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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
Yellowstone Fine Chemicals Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

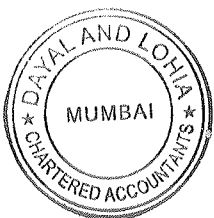
Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of Yellowstone Fine Chemicals Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Material Accounting Policy Information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements").

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 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, the loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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 on the Financial Statements.



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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 Board's report including the Directors Report but does not include the Financial Statements and our Independent Auditors' Report thereon. Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the Other Information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

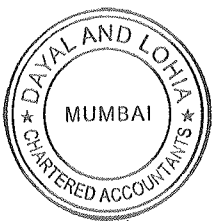
In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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



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management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

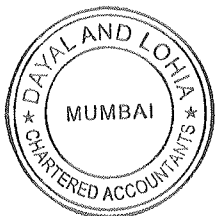
The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 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 for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override 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. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
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 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



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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.

5. 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.

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

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

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

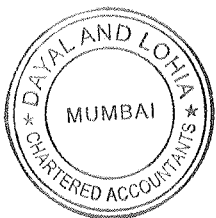
Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the attached Annexure "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 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 relating to preparation of the aforesaid Financial Statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.



- c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and 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 with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f. With reference to maintenance of accounts and other matter therewith, reference is invited to paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended.
- g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid remuneration to its directors and therefore the provisions of Section 197 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- i. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 29 to the financial statements,
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were material foreseeable losses,



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- iii. There are no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv.
 - a. The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“intermediaries”) with the understanding whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security, or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies) including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
 - c. Based on such audit procedures considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (iv) and (v) above contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared any dividend during the year and hence compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2023, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes



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to data when using certain access rights, as described in note 41 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 01, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024

For Dayal and Lohia
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number –

For Natvarlal Vepari and Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number – 106971W

Phobis



Mr Anil Lohia
Partner

M.No. – 031626

Mumbai, Dated **21 MAY 2024**

UDIN : 24031626BKAVJZ9073

Nuzhat



Ms. Nuzhat Khan
Partner

M. No. 124960

Mumbai, Dated **21 MAY 2024**

UDIN: 24124960BKCZNR5260

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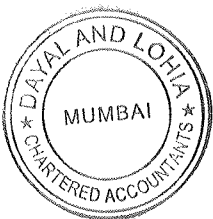
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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Yellowstone Fine Chemicals Private Limited of even date)

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

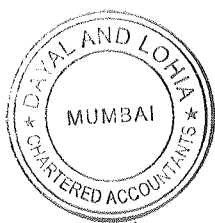
- (i) a. (A) The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- b. Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c. We have verified the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the Financial Statements and based on such verification we confirm that the same are held in the name of the company.
- d. The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- e. No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. On the basis of examination of records, we are of the opinion that the coverage and procedure of such verification is appropriate and that no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on such verification. The discrepancy noted have been properly dealt with in the books of account of the Company.



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- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements filed by the company with such banks are not in agreement with the books of account of the Company for the reasons explained in Statement-C in the Financial Statements.
- (iii) (a) The Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties and therefore sub-clause 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b), 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the Company
- (iv) The Company has not given any loans, made investment, given guarantees and security covered under provisions of section 185 and 186 of The Companies Act, 2013 and hence clause 3(iv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted deposits from the public or amounts that are deemed to be deposits pursuant to sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder. As informed to us, there is no order that has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other tribunal in respect of the said sections.
- (vi) The operation of the Company has not yet commenced and hence clause 3(vi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 pertaining to the maintenance of the cost records under the sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) The Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Act, Provident fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities during the year. No undisputed amount payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.



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- (viii) There are no transactions that were not recorded in the books of account, and which has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- (ix) (a) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) That the company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The company has not borrowed term loan during the year and therefore clause 3(ix)(c) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company:
- (d) On an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the company, we report that funds raised on short-term basis to the extent of Rs 2,339.35 million have been used for long-term purposes by the company.
- (e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- (x) (a) The company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.
- (b) The Company has made preferential allotment zero coupon optionally convertible redeemable preference shares during the year under review. We further report that the requirements of section 42 / section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with. The company has utilized funds raised by way of zero coupon optionally convertible redeemable preference shares for the purposes for which they were raised.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government and hence clause 3(xi)(b) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2020 is not applicable to the company.



- (c) No whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the company.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence clauses 3(xii)(a), 3(xii) (b) and 3(xii)(c) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) The Company is a Private Limited Company, the provision of section 177 is not applicable. In respect of transactions with related parties, the Company has complied with provisions of sections 188 of the Act wherever applicable. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standard.
- (xiv) (a) The Company is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 and accordingly the Company does not have an internal audit system.
(b) Since the company is not required to have an internal audit system sub clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company
- (xv) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors.
- (xvi) (a) The nature of business and the activities of the Company are such that the Company is not required to obtain registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 and hence sub-clause 3(xvi)(a), 3(xvi)(b), 3(xvi)(c) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) There is no Core Investment Company within the Group.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 163.60 million in current financial year and Rs 45.97 million in the immediate previous financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly clause (3)(xviii) Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the



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Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions including the support letter received from the holding company nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date . We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) (a) The Company was not required to spend any amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility obligation and hence there are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to subsection (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

(b) There are no ongoing projects in respect of CSR activities and therefore clause 3(xx)(b) of The Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

For Dayal and Lohia
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number –

For Natvarlal Vepari and Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number – 106971W





Mr Anil Lohia
Partner

M.No. – 31626

Mumbai, Dated **21 MAY 2024**

UDIN: 24031626BKAJ29073





Ms. Nuzhat Khan
Partner

M. No. 124960

Mumbai, Dated **21 MAY 2024**

UDIN: 24124960BKCNZR5260

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Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report

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

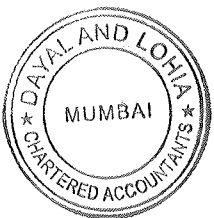
We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Yellowstone Fine Chemicals Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statement of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.



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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of Financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial



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control with reference to Financial Statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.


Opinion


In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.


For Dayal and Lohia
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number –

For Natvarlal Vepari and Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number – 106971W


Mr Anil Lohia
Partner
M.No. – 31626
Mumbai, Dated **21 MAY 2024**
UDIN: 24031626 BKANJZ3073




Ms. Nuzhat Khan
Partner
M. No. 124960
Mumbai, Dated **21 MAY 2024**
UDIN: 24124960 BKCZNR5260



YELLOWSTONE FINE CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U24299MH2020PTC338508

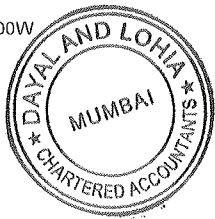
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31'st March, 2024 (Rs in Millions)	As at 31'st March, 2023 (Rs in Millions)
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	1,717.97	68.34
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	3,133.57	3,732.12
(c) Other intangible assets	2	8.47	-
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	72.34	9.46
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investment in subsidiaries	5	6.81	6.81
(ii) Other financial assets	6	1.00	4.00
(f) Other non-current assets	7	8.04	21.90
		4,948.20	3,842.63
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	8	61.06	18.99
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	9	4.03	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	23.99	16.15
(iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	10	11.90	10.59
(iv) Other financial assets	11	0.04	0.62
(c) Other current assets	12	691.73	648.03
		792.75	694.38
Total Assets		5,740.95	4,537.01
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	13	53.84	51.00
(b) Instruments in the nature of Equity	14	2,600.00	-
(c) Other Equity	15	(44.99)	1,253.65
		2,608.85	1,304.65
Liabilities			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Other Financial Liabilities	16	-	1,060.05
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	-
		-	1,060.05
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	1,931.40	1,219.60
(ii) Trade payables	18		
- total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprise		4.47	0.46
- total outstanding dues of other than micro and small enterprise		3.22	19.28
(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	1,193.01	932.97
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Other current liabilities		-	-
		3,132.10	2,172.31
Total Equity and Liabilities		5,740.95	4,537.01

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For Dayal and Lohia
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 102200W

Anil Lohia
Partner
Membership No : 031626
Place: Mumbai
Date: 21/05/2024



UDIN: 24031626 BKAVJZ9073

As per our report of even date
For Natvarlal Vepari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 106971W

Nuzhat Khan
Partner
Membership No : 124960
Place: Mumbai
Date: 21/05/2024



UDIN: 24124960 BK CZNR 5260

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Brijesh Kumar Soni
Director
DIN: 00037955

Dr. Rajan Venkatesh
Director
DIN: 10057058



YELLOWSTONE FINE CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24299MH2020PTC338508
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

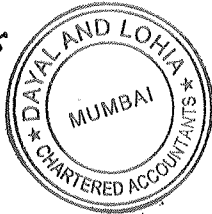
Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31'st March, 2024 (Rs. in Millions)	For the year ended 31'st March, 2023 (Rs. in Millions)
I) INCOME:			
Revenue from operations (gross)	20	15.15	-
Other income	21	0.51	0.02
Total Income (I)		15.66	0.02
II) EXPENSES:			
Cost of raw materials consumed	22	14.41	-
Purchase of traded goods		-	-
Changes in inventories of Finished Goods, Work in progress and Stock in Trade	23	(7.63)	-
Finance cost	24	58.63	0.67
Depreciation & amortisation	25	164.04	6.70
Other expenses	26	113.84	45.32
Total expenses (II)		343.29	52.69
Profit / (Loss) before tax (I-II)		(327.63)	(52.67)
Tax expense		-	-
1. Current tax		-	-
2. MAT Credit		-	-
3) Deferred tax liability / (asset)	4	(62.88)	(9.46)
Profit/(Loss) for the period from continuing operations		(264.75)	(43.21)
Other comprehensive income/(expense)		-	-
Total other comprehensive income/(expense), net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(expense) for the period		(264.75)	(43.21)
Earnings per equity share (Face value of share Rs.10/- each)			
Basic (Rs)	27	(51.38)	(8.47)
Diluted (Rs)		-	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For Dayal and Lohia
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.102200W

Anil Lohia
Partner
Membership No : 031626
Place: Mumbai
Date: 21/05/2024

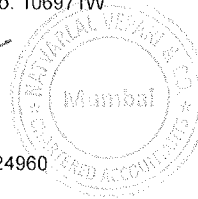
UDIN : 24031626BKA VJZ 9073



As per our report of even date
For Natvarlal Vepari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 106971W

Nuzhat Khan
Partner
Membership No : 124960
Place: Mumbai
Date: 21/05/2024

UDIN : 24124960BKC2NR5260



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Brijesh Kumar Soni
Director
DIN : 00037955

Dr. Rajan Venkatesh
Director
DIN : 10057058



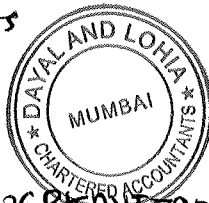
YELLOWSTONE FINE CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U24299MH2020PTC338508
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Particulars	For the year ended 31'st March, 2024 (Rs. in Millions)	For the year ended 31'st March, 2023 (Rs. in Millions)
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Net profit / (loss) before tax	(327.63)	(52.67)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortization expense	164.04	6.70
Interest on Direct tax	(0.01)	(0.02)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(163.58)	(45.95)
<u>Changes in working capital:</u>		
Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	(42.07)	3.78
Trade receivables	(4.03)	0.74
Financial assets	3.58	(3.62)
Non financial assets	(29.81)	(429.92)
Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payable	(12.05)	19.73
Non financial liabilities	-	-
Financial liabilities	260.04	695.72
Provisions	-	-
Cash (used in) / generated from the operations	12.08	240.46
Direct taxes paid	(0.03)	0.09
Net cash (used in) / generated from the operations	12.05	240.56
B. Cash flow from investment activities:		
Property, Plant and Equipment and Capital work in progress	(1,223.60)	(2,935.64)
Movement in other bank balances	(1.31)	0.03
Investment in subsidiary	-	-
Net cash (used in)/from investment activities	(1,224.91)	(2,935.61)
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds from issue of share capital (including securities premium)	301.75	-
Net Proceeds from short term borrowings	711.80	336.80
Proceeds from Zero Coupon Optionally	207.15	2,372.50
Redeemable Convertible Redeemable		
Preference Shares		
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	1,220.71	2,709.30
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7.84	14.24
Closing balance of cash and cash equivalents	23.99	16.15
Opening balance of cash and cash equivalents	16.15	1.91
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7.84	14.24

As per our report of even date
For Dayal and Lohia
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 102200W

Anil Lohia
Partner
Membership No : 031626
Place: Mumbai
Date: 21/05/2024

UDIN: 24031626 BKAVZ9013



As per our report of even date
For Natvarial Vepari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 106971W

Nuzhat Khan
Partner
Membership No : 124960
Place: Mumbai
Date: 21/05/2024

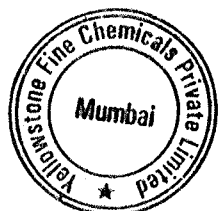
UDIN: 24124960BKZNR5260



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Brijesh Kumar Soni
Director
DIN : 00037955

Dr. Rajan Venkatesh
Director
DIN : 10057058



YELLOWSTONE FINE CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24299MH2020PTC338508
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

A Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024			As at March 31, 2023		
	Number of shares	Face value	Rs.	Number of shares	Face value	Rs.
Opening balance	51,00,000	10	51.00	51,00,000	10	51.00
Fresh issue of shares	2,84,000	10	2.84	-	-	-
Closing balance	53,84,000	10	53.84	51,00,000	10	51.00

B Other equity


Particulars	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium	Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2022	(35.94)	-	-	(35.94)
Profit/(loss) for the year	(43.21)	-	-	(43.21)
Zero Coupon Optionally Redeemable Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares	-	-	1,332.80	1,332.80
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(79.15)	-	1,332.80	1,253.65
Profit/(loss) for the year	(264.75)	-	-	(264.75)
Securities premium on account of fresh issue of shares	-	298.91	-	298.91
Zero Coupon Optionally Redeemable Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares	-	-	(1,332.80)	(1,332.80)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(343.90)	298.91	-	(44.99)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

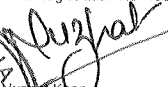
As per our report of even date
For Dayal and Lohia
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 102200W

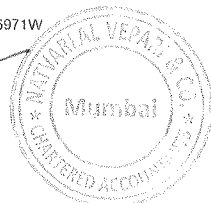
As per our report of even date
For Natvarlal Vepari & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 106971W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Anil Lohia
Partner
Membership No. 031626
Place: Mumbai
Date: 21/05/2024

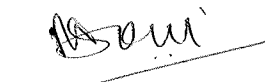



Nuzhat Khan
Partner
Membership No. 124960
Place: Mumbai
Date: 21/05/2024

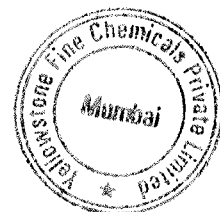


UDIN: 24124960BKCNRS260

UDIN: 24031626BKA VJZ9678


Brijesh Kumar Soni
Director
DIN: 00037955


Dr. Rajan Venkatesh
Director
DIN: 10057058



YELLOWSTONE FINE CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN U24299MH2020PTC338508

Summary of Material accounting policy Information and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

1. Statement of Compliance

The Standalone Financial Statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements of the company for the year ended March 31, 2024 were authorized for issue in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 21, 2024

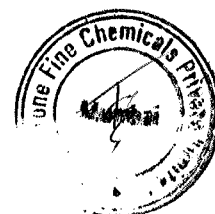
2. Basis of Preparation, Accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions and Material Accounting Policy information

2.1. Basis of Preparation

- These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except for the following:
 - a) certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) are measured at fair value, and
 - b) defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value.
- Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.
- The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Changes in Equity are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act). The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented in accordance with Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows". The disclosures with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in the Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of the financial statements along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Accounting Standards as amended.
- Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees in millions rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Per share data are presented in Indian Rupees to two decimals places.

2.2. Significant Accounting Judgements estimates and assumptions.

The financial statements require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosures of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.



2.2.1. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statement in the period in which changes are made and if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. During the year there were no Significant Judgements other than those stated hereinafter that were required to be exercised in the process of applying the entity's accounting policy and that have an impact on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements.

2.2.2. Judgements

The Company's management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the separate financial statements, while formulating the Company's accounting policies:

a. Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

The company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

b. Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

For property, plant and equipment and intangibles, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable or previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

c. Inventories

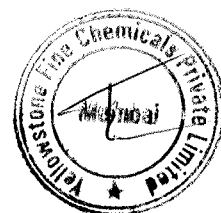
The Company estimates the net realisable value (NRV) of its inventories by taking into account estimated selling price, estimated cost of completion, estimated costs necessary to make the sale, obsolescence considering the past trend. Inventories are written down to NRV where such NRV is lower than their cost.

d. Recognition and measurement of other Provisions

The recognition and measurement of other provisions is based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the closing date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may, therefore, vary from the amount included in other provisions.

e. Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.



f. Defined benefit plans (Gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These interalia include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

2.2.3. Recent pronouncements

There has been no recent accounting pronouncements made by Ministry of Corporate Affairs relating to the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

2.2.4. Material Accounting Policy Information

i. Current and non-current classification

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

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when :

- It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle, or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading, or
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless 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.

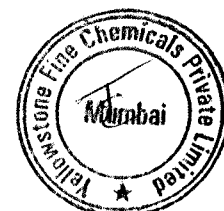
A liability is current when :

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading, or
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

ii. Property, Plant and Equipment

- a) All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Cost of acquisition comprises its purchase price including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.
- b) Stores and spares which meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment and satisfy the recognition criteria of Ind AS 16 are capitalised as Property, Plant and Equipment.



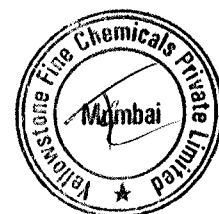
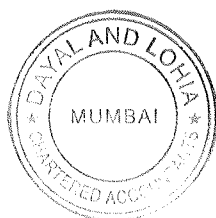
- c) Capital Work In Progress represents expenditure incurred on capital assets that are under construction or are pending capitalisation and includes project expenses pending allocation. Project expenses pending allocation are apportioned to the Property, Plant and Equipment of the project proportionately on capitalization.
- d) Cost of borrowing for assets taking substantial time to be ready for use is capitalised for the period up to the time the asset is ready for its intended use.
- e) Decommissioning costs, if any, on Property, Plant and Equipment are estimated at their present value and capitalised as part of such assets.
- f) Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.
- g) The residual useful life of Property, Plant & Equipment is reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted if required in the depreciation rates.
- h) Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value
 Depreciation on all assets of the Company is charged on Written Down Value over the useful life of assets mentioned in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or the useful life previously assessed by the management based on technical review whichever is lower for the proportionate period of use during the year. Intangible assets are amortised over the economic useful life estimated by the management

iii. Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.



Intangible Assets without finite life are tested for impairment at each Balance Sheet date and Impairment provision, if any are debited to profit and loss.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

iv. Leased Assets

Leasehold lands are amortized over the period of lease. Buildings constructed on leasehold land are depreciated based on the useful life specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, where the lease period of land is beyond the life of the building. In other cases, buildings constructed on leasehold lands are amortized over the primary lease period of the lands. Finance leases that transfer substantially all of the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and a reduction in the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

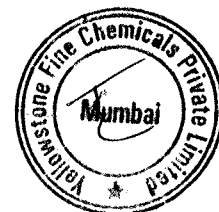
A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Assets acquired on leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease rentals are charged to the statement of profit and loss on straight line basis.

v. Inventories

Items of inventories are valued at lower of cost or estimated net realisable value as given below:

Raw Materials and Packing Materials	Raw Materials and packing materials are valued at Lower of Cost or market value, (Cost is net of any taxes, wherever applicable). However materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold
Work-in-process	Work in process are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost is computed on weighted
Finished Goods & Semi Finished Goods	Finished Goods & semi finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost is computed on weighted average method and includes cost of materials, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in acquiring the inventory and bringing them
Stores and Spares	Stores and spare parts are valued at lower of purchase Costs are determined on Weighted Average method and net realisable value.
Traded Goods	Traded Goods are valued at lower of purchase cost and net realisable value.



The factors that the Company considers in determining the allowance for slow moving, obsolete and other non-saleable inventory in determining net realisable value include ageing of inventory, estimated shelf life, price changes, introduction of competitive new products and such other related factors.

Cost in case of Raw material and Packing material, Stores and Spare and Traded Goods include purchase cost net of refundable taxes and other overheads incurred in bringing such items of inventory to its present location and condition.

vi. Borrowings

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

In determining the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization during a period, any income earned on the temporary investment of those borrowings is deducted from the borrowing costs incurred.

vii. Cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits in banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within bank borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

viii. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets:

On annual basis the Company makes an assessment of any indicator that may lead to impairment of assets. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of asset exceeds its recoverable value. Recoverable amount is higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell.

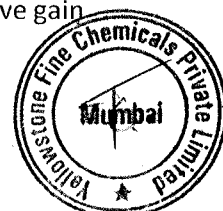
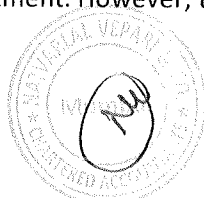
An impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired.

The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher between an asset's fair value less sale costs and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped together at the lowest level for which there is separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units).

ix. Investment

All Investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. financial instruments, which are held for trading, are classified as at Fair Value through Profit and loss (FVTPL). For all other financial instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income (OCI) subsequent changes in the fair value. 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 instrument as at Fair Value through OCI (FVTOCI), 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.

x. Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing exchange rate. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items, which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

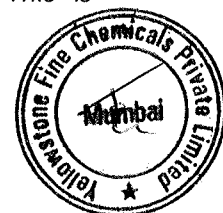
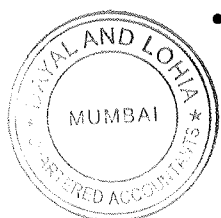
The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items is recognized in line with the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to the translation difference.

The exchange gain or loss on conversion of the financial statements for the purposes of consolidation are carried in other comprehensive income to be reclassified into statement of profit and loss on disposal.

xi. Revenue recognition

a. Revenue from Operations :

- The company earns revenue primarily from sale of chemicals.
- Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.
- Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.
- Revenue is recognized at point in time when the performance obligation with respect to Sale of goods or rendering of services to the Customer which is the point in time when the customer receives the goods and services.
- Revenue from related parties is recognized based on transaction price which is at arm's length.
- Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after the deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates , sales return on transfer of control in respect of ownership to the buyer which is generally on dispatch of goods and any other taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government which are levied on sales such as Goods and Services Tax (GST). Discounts given include rebates, price reductions and other incentives given to customers. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a payment term which is consistent with market practice.
- Revenue from services is recognised when all relevant activities are completed and the right to receive income is established. This is



applicable in case of Job Work services given by the Company to the Customers.

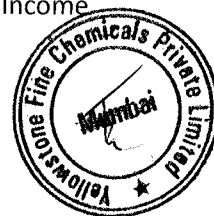
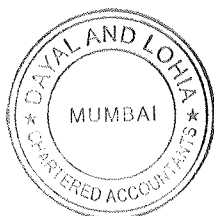
- The Company disaggregates revenue from sale of goods or rendering of services with customers by product classification , geographical region and Customer Category.

Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition

- The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.
- Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, service level credits, price concessions. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component.
- The Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative standalone selling price of each distinct service promised in the contract.
- The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc

b. Other Operating Income / Other Income

- Eligible export incentives are recognised in the year in which the conditions precedent are met and there is no significant uncertainty about the collectability. In respect of incentives attributable to the export of goods, the Company following the accounting principle of matching revenue with the cost has recognised export incentive receivable when all conditions precedent to the eligibility of benefits have been satisfied and when it is reasonably certain of deriving the benefit. Since these schemes are meant for neutralisation of duties and taxes on inputs pursuant to exports, the same are grouped under material costs.
The other export incentives that do not arise out of neutralisation of duties and taxes are disclosed under other operating revenue.
- Revenue in respect of Insurance /other claims, commission etc. are recognised only when it is reasonably certain that the ultimate collection will be made
- Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.
- Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the same is established.
- Current investments are marked to market at the end of the relevant period and the resultant gains or losses are recognised in the Income statement.



- For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.
- Other Operating Income / Other Income is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

xii. **Impairment of financial assets**

The company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the financial assets measured at amortized cost.

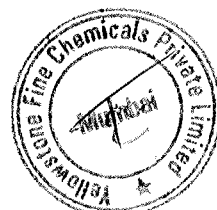
Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

- the 12 months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).
- The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:
 - Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
 - All lease receivables

Under the simplified approach, the company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 months ECL.



For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

xiii. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provision

The Company recognizes a provision when: it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Long term provisions are fair valued to the net present value and the same are increased each year by providing for the finance portion at the EIR of the respective company.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. A contingent liability also arises, in rare cases, where a liability cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

xiv. Retirement and other employee benefits

Provident fund

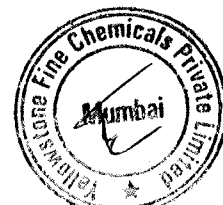
Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense when an employee renders the related service.

Gratuity

Gratuity, a post-employment defined benefit obligation is provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation made at the end of each year/period on projected unit credit method.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.



Compensated absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using Projected Unit Credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/ availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages etc. and the expected cost of ex-gratia, bonus and performance incentive are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

xv. Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances:

- i. The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees.
- ii. Transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate on the date of transaction where the settlement of such transactions are taking place at a later date. The exchange gain/loss on settlement / negotiation during the year is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In case of advance payment for purchase of assets/ goods/services and advance receipt against sales of products/services, all such purchase/sales transaction are recorded at the rate at which such advances are paid/received.
- iii. Foreign currency monetary transactions remaining unsettled at the end of the year are converted at year-end rates. The resultant gain or loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss.
- iv. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost denominated in foreign currency are translated using exchange rate at the date of transaction.
- v. The overseas trading offices are non-integral operations and the overseas non trading offices are integral operations and are accounted accordingly.

xvi. Fair Value Measurement

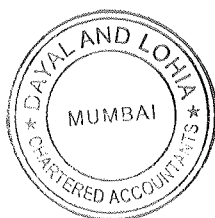
The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market



participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the balance sheet on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

xvii. Financial instruments

a. Financial assets

i. Initial recognition and measurement

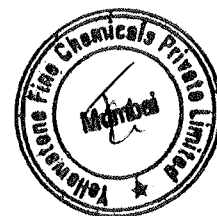
All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

ii. Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

- Financial assets at fair value
- Financial assets at amortized cost



Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognized in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortized cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.

- Business model test: The objective of the company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes).
- Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at Fair Value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option.
- Business model test: The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- Even if an instrument meets the two requirements to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.

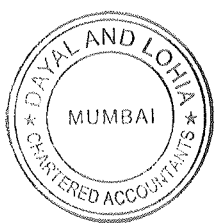
All other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

All equity investments other than investment in subsidiary, joint venture and associates are measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with value changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Derecognition of financial instruments

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either:
 - a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks



and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

iv. Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

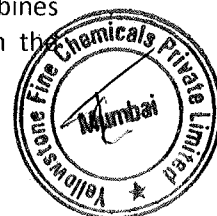
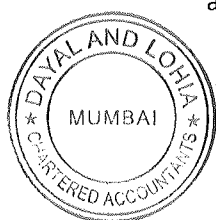
- the 12 months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
- full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).
- The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:
 - Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and
 - All lease receivables

Under the simplified approach, the company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12 months ECL.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the



objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

b. Financial Liabilities

i. Initial recognition and measurement

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

The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

ii. Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- a. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- b. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IND AS 109. Separate embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IND AS 109 are satisfied.

iii. Loans and borrowings:

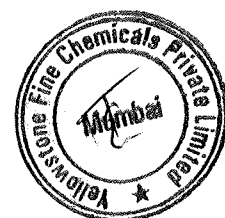
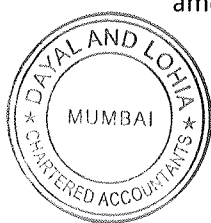
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv. Financial guarantee contracts:

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of IND AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.



v. Derecognition

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

vi. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

c. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively.

Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative under IND AS 109 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

xviii. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

xix. Goods and service tax input credit

Input tax credit is accounted for in the books in the period in which the underlying service received is accounted and when there is reasonable certainty in availing / utilising the credits.

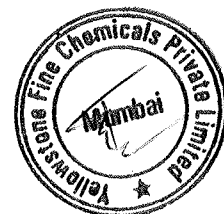
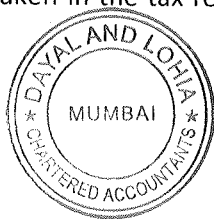
xx. Taxes

Tax expenses comprise Current Tax and Deferred Tax :

a. Current tax

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis of estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments/ appeals.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax



regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the standalone financial statement for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or liability settled, based on the tax rates (tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

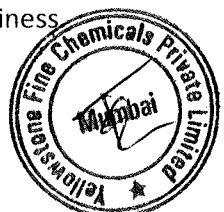
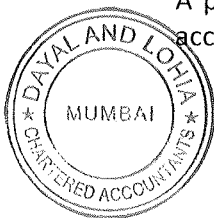
Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The break-up of major components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as at balance sheet date has been arrived at after setting off deferred tax assets and liabilities where the company have a legally enforceable right to set-off assets against liabilities and where such assets and liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

For items recognised in OCI or equity, deferred / current tax is also recognised in OCI or equity.

xxi. Trade Payables & Trade Receivables

A payable is classified as a 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business



These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. These amounts are unsecured and are usually settled as per the payment terms stated in the contract. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

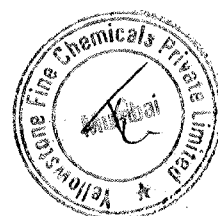
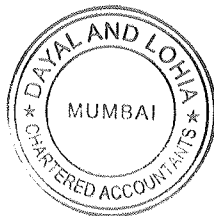
A receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods sold or services rendered in the normal course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at transaction value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method, less provision for impairment.

xxii. Research and development:

Revenue expenditure on research and development is charged to statement of profit and loss in the year in which it is incurred. Capital expenditure on research and development is considered as an addition to property, plant & equipment / intangible assets.

xxiii. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before OCI for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss before OCI 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.



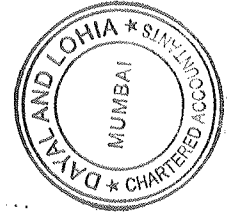
YELLOWSTONE FINE CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24299MH2020PTC338508

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Note 2
Property, Plant and Equipment

Class of Assets	Factory Buildings	Office Buildings	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land	Furniture, Fixture & Fittings	Computer & Accessories	Lab (QA / QC & R&D) Equipment	Office Equipment	Plant & Machinery	Vehicles	(Rs. in Millions) Tangible Total
Cost											
As at 1 st April, 2022	0.03	-	-	-	0.23	0.46	18.24	0.32	19.97	-	39.25
Additions during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.37	-	0.48	-	42.88
Disposals / Adjustments / Reiclass	(0.03)	-	42.03	-	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	42.03	-	0.23	0.46	18.61	0.32	20.48	-	82.13
Additions during the period											
Disposals / Adjustments / Reiclass	500.85	13.87	-	125.38	5.82	3.22	-	40.82	1,122.16	0.85	1,812.97
As at 31st March, 2024	500.85	13.87	42.03	125.38	6.05	3.68	18.61	41.14	1,142.64	0.85	1,895.10
Accumulated Depreciation											
As at 1 st April, 2022	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.28	4.54	0.08	2.13	-	7.09
Depreciation expense for the year	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.11	3.61	0.07	2.87	-	6.70
Disposals / Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-	-	0.10	0.39	8.15	0.15	5.00	-	13.79
Depreciation expense for the year											
Disposals / Adjustments	35.86	0.99	-	1.02	1.14	1.57	2.71	13.90	106.00	0.15	163.34
As at 31st March, 2024	35.86	0.99	-	1.02	1.24	1.96	10.86	14.05	111.00	0.15	177.13
Net Block											
As at 31 st March, 2023	-	-	42.03	-	0.13	0.07	10.46	0.17	15.48	-	68.34
As at 31st March, 2024	464.99	12.88	42.03	124.36	4.81	1.72	7.75	27.09	1,031.64	0.70	1,717.97

Intangible asset	Class of Assets	Intangibles - Patent	Total
Cost			
As at April 1, 2023	-	-	-
Additions	9.18	9.18	9.18
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	9.18	9.18	9.18
Depreciation			
As at April 1, 2023	-	-	-
Charge for the year	0.70	0.70	0.70
Disposals/adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	0.70	0.70	0.70
NET BLOCK			
As at March 31, 2024	8.47	8.47	8.47



YELLOWSTONE FINE CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24299MH2020PTC338508
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Note	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023	
	(Rs. in Millions)	(Rs. in Millions)	
3 Capital work-in-progress			
Capital work in process	3,133.57	3,732.12	
Total	3,133.57	3,732.12	
(a) CWIP Ageing Schedule (Ageing from Bill Date)			
As at March 31, 2024			
CWIP for a period of	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	
Less than 1 year	1,215.81	-	
1-2 years	1,917.76	-	
2-3 years	-	-	
More than 3 years	-	-	
Total	3,133.57	-	
As at March 31, 2023			
CWIP for a period of	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	
Less than 1 year	2,877.95	-	
1-2 years	709.40	-	
2-3 years	144.77	-	
More than 3 years	-	-	
Total	3,732.12	-	
(b) Details of Capital-work-in progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan			
As at March 31, 2024			
Project Code	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years
Olive Project-1			
Land & Building	358.55	-	-
P&M	2,609.38	-	-
Others Equip & Utilities	165.64	-	-
Total	3,133.57	-	-
As at March 31, 2023			
Project Code	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years
Olive Project-1			
Land & Building	774.68	-	-
P&M	2,739.50	-	-
Others Equip & Utilities	217.94	-	-
Total	3,732.12	-	-

4 Deferred tax assets		
Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2024**	**As at 31st March, 2023**
a) Deferred tax liability on account of :		
Tax disallowances	-	-
b) Deferred tax asset on account of :		
Property plant & equipment	3.25	0.42
Unabsorbed losses carried forward	69.09	9.04
	72.34	**9.46**
Deferred tax asset, net	**72.34**	**9.46**
Deferred tax asset is created on the unabsorbed tax losses on the basis of reasonable certainty of future profits based on the projections approved by the management of the Company		
5 Investment in subsidiaries		
Investment in Equity instruments		
In subsidiaries (Unquoted at cost)		
Equity shares of Laxmi Italy S.R.L. Euro 80,000 (P.Y. Euro 80,000)	6.81	6.81
Total	**6.81**	**6.81**
6 Other financial assets		
Security Deposits	1.00	4.00
Total	**1.00**	**4.00**
7 Other non-current assets		
i) Capital Advance - Others	6.54	18.15
Prepaid expenses	1.30	3.59
Prepaid taxes (net of provision)	0.18	0.16
Total	**8.04**	**21.90**

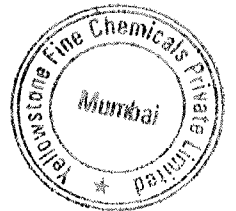
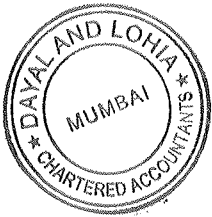

	As at 31 st March, 2024 (Rs. in Millions)	As at 31 st March, 2023 (Rs. in Millions)
8 Inventories (at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
Raw Material	17.51	16.04
Spares & Consumables	35.92	2.95
Work-in-progress	-	-
Finished goods	7.63	-
Total	61.06	18.99
9 Trade Receivables (Unsecured, considered good)		
Trade Receivables - considered good		
Outstanding for more than 6 months	-	-
Outstanding for less than 6 months	4.03	-
Total	4.03	-

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule (Ageing From Bill date)

(a) *As at March 31, 2024*

Range of O/s period	Undisputed		Total
	Considered Good	Significant increase in credit risk	
Unbilled	-	-	-
Not Due	-	-	-
less than 6 months	4.03	-	4.03
6 months - 1 year	-	-	-
1-2 year	-	-	-
2-3 year	-	-	-
> 3 years	-	-	-
Total	4.03	-	4.03

10 Cash and Bank Balances		
A Cash and Cash Equivalent		
Current		
i) Balances with banks	23.99	16.15
Total	23.99	16.15
B Other Bank Balances		
Current		
i) Fixed Deposits towards margin money	11.90	10.59
Total	11.90	10.59
11 Other financial assets		
Interest accrued receivable		
From banks	0.04	0.62
Total	0.04	0.62
12 Other current assets		
a Unutilized Indirect Tax Credits		
CGST Input	183.21	76.90
IGST Input	320.58	486.16
SGST Input	183.21	76.90
b Advance to others	2.41	7.17
c Prepaid Expenses	2.16	0.90
d Other receivables		
From Related Parties - Laxmi Organics Industries Limited	0.14	-
From others	0.02	-
Total	691.73	648.03



	As at 31'st March, 2024 (Rs. in Millions)	As at 31'st March, 2023 (Rs. in Millions)
13 Equity Share capital		
AUTHORISED		
1,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (Previous year 1,00,00,000)	100.00	100.00
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP		
53,84,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (Previous year 51,00,000)	53.84	51.00
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital	53.84	51.00

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period

Particulars	As at 31'st March, 2024	
	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	51,00,000	51.00
Shares issued during the period	2,84,000	2.84
Shares bought back during the period	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the period	53,84,000	53.84

Particulars	As at 31'st March, 2023	
	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	51,00,000	51.00
Shares issued during the period	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the period	51,00,000	51.00

The Company did rights issue of 2,84,000 equity shares of face value of Rs. 10/- each at a price of Rs. 1,062.50/- per share (including a premium of Rs. 1,052.50 per share) aggregating to Rs. 301.75 million ("rights issue")

b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share in the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c) Shares held by holding / ultimate holding company and /or their subsidiaries / associates

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its holding company are as follows:

Name of Shareholder	As at 31'st March, 2024	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Laxmi Organic Industries Ltd*	53,84,000	100%
% change 2023-24		6%
Total number of shares issued and subscribed	53,84,000	

*One share held by Mr. Harshvardhan Goenka as nominee of Laxmi Organic Industries Limited.

Name of Shareholder	As at 31'st March, 2023	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Laxmi Organic Industries Ltd*	51,00,000	100%
% change 2022-23		0%
Total number of shares issued and subscribed	51,00,000	

*One share held by Mr. Harshvardhan Goenka as nominee of Laxmi Organic Industries Limited.

d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of Shareholder	As at 31'st March, 2024	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Laxmi Organic Industries Ltd*	53,84,000	100%

*One share held by Mr. Harshvardhan Goenka as nominee of Laxmi Organic Industries Limited.

Name of Shareholder	As at 31'st March, 2023	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Laxmi Organic Industries Ltd*	51,00,000	100%

*One share held by Mr. Harshvardhan Goenka as nominee of Laxmi Organic Industries Limited.

e) Shareholding of Promoters

Shares held by promoters at March 31, 2024

Name of Promoter	As at 31'st March, 2024	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Laxmi Organic Industries Ltd*	53,84,000	100%

*One share held by Mr. Harshvardhan Goenka as nominee of Laxmi Organic Industries Limited.

Shares held by promoters at March 31, 2023

Name of Promoter	As at 31'st March, 2023	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Laxmi Organic Industries Ltd*	51,00,000	100%

*One share held by Mr. Harshvardhan Goenka as nominee of Laxmi Organic Industries Limited.

f) As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders, the above shareholding represents legal ownerships of the shares.

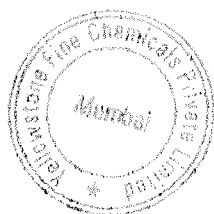
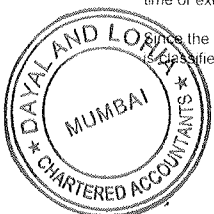
14 Instruments in the nature of Equity

	As at 31'st March, 2024	As at 31'st March, 2023
Zero Coupon Optionally Redeemable Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares	2,600.00	
4,00,00,000 Zero Coupon Optionally Redeemable Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares (OCRPS) of Rs10 each.		
Total	2,600.00	

During the year, there is change in terms of Zero Coupon Optionally Redeemable Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares, vide resolution dated February 12, 2024 between the Company and Parent Company. As per the revised terms, the parent company has given their right to redeem the optionally convertible preference shares and this carry only conversion option.

Based on the revised terms, the Company will issue 4,00,00,000 Equity Shares @ 65/- per share aggregating to Rs.2600.00 millions to Holding Company at the time of exercise of right of conversion by Holding Company.

Since the arrangement between the Company and Parent Company over the derivative instrument is having fixed no's of equity shares and the value, the same is classified as Instrument in the nature of Equity being the arrangement meets the criteria of Equity with Fixed to Fixed approach.



Preference Share capital**a) AUTHORISED**

4,00,00,000 Zero Coupon Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs 10/- each (Previous year Nil)	400.00	400.00
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------	--------

ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP

4,00,00,000 Zero Coupon Optionally Redeemable Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares (OCRPS) of Rs10 each.	400.00	365.00
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------	--------

Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up preference share capital	400.00	365.00
----------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------	---------------

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

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2024	
	Number	Amount (Rs. in Millions)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	3,65,00,000	365.00
Shares issued during the period	35,00,000	35.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the period	4,00,00,000	400.00

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2023	
	Number	Amount (Rs. in Millions)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	3,65,00,000	365.00
Shares issued during the period	35,00,000	35.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the period	3,65,00,000	365.00

- c) The company has issued 4,00,00,000 Zero Coupon Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference shares(OCRPS) to Laxmi Organic Industries Limited of Rs 10 each at an issue price of ₹ 65 per share (including a premium of ₹ 55 per share) in six tranches as follows.

Tranch Number	No.of OCRPS	Amount	Date of Allotment
Tranch 1	1,00,00,000	65,00,00,000	2-Jan-23
Tranch 2	1,00,00,000	65,00,00,000	4-Jan-23
Tranch 3	1,45,00,000	94,25,00,000	6-Jan-23
Tranch 4	10,00,000	6,50,00,000	24-Feb-23
Tranch 5	5,00,000	3,25,00,000	29-Mar-23
Tranch 6	5,00,000	3,25,00,000	29-Mar-23
Tranch 7	20,00,000	13,00,00,000	18-Apr-23
Tranch 8	15,00,000	9,75,00,000	1-Jun-23
Total	4,00,00,000	2,60,00,00,000	

The terms of OCRPS is as follows:

The issue price (including premium) of OCRPS to be allotted on preferential basis is determined based on valuation report dated November 1, 2022 obtained from Registered valuer

The OCRPS are issued for a period of 120 months and there is no lock in period.

Conversion Option

After 24 months but with in 120 months post allotment of OCRPS, the holder of OCRPS shall have a right to either

i) Convert the same into equity shares or

ii) To redeem the same in various tranches as per the discretion of OCRPS holder, provided conversion or redemption request shall consist of not be less than 10% of OCRPS holding as on date if allotment of OCRPS. If OCRPS holder opt to convert one tranche there is no restriction to apply for redemption in second tranche and vice versa

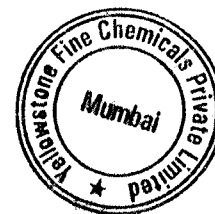
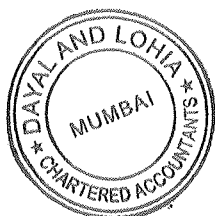
After 36 months but with in 120 months post allotment of OCRPS, the issuer of OCRPS shall have a right to either

i) Convert the same into equity shares or

ii) To redeem the same in various tranches as per the discretion of OCRPS issuer, provided conversion or redemption request shall consist of not be less than 10% of OCRPS holding as on date if allotment of OCRPS. If OCRPS issuer opt to convert one tranche there is no restriction to apply for redemption in second tranche and vice versa

On conversion the entire amount of OCRPS shall be adjusted against the allotment of Equivalent number of equity shares of the YFCPL to Laxmi.

The pricing of equity shares on conversion of OCRPS shall be Rs 65 as determined by the valuer vide report dated November 1, 2022.



Redemption Option**Holder Option:**

OCRPS can be either at the option of holder at any time after 24 months (2 years) but within 120 months from the date of issue
 a) converted the same into equity shares OR
 b) redeemed in one or more trench provided the minimum quantity to be converted / redeemed shall not be less than 10% in each such trench

Issuer Option

OCRPS can be either at the option of issuer at any time after 36 months (3 years) but within 120 months from the date of issue
 a) converted the same into equity shares OR
 b) redeemed in one or more trench provided the minimum quantity to be converted / redeemed shall not be less than 10% in each such trench

In the event

i) the holder does not wish to exercise the right to convert OCRPS in to equity shares, it shall have a right to demand redemption of not less than 10% of OCRPS holding after expiry of 24 months but with in 120 months post allotment of OCRPS
 ii) the issuer does not wish to exercise the right to convert OCRPS in to equity shares, it shall have a right to demand redemption of not less than 10% of OCRPS holding after expiry of 36 months but within 120 months post allotment of OCRPS

In case redemption request either by the holder or the issuer

Redemption shall be made in 4 equal half yearly installment (along with premium, paid at the time of allotment) from the date of receipt of redemption request from the holder / issuer. 1st Installment within 30 days. 2nd installment after 6 months. 3rd Installment after 12 months. 4th Installment after 18 months

Financial Liability and Equity component of compound financial instrument

Based on the terms of the Zero Coupon Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares, the Company has considered the Financial Instrument as Financial Liability to the extent of Net Present Value discounted @ 8.60% of the Redemption amount and the balance is shown as Equity component of compound financial instrument

	As at 31 st March, 2024 (Rs. in Millions)	As at 31 st March, 2023 (Rs. in Millions)
15 Other Equity		
i) Retained Earnings	(343.90)	(79.15)
ii) Equity component of compound financial instrument Zero Coupon Optionally Redeemable Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares	-	1,332.80
iii) Securities Premium	298.91	-
Total	(44.99)	1,253.65

	As at 31 st March, 2024 (Rs. in Millions)	As at 31 st March, 2023 (Rs. in Millions)
16 Non-Current liabilities		
(i) Other Financial Liabilities		
Unsecured at Amortised Cost		
a) Zero Coupon Optionally Redeemable Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares	-	1,060.05
4,00,00,000 Zero Coupon Optionally Redeemable Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares (OCRPS) @ of Rs.65 per share. (Refer Note 14 above)	-	-
Total	-	1,060.05

	As at 31 st March, 2024 (Rs. in Millions)	As at 31 st March, 2023 (Rs. in Millions)
17 Current liabilities		
(i) Borrowings		
From Others		
Loans Repayable on demand		
Unsecured loan from Laxmi Organic Industries Limited - Parent Company	1,931.40	1,219.60
Total	1,931.40	1,219.60

The above loans from Parent Company is repayable on demand and carries an interest as per Quarterly Government Security Market Rate. The interest is payable at the time of repayment of loan.

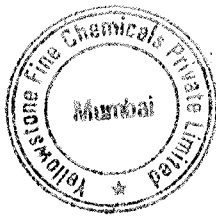
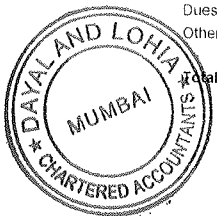
Notes**A) As per the Amendment to Ind AS 7 " Statement of Cash Flow "**

An entity shall provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

Particulars	Non-current Zero Coupon Optionally Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares	Current Borrowings	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	882.80	882.80
Changes from financing cash flows Net	2,372.50	336.80	2,709.30
Non cash changes	20.35	-	20.35
Balance as at March 31, 2023	2,392.85	1,219.60	3,612.45
Changes from financing cash flows Net	207.15	711.80	918.96
Non cash changes	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	2,600.00	1,931.40	4,531.40

18 Trade payables (at amortised cost)

Dues of micro and small enterprise	4.47	0.46
Other than micro and small enterprise	3.22	19.28
Total	7.69	19.74



a) **Amounts due to micro, small and medium enterprises**

The information given below regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified by the Company. This is relied upon by the auditors.

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Principal amount due	59.19	21.87
<i>Other than capital vendor</i>	4.47	0.46
<i>Capital Vendor</i>	54.73	21.41
Interest due on above	0.20	0.07
Amount paid in terms of Sec 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006		
- Principal amount paid beyond appointed day	248.40	24.30
- Interest paid thereon		
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay	2.41	0.38
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	3.06	0.45
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in the succeeding year	-	-

b) **Trade Payable Ageing Schedule**

(Ageing from due date of payment)

(i) **As at 31st March, 2024**

(Rs. in Millions)

Range of O/s period	MSME		Others	
	Undisputed	Disputed	Undisputed	Disputed
Unbilled	-	-	1.15	-
Not Due	2.00	-	0.42	-
Less than 1 year	2.47	-	1.65	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 year	-	-	-	-
> 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	4.47	-	3.22	-

(ii) **As at March 31, 2023**

(Rs. in Millions)

Range of O/s period	MSME		Others	
	Undisputed	Disputed	Undisputed	Disputed
Unbilled	-	-	0.49	-
Not Due	0.39	-	0.92	-
Less than 1 year	0.07	-	17.87	-
1-2 years	-	-	-	-
2-3 year	-	-	-	-
> 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	0.46	-	19.28	-

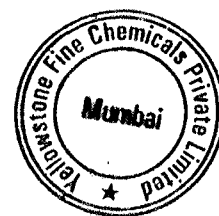
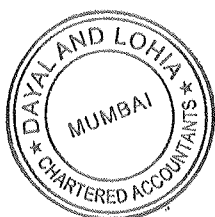
19

Other financial liabilities

Payables to Related Parties	836.98	721.87
Interest Accrued- Related Parties	158.45	41.58
Interest Accrued on MSME	3.06	0.45
Duties & Taxes Payable	6.14	3.89
Payable to Capital Creditors	188.06	164.97
Other Payables	0.22	0.04
Advance from others	0.10	0.17
Total	1,193.01	932.97

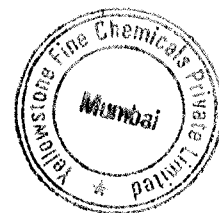
a) **Details of the Related Parties**

Laxmi Organics Industries Limited	972.94	598.15
Viva Lifesciences Private Limited	22.30	165.29
Total	995.24	763.44



YELLOWSTONE FINE CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24299MH2020PTC338508
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Note	For the year ended 31 st March, 2024 (Rs. in Millions)	For the year ended 31 st March, 2023 (Rs. in Millions)
20 Revenue from operations		
i) Sales		
- Chemicals	14.98	-
	14.98	-
ii) Other operating revenue:		
Export incentives	0.17	-
	0.17	-
Total	15.15	-
21 Other income		
Interest on Income tax refund	0.01	0.02
Exchange Fluctuation Gain / Loss	0.24	-
Interest on Fixed Deposit	0.26	-
Total	0.51	0.02
22 Cost of raw materials consumed		
Opening stock of raw material	16.04	16.00
Add : purchases	15.88	0.04
	(17.51)	(16.04)
Total	14.41	-
23 Changes in inventories of Finished goods, Work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade		
Inventory of Work-in-progress at the beginning of the year	-	-
Less: Inventory of Work-in-progress at the end of the year	-	-
	-	-
Inventory of Finished goods at the beginning of the year	-	-
Less: Inventory of Finished goods at the end of the year	(7.63)	-
	(7.63)	-
Total	(7.63)	-
24 Finance Cost		
Interest on direct and indirect taxes	0.00	0.22
Interest - Others	53.05	0.45
Interest - Bank Borrowings	1.41	-
Borrowing Cost	4.17	-
Total	58.63	0.67
25 Depreciation & amortization		
Depreciation	163.34	6.70
Amortisation	0.70	-
Total	164.04	6.70



Other Expenses

	For the year ended 31 st March, 2024 (Rs. in Millions)	For the year ended 31 st March, 2023 (Rs. in Millions)
Audit Fees	1.25	0.54
Advertisement	0.05	-
Contract Labour Charges	7.84	-
Traveling , Lodging and Boarding Expenses	3.48	1.28
Printing & stationary	0.47	0.19
Electricity Charges	27.36	-
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	11.95	0.32
- Factory building	0.12	-
- Others	0.80	-
Legal & Professional Charges	7.80	19.93
Filing charges	0.01	3.82
Insurance charges	1.54	-
Bank charges	0.40	2.10
Fees & Subscription Expense	11.44	-
Rates & Taxes	0.61	0.15
Rent & Guest House Expenses	1.49	-
Exchange Fluctuation Gain / Loss	-	0.01
Security Charges	6.77	-
Housekeeping Charges	3.32	1.27
Outward export freight charges	0.06	-
Detention Charges	-	14.08
Water and Welfare Expenses	5.39	0.23
Testing Fees	0.02	0.33
Postage and Courier Charges	0.07	0.17
Waste Disposal Cost	0.23	-
Stipend Expenses	1.92	-
Management service fees	18.63	-
Other Expenses	0.82	0.90
Total	113.84	45.32

a) Payment to auditors

Audit fees	1.25	0.54
Total payments to auditors	1.25	0.54

Disclosure as required by Accounting Standard – IND AS 33 “Earning Per Share” of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015.

Net Profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted number of shares outstanding for basic earnings per share are as summarised below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 st March, 2024	For the year ended 31 st March, 2023
Net Profit / (Loss) as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(264.75)	(43.21)
Outstanding equity shares at period end (face value of Rs 10/-)	53,84,000	51,00,000
Weighted average Number of Shares outstanding during the period – Basic	51,52,820	51,00,000
Weighted average number of shares as per para 26 of IND AS 33 “Earning per Share”	4,51,52,820	4,16,00,000
Earnings per Share - Basic (Rs.)	(51.38)	(8.47)
Earnings per Share - Diluted (Rs.)	-	-

Since, the EPS on dilution is anti dilutive, Dilutive EPS is NIL



28 Tax expense

Particulars	April - March 2024	April - March 2023
a) Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss consists of:		
Current tax		
Deferred tax		
Income tax excess/short provision of previous year	62.88	9.46
Income tax recognised in statement of profit or loss	62.88	9.46

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:-

Particulars	Opening	Recognised in profit and loss Asset/(liability)	Closing
Property plant & equipment	-	0.42	0.42
Business Loss	-	9.04	9.04
As at March, 31, 2023		9.46	9.46
Property plant & equipment	0.42	2.82	3.25
Business Loss	9.04	60.59	69.09
As at March, 31, 2024	9.46	62.88	72.34

29 Contingent liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for)

Particulars	April - March 2024	April - March 2023
(i) Commitments (Net of advances):		
a) Capital Commitments:	147.88	569.70
(ii) Letters of Credit and Bank Guarantee	24.16	29.77

30 Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS - 23 "Related Party Disclosures", of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015

A Name of the related parties and related party relationships (respective of whether there have been transactions with them during the period)

a Entities where control exists

1 Laxmi Organic Industries Limited - Parent/ Holding Company

b Subsidiaries

1 Laxmi Ray S R L (w.e.f August 4, 2021) - Subsidiary
 2 Laxmi Organic Industries (Europe) BV - Fellow Subsidiary
 3 Viva Lifesciences Private Limited - Fellow Subsidiary

c Key Management Personnel

1 Bagesh Kumar Soni - Executive Director
 2 Bhagwan Prasad Pant (resigned w.e.f October 25, 2023) - Executive Director
 3 Dr. Rajni Venkatesh (appointed w.e.f April 20, 2023) - Executive Director

B Refer Statement A for Related Party Transactions

31 The Company do not have any foreign currency exposure

32 Financial Instruments

i) The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2024

Particular	(Rs in Millions)			
	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
a) Financial Assets				
Amortised Cost				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	23.99	18.15	23.99	18.15
Other bank balances	11.60	10.59	11.60	10.59
Other Financial Assets	1.00	4.00	1.00	4.00
Trade Receivables	4.03	-	4.03	-
Total Financial Assets	40.62	30.74	40.62	30.74
b) Financial Liabilities				
Amortised Cost				
Borrowings	1,931.40	1,219.60	1,931.40	1,219.60
Trade Payables	7.69	19.74	7.69	19.74
Other financial liabilities	1,193.01	1,993.01	1,193.01	1,993.01
Total Financial Liabilities	3,122.00	3,232.35	3,122.10	3,232.35

In the opinion of the management the carrying value of assets at amortised costs equals the fair value

33 Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels described under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

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

Level 2 - 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))

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

There are no financial assets carried at fair value therefore the fair value hierarchy disclosures are not made

34 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of trade and other payables and loans and borrowings. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk (credit risk, liquidity risk and foreign currency risk). The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management assesses on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The Company's senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A Market risk

Market risk is the risk arising out of the fluctuations in fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk includes loans and borrowings, deposits, investments and derivative financial instruments.

a. Interest rate risk

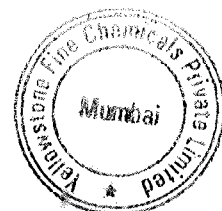
Interest rate risk arises from the movements in interest rates which could have effects on the Company's net income or financial position. Changes in interest rates may cause variations in interest income and expenses resulting from interest-bearing assets and liabilities. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowing obligations with floating interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for change in interest rates and its impact on profit before tax* are as follows:

	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Increase in interest rates by 1%	19.31	12.20
Decrease in interest rates by 1%	(19.31)	(12.20)



B Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and investing activities (short term bank deposits). Credit appraisal is performed by the management before agreements are entered into with customers.

C Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management requires the Company to maintain sufficient cash and marketable securities, internally generated cash flows, and the availability of funding resources through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	(Rs. in Millions) Total
Year ended March 31, 2024*					
Borrowings	1,931.40	-	-	-	1,931.40
Other financial liabilities	1,193.01	-	-	-	1,193.01
	3,124.41				3,124.41
Year ended March 31, 2023*					
Borrowings	1,219.60	-	-	-	1,219.60
Other financial liabilities	932.97	-	-	-	932.97
	2,152.57				2,152.57

* Excluding Zero Coupon Optionally Redeemable Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares

D Foreign currency risk

Foreign Currency Risk is the risk that the Fair Value or Future Cash Flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency rates. Exposures can arise on account of the various assets and liabilities which are denominated in currencies other than Indian Rupee.

The following table shows the foreign currency exposure in Euro at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2024 (Rs. in Lakhs)	As at 31 st March, 2023 (Rs. in Lakhs)
Trade and other Payables	-	-
Total Foreign Currency Risk	-	-

35 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt and the total equity of the Company. For this purpose, net debt is defined as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirements are met through short-term/long-term borrowings. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of total debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

The Company's net debt to equity ratio is as follows:

Particular	As at 31 st March, 2024 (Rs. in Millions)	As at 31 st March, 2023 (Rs. in Millions)
Borrowings*	1,931.40	1,219.60
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	23.59	16.15
Net Debt	1,907.81	1,203.45
Total equity**	2,608.85	1,304.65
Debt/Equity ratio	0.73	0.92

* Excluding Zero Coupon Optionally Redeemable Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares as at March 31, 2023
** Including Zero Coupon Optionally Redeemable Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares as at March 31, 2024

36 Utilisation of Borrowings taken from Bank and Financial Institution

The company has taken fresh loans during the year and have used the borrowings taken from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken.

37 The balance sheet, statement of profit and loss, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of material accounting policy information and the other explanatory notes forms an integral part of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024.

38 Relationship with Struck off Companies

The information about transaction with struck off Companies (defined under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 680 of Companies Act, 1956) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Company and the same is relied upon by the auditors.

39 Analytical Ratios as per requirements of Schedule III are given in Statement B.

40 Quarterly returns or Statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions for the year 2023-2024 are not in agreement with the books of accounts for reasons stated in Statement "C".

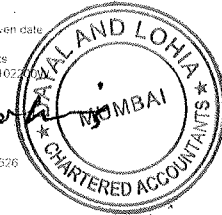
41 The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021 has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (inserted) requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled. Company has audit trail enabled at SAP application level and not at database levels.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide notification dated 34 March 2021 has issued the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules, 2021. As per proviso to Rule 3(1), applicable for financial years commencing on or after the 1 April, 2022, every company which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

As required under above rules, the company has used SAP application as accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded and the audit trail feature has not been tampered with. However, the audit trail features are not enabled at database level.

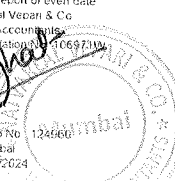
42 Figures of the previous period have been regrouped wherever necessary including to conform to current period's classification.

As per our report of even date
For Dayal and Lohia
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 1027700A
Apt. Lohia
Partner
Membership No. C31626
Place: Mumbai
Date: 21/05/2024



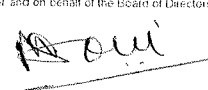
UDIN: 24031626BKANTZ9073

As per our report of even date
For Nuzhat Veerzi & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 1069710A
Nuzhat Veerzi
Partner
Membership No. 124960
Place: Mumbai
Date: 21/05/2024

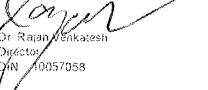


UDIN: 24121460BKCNZR5260

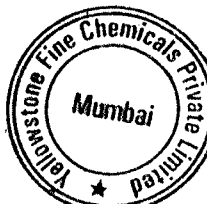
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Bresh Kumar Sen
Director
DIN: 00037655



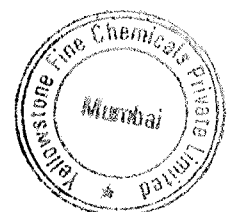
Dr. Rajan Venkatesh
Director
DIN: 00057058



Statement A - Related Party Transactions

(Rs in Millions)

Related Parties Transactions	For the period ended	(A) Entities where control exists	(B) Associate & Joint Venture	(C) Key Management Personnel	(D) Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Total
Interest Paid	2023-24	194.66	-	-	-	194.66
	2022-23	88.72	-	-	-	88.72
Laxmi Organic Industries Limited	2023-24	194.66	-	-	-	194.66
	2022-23	88.72	-	-	-	88.72
Reimbursement of exp charged	2023-24	87.00	-	-	-	87.00
	2022-23	80.39	-	-	-	80.39
Laxmi Organic Industries Limited	2023-24	85.73	-	-	-	85.73
	2022-23	78.06	-	-	-	78.06
Laxmi Italy S.R.L.	2023-24	1.27	-	-	-	1.27
	2022-23	2.32	-	-	-	2.32
Reimbursement of payment made on behalf of related party	2023-24	110.82	-	-	-	104.27
	2022-23	365.63	-	-	-	365.63
Laxmi Organic Industries Limited	2023-24	104.27	-	-	-	104.27
	2022-23	365.63	-	-	-	365.63
Viva Lifescience Private Limited	2023-24	6.55	-	-	-	6.55
	2022-23	-	-	-	-	-
Sales of Assets	2023-24	0.11	-	-	-	0.11
	2022-23	-	-	-	-	-
Laxmi Organic Industries Limited	2023-24	0.11	-	-	-	0.11
	2022-23	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate Guarantee Expense	2023-24	4.17	-	-	-	4.17
	2022-23	-	-	-	-	-
Laxmi Organic Industries Limited	2023-24	4.17	-	-	-	4.17
	2022-23	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Equity Share Capital	2023-24	301.75	-	-	-	-
	2022-23	-	-	-	-	-
Laxmi Organic Industries Limited	2023-24	301.75	-	-	-	-
	2022-23	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of Preference share capital	2023-24	227.50	-	-	-	227.50
	2022-23	2,372.50	-	-	-	2,372.50
Laxmi Organic Industries Limited	2023-24	227.50	-	-	-	227.50
	2022-23	2,372.50	-	-	-	2,372.50
Purchase of Fixed Assets / Raw Materials	2022-23	175.21	-	-	-	1,719.21
	2021-22	1,719.21	-	-	-	(1,055.32)
Laxmi Organic Industries Limited	2023-24	100.70	-	-	-	100.70
	2022-23	4.83	-	-	-	4.83
Viva Lifescience Private Limited	2023-24	74.51	-	-	-	74.51
	2022-23	1,714.38	-	-	-	1,714.38
Loans and advances received	2023-24	711.80	-	-	-	711.80
	2022-23	1,220.00	-	-	-	1,220.00
Laxmi Organic Industries Limited	2023-24	711.80	-	-	-	711.80
	2022-23	1,220.00	-	-	-	1,220.00
Repayment of Loan	2023-24	-	-	-	-	-
	2022-23	942.50	-	-	-	942.50
Laxmi Organic Industries Limited	2023-24	-	-	-	-	-
	2022-23	942.50	-	-	-	942.50
Balance Payable	2023-24	2,926.70	-	-	-	2,926.70
	2022-23	3,043.09	-	-	-	3,043.09
Laxmi Organic Industries Limited	2023-24	2,904.41	-	-	-	2,904.41
	2022-23	2,877.80	-	-	-	2,877.80
Viva Lifescience Private Limited	2023-24	22.30	-	-	-	22.30
	2022-23	165.29	-	-	-	165.29
Laxmi Italy S.R.L.	2023-24	0.45	-	-	-	0.45
	2022-23	-	-	-	-	-
Balance Receivable	2023-24	0.14	-	-	-	0.14
	2022-23	-	-	-	-	-
Laxmi Organic Industries Limited	2023-24	0.14	-	-	-	0.14
	2022-23	-	-	-	-	-



YELLOWSTONE FINE CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement B- Analytical Ratios

Financial Year 2023-2024

Sr. No.	Ratio	Numerator/ Denominator	Ratio (2023-24)	Ratio (2022-23)	% of Variation	Reason for variance
1	Current ratio	Current Asset Current Liabilities	0.25	0.32	(20.82)	
2	Debt-Equity ratio	Total Debts Shareholders Equity	218.34	0.93	23,256.58	During the year company has issued & raised fund through preference shares and equity shares.
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service* Debt Service	(1.90)	(0.04)	4,910.31	During the year there was no repayment of debt by the company.
4	Return on Equity ratio (ROE)	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend Average Shareholder’s Equity	-13.53%	-6.55%	106.63	During the year company has issued & raised fund through preference shares and equity shares.
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold Average Inventory	0.38	-	-	There were no sales during the previous year.
6	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue Average Accounts Receivable	7.51	-	-	There were no sales during the previous year.
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases Average Trade Payables	1.16	0.00	-	Average trade payables have not increased in line with increased purchases for increase in operations.
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue Average working capital	(0.01)	-	-	There were no sales during the previous year.
9	Net profit ratio	Net Profit after Tax Revenue	(17.48)	-	-	There were no sales during the previous year.
10	Return on Capital employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and taxes Capital Employed**	-7.22%	-2.09%	245.84	During the year company has issued & raised fund through preference shares and equity shares.
11	Return on Investment (ROI)	Income generated from Investments Time weighted average investments	-	-	-	Not Applicable

*Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.

**Tangible net worth + deferred tax liabilities + Lease Liabilities



Statement C - Returns/statements submitted to the Bank and Financials Institution
Financial Year :2023-24

(Rs.in Millions)

Sr No	Quarter	Name of bank	Particulars of Securities Provided	Amount as per books of account	Amount as reported in the quarterly Statement	Amount of difference
1	QTR-1	CITI Bank	Stock	45.84	59.36	-13.52
2	QTR-1	CITI Bank	Books Debts	-	-	-
3	QTR-1	CITI Bank	Trade payable	0.16	25.87	25.70
4						
5	QTR-2	CITI Bank	Stock	46.32	65.63	-19.30
6	QTR-2	CITI Bank	Books Debts	-	-	-
7	QTR-2	CITI Bank	Trade payable	0.28	7.81	7.53
8						
9	QTR-3	CITI Bank	Stock	53.77	66.50	-12.73
10	QTR-3	CITI Bank	Books Debts	-	-	-
11	QTR-3	CITI Bank	Trade payable	0.34	18.19	17.85
12						
13	QTR-4	CITI Bank	Stock	60.86	60.65	0.21
14	QTR-4	CITI Bank	Books Debts	4.03	-	4.03
15	QTR-4	CITI Bank	Trade payable	7.69	21.21	13.52

Reason for Differences

The information to the banks are sent much in advance of preparation of books of accounts for limited review/Audit. Certain estimations are made at the time of providing information to the banks.

