2011年11月22日

