

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the period from 29 June 2021 to 31 March 2022, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2022, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period from 29 June 2021 to 31 March 2022.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

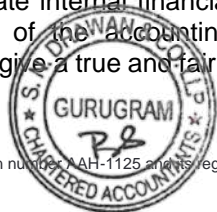
The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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



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 Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B.
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, there was no remuneration paid or payable by the Company to its directors for the period ended 31 March 2022.
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.



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

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the period ended 31 March 2022.

For **S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045



Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 096985
UDIN No.: 22096985AIPQGY4110



Place: New Delhi
Date: 06 May 2022

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited on the financial statements as of 31 March 2022 and for the period ended 31 March 2022)

- (i) a) A. The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(a)(A) of the Order are not applicable.
- B. The Company does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order are not applicable.
- b) The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, the Company does not hold any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- d) The Company does not have any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable.
- e) There are no proceedings which have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.
- b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the period, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) (b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, 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 (LLPs) or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) - (f) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits during the period, had no unclaimed deposits at the beginning of the period and there are no amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's product. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (vii)(a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess, goods and services tax and other material statutory dues, as applicable, to the appropriate authorities. Further, there were no material amounts of undisputed dues payable in respect thereof which were outstanding as at 31 March 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.



- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no such transactions which were not recorded in the books of account earlier and have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ix) a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has no loans or other borrowings or interest payable to any lender during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order are not applicable.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company did not raise any funds on short-term basis. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order are not applicable.
- e) According to the information and explanations given to us, since the Company does not have subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order are not applicable.
- f) According to the information and explanations given to us, since the Company does not have subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order are not applicable.
- (x) a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable.
- b) During the period, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally). Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(x)(b) of the order are not applicable.
- (xi) a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, since no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit, accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the period.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.



- (xiv) a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system as it is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) (a)-(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xvi) a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable.
- b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial or housing finance activities during the period. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company ("CIC") as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management, the Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to ₹ 59.59 lakhs during the current period. Further, since this is the first year of operations since the incorporation of the Company, reporting in respect of immediately preceding financial year is not applicable.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the period. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xviii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and 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 Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) Since the provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company, accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (xx) (a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045


Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 096985
UDIN: 22096985AIPQGY4110



Place: New Delhi
Date: 06 May 2022

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited on the financial statements as of 31 March 2022 and for the period ended 31 March 2022)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period ended 31 March 2022.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial 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. 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 the Company's 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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, 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 controls 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 controls 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 internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls 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, 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 31 March 2022, based on the internal financial 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.

For **S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045



Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 096985
UDIN: 22096985AIPQGY4110



Place: New Delhi
Date: 06 May 2022

Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note no.	As at 31 March 2022
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
a) Capital work-in-progress	2	6.26
b) Right of use assets	3	149.39
c) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	10.79
d) Other non-current assets	5	287.20
		<u>453.64</u>
Current assets		
a) Financial assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	9.86
b) Other current assets	7	4.46
		<u>14.32</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>467.96</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
a) Equity share capital	8	1.00
b) Other equity	9	277.93
		<u>278.93</u>
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Lease liabilities		114.98
		<u>114.98</u>
Current liabilities		
a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Lease liabilities		37.68
(ii) Trade payables		
(a) Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises	10	-
(b) Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises	10	0.80
(iii) Other financial liabilities	11	35.05
b) Other current liabilities	12	0.52
		<u>74.05</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>467.96</u></u>

Summary of significant accounting policies

1

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of the financial statements.

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For **S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited

B Sen

Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 096985

Pankaj Poddar

Pankaj Poddar
Director
DIN: 02815660

Neeraj Jain

Neeraj Jain
Director
DIN: 00060249

Place : New Delhi
Date : 06 May 2022



Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period from 29 June 2021 to 31 March 2022
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Note no.	Period ended 31 March 2022
Income		
Revenue from operations		-
Total income		-
Expenses		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	13	19.73
Finance costs	14	7.60
Other expenses	15	35.53
Total expenses		62.86
Loss before tax		(62.86)
Tax expense		(10.79)
- Current tax	16	-
- Deferred tax credit	16	(10.79)
Total tax expense		(10.79)
Net loss for the period		(52.07)
Other comprehensive income		
1) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
2) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Total other comprehensive Income		-
Total comprehensive income		(52.07)
Earnings per equity share (face value ₹ 10.00 per share)	17	
- Basic		(688.64)
- Diluted		(688.64)

Summary of significant accounting policies

1

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of the financial statements.

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For **S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited

B Sen

Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 096985

Pankaj Poddar

Pankaj Poddar
Director
DIN: 02815660

Neeraj Jain

Neeraj Jain
Director
DIN: 00060249

Place : New Delhi
Date : 06 May 2022



Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the period from 29 June 2021 to 31 March 2022
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Period ended 31 March 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities	
Loss before tax	(62.86)
Adjustment for	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	19.73
Finance costs	7.60
Operating profit before working capital changes	(35.53)
Adjustment for	
Other assets	(4.46)
Trade payables	0.80
Other liabilities and provisions	35.56
Cash flow from operating activities post working capital changes	(3.63)
Income tax paid (net)	-
Net cash flow used in operating activities (A)	(3.63)
B. Cash flow from investing activities	
Movement of capital work in progress (including capital advances)	(293.45)
Net cash flow used in investing activities (B)	(293.45)
C. Cash flow from financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	1.00
Proceeds from issue of optionally convertible preference shares	330.00
Finance costs	(7.60)
Payment of lease liabilities	(16.46)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	306.94
Increase in net cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	9.86
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (refer note 6)	9.86

Summary of significant accounting policies

1

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policy and other explanatory notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our report of even date.

For **S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited

B Sen

Bhaskar Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 096985

Pankaj Poddar

Pankaj Poddar
Director
DIN: 02815660

Neeraj Jain

Neeraj Jain
Director
DIN: 00060249

Place : New Delhi
Date : 06 May 2022



Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period from 29 June 2021 to 31 March 2022
 (All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Opening balance as at 29 June 2021	-
Changes during the period	1.00
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	1.00

B. Other equity

	Reserves and surplus	Instruments classified as equity	Total
	Retained earnings	0.01% Non cumulative optionally convertible preference shares (OCPS)	
Balance as at 29 June 2021	-	-	-
Loss for the period	(52.07)	-	(52.07)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	(52.07)	-	(52.07)
Transaction with owners			
Shares issued during the period	-	330.00	330.00
Balance as at 31 March 2022	(52.07)	330.00	277.93

Summary of significant accounting policies

1

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of the financial statements.

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For **S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP**
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited

B Sen

Bhaskar Sen
 Partner
 Membership No.: 096985

Pankaj Poddar

Pankaj Poddar
 Director
 DIN No.: 02815660

Neeraj Jain

Neeraj Jain
 Director
 DIN No.: 00060249

Place : New Delhi
 Date : 06 May 2022



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Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the period from
29 June 2021 to 31 March 2022
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

1. Corporate information, basis of preparation and summary of significant accounting policies

i) Corporate information

Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited (the 'Company'), manufacturers of plastic products and materials was incorporated in India on 29 June 2021, under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is currently having manufacturing facility at Aurangabad in Maharashtra.

ii) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 06 May 2022.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the assets and liabilities which are required to be measured at fair value under applicable accounting framework as defined above.

iii) Significant accounting policies

a) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

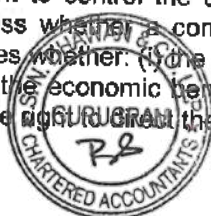
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

b) Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company's leased asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.



Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the period from
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(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortised cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) and variable payments based on an index or rate. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

c) Borrowing costs

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 calculated using the effective interest method 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.

d) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value.

If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Company accounts for that instrument at that date as follows:

- At the measurement basis mentioned above if that fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets. The Company recognises the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price as a gain or loss.
- In all other cases, at the measurement basis mentioned above, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. After initial recognition, the Company recognises that deferred difference as a gain or loss only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.



Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amortised cost – a financial instrument is measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the net carrying amount of the financial assets. The future cash flows include all other transaction costs paid or received, premiums or discounts if any, etc.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognised 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.

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, the financial liabilities, other than derivative liabilities, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The effect of EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

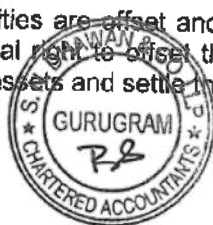
All derivative liabilities are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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



e) Impairment of financial assets

All financial assets except for those at FVTPL are subject to review for impairment at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets.

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets carried at amortised cost.

ECL is the weighted average of difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate, with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. When estimating the cash flows, the Company is required to consider -

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

Other financial assets

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

f) Provisions

Provisions are recognised only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

g) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Potential ordinary shares shall be treated as dilutive when, and only when, their conversion to ordinary shares would decrease earnings per share or increase loss per share from continuing operations.

h) Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.



Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the period from
29 June 2021 to 31 March 2022
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and derecognized to the extent it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

I) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

Identification of segments

In accordance with Ind AS 108– Operating Segment, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of information reviewed by the Company's management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components. Results of the operating segments are reviewed regularly by the management team which has been identified as the chief operating decision maker (CODM), to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance and for which discrete financial information is available.

Allocation of common costs

Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment accordingly to the relative contribution of each segment to the total common costs.

Unallocated items

Unallocated items include general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment accounting policies

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial results of the Company as a whole.

J) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.



(iv) Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The following are the critical judgments and the key estimates concerning the future that management has made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that may have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial Statements or that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Recognition of deferred tax assets – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

Provisions – At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

(v) Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 23 March 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from 01 April 2022, as below:

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

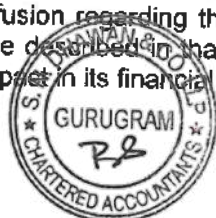
The amendments specify that that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 106 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.



Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the period from 29 June 2021 to 31 March 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

2 Capital work-in-progress

Description	Amount
As at 29 June 2021	-
Add: Additions during the period	6.26
As at 31 March 2022	6.26

(a) Ageing schedule of capital-work-in progress

As at 31 March 2022	Amount in capital-work-in progress for a period of				
	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i) Project in progress	6.26	-	-	-	6.26
ii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

3 Right of use assets- land

Description	Amount
Gross carrying value	
As at 29 June 2021	-
Add: Addition during the period	169.12
As at 31 March 2022	169.12
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 29 June 2021	-
Add: Charge for the period	19.73
As at 31 March 2022	19.73
Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2022	149.39



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Cosmo Specialty Polymers Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the period from 29 June 2021 to 31 March 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2022
4 Deferred tax assets (net)#	
Deferred tax asset arising on account of:	
Expenses deductible in future years under Income-tax Act, 1961	2.83
Unabsorbed business losses	7.96
	10.79
# Refer note 16 for movement in deferred tax balances.	
5 Other non-current assets	
Capital advances	287.20
	287.20
6 Cash and cash equivalents	
Balances with banks	
- in current accounts	9.86
	9.86
7 Other current assets	
Balances with statutory authorities	4.46
	4.46



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Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the period from 29 June 2021 to 31 March 2022
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

8 Share capital

	As at 31 March 2022
Authorised	
5,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each	500.00
30,000,000 preference shares of ₹ 10 each	3,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up	
10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	1.00
	<u>1.00</u>

Reconciliation of number of shares	As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares at the beginning of the period	-	-
Issued during the period	10,000	1.00
Equity shares at the end of the period	<u>10,000</u>	<u>1.00</u>

Notes:

(i) Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having the par value of ₹10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after payment of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(ii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	% holding
Cosmo Films Limited (holding company)*	10,000	100.00%

* Includes share held by nominee of the holding company.

(iii) Details of shareholding of promoters

	As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	% holding
Cosmo Films Limited*	10,000	100.00%

* Includes share held by nominee of the holding company.

9 Other equity

	As at 31 March 2022
Retained earnings	(52.07)
0.01% Non cumulative optionally convertible preference shares (OCPS)	330.00
Total other equity	<u>277.93</u>

Note

0.01% Non cumulative optionally convertible preference shares of ₹ 10 each, fully paid up

Terms/ rights attached to preference shares:

3,300,000 0.01% Non-cumulative optionally convertible preference shares of ₹ 10 each aggregating ₹ 330 lakhs have a tenure of 10 (ten) years from the date of allotment. 1 optionally convertible preference share can be converted into 1 equity share of ₹ 10 each at any time at the option of the Company during the tenure of 10 years. If not converted within ten years, the optionally convertible preference shares will be redeemed at ₹ 20 per optionally convertible preference share. The optionally convertible preference shares may also be redeemed at any time by payment of proportionate premium at the option of the Company.

Reconciliation of number of shares	As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount
Shares at the beginning of the period	-	-
Issued during the period	33,00,000	330.00
Shares at the end of the period	<u>33,00,000</u>	<u>330.00</u>

All the preference shares are held by Cosmo Films Limited, the holding company.



	<u>As at</u> <u>31 March 2022</u>
10 Trade payables	
- total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises	-
- total outstanding dues to other than micro and small enterprises	0.80
	<u>0.80</u>

The above disclosure has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Particulars	<u>As at</u> <u>31 March 2022</u>
i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting period;	-
ii) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting period;	-
iii) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under this Act;	-
iv) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period; and	-
v) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23.	-

The carrying amounts of these financial instruments are reasonable approximation of their fair values.

Ageing schedule of trade payables

As at 31 March 2022	Outstanding for following periods from				
	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Others	0.80	-	-	-	0.80
iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-

11 Other current financial liabilities	
Payable to Cosmo Films Limited - Holding Company	34.15
Other accrued liabilities	0.90
	<u>35.05</u>

The carrying amounts of these financial instruments are reasonable approximation of their fair values.

12 Other current liabilities	
Statutory dues payable	0.52
	<u>0.52</u>



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Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the period from 29 June 2021 to 31 March 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Period ended 31 March 2022
13 Depreciation and amortisation expense	
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	19.73
	19.73
14 Finance costs	
Interest on lease liability	7.60
	7.60
15 Other expenses	
Rates and taxes	34.53
Legal and professional charges (refer note a below)	1.00
	35.53
a) Includes payment to auditors (exclusive of goods and service tax)	
As auditor	
- Audit fee	1.00
	1.00



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16 Income tax	Period ended 31 March 2022
The income tax expense consists of the following :	
Current tax expense	-
Deferred tax credit	(10.79)
Total income tax	(10.79)

The reconciliation of the estimated tax expense at statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss is as follows:

Loss before tax	(62.86)
At India's statutory income tax rate of 17.16%	(10.79)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax	-
Total income tax expense	(10.79)

Movement of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the period from 29 June 2021 to 31 March 2022 is as follows:

	Opening balance	Deferred tax credit/(charge) in profit and loss	Deferred tax credit/charge in Other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets (net)				
Deferred tax asset arising on account of:				
Expenses deductible in future years under Income-tax Act, 1961	-	2.83	-	2.83
Unabsorbed business losses	-	7.96	-	7.96
	-	10.79	-	10.79

17 Earnings per share	Period ended 31 March 2022
Loss for the period (₹ in lakhs)	(52.07)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the purpose of basic earnings per share	7,562
Effect of potential ordinary shares on optionally convertible preference shares	12,65,753
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the purpose of diluted earnings per share	12,73,315
Earnings per equity share (face value ₹ 10.00 per share)	
Basic	(688.64)
Diluted	(688.64)

18 Contingencies and commitments	As at 31 March 2022
(A) Contingent liabilities	-
(B) Capital commitments	
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	1,778.84



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19 Lease related disclosures

Lease liabilities are presented in the statement of financial position as follows:

	As at 31 March 2022
Current liabilities (amount due within one year)	37.68
Non current liabilities (amount due over one year)	114.98
	<u>152.66</u>

The Company's leased asset primarily consist of lease for land.

Right of use asset as at 31 March 2022 amounting to ₹ 149.39 lakhs are entirely for the leases of land.

A Lease payments not recognised as a liability

The Company does not have any lease other than lease for land for which right-of-use asset is created, therefore disclosure regarding lease payments not recorded as liability is not applicable.

B Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 March 2022 was ₹ 24.06 lakhs.

C Maturity of lease liabilities

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments were as follows:

Particulars	Minimum lease payments due as on 31 March 2022						Total
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years	
Lease payments	48.98	41.25	41.25	41.25	9.46	-	182.19
Interest expense	(11.29)	(8.79)	(6.03)	(3.07)	(0.35)	-	(29.53)
Net present values	37.69	32.46	35.22	38.18	9.11	-	152.66

D Information about extension and termination options

Leases entered into	Number of leases	Range of remaining term	Average remaining lease term	Number of leases with extension option	Number of leases with purchase option	Number of leases with termination option
Land	1	4-5 years	4.25 years	-	-	-

E The total future cash outflows as at 31 March 2022 for leases that had not yet commenced is of ₹ Nil.

F Expected future cash outflows on account of variable lease payments as at 31 March 2022 is of ₹ Nil.



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Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the period from 02
March 2020 to 31 March 2021
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

20 Related party disclosures

In accordance with the required Indian Accounting Standard (IndAS-24) on related party disclosures where control exist and where transactions have taken place and description of the relationship as identified and certified by management are as follows:

List of related parties and relationships:

A. Holding company

a) Cosmo Films Limited

B. Key management personnel

a) Mr. Anil Kumar Jain, Director

b) Mr. Pankaj Poddar, Director

c) Mr. Neeraj Jain, Director

	Particulars	Holding company
		Period ended 31 March 2022
	Transactions during the period	
1	Equity shares issued Cosmo Films Limited	1.00
2	Preference shares issued Cosmo Films Limited	330.00
3	Lease rent Cosmo Films Limited	24.06
4	Reimbursement for other payments Cosmo Films Limited	10.09

	Particulars	Holding company
		As at 31 March 2022
	Outstanding balances	
1	Other financial liabilities Cosmo Films Limited	34.15



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Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the period from 29 June 2021 to 31 March 2022
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

21 Fair value measurements

A) Financial assets and liabilities

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are set out below:

As at 31 March 2022	Fair value through profit and loss	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Amortised cost
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	9.86
Total	-	-	9.86
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	-	-	152.66
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	0.80
(iii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	35.05
Total	-	-	188.51

B) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The management assessed that fair values of current financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their respective carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.



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22 Risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The management has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances	Ageing analysis Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, collateral credit limits and letter of credit
Liquidity risk	Other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	By availing of borrowing facilities

A. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

Credit risk management

Credit risk rating

The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on following categories arrived on the basis of assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

A: Low credit risk on financial reporting date

B: Moderate credit risk

C: High credit risk

The Company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Basis of categorisation	Asset class exposed to credit risk	Provision for expected credit loss
Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances	12 month expected credit loss
Moderate credit risk	Other financial assets	12 month expected credit loss unless credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, in which case allowance is measured at lifetime expected credit loss.
High credit risk	Other financial assets	Life time expected credit loss or fully provided for

As the Company's trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component, it measures the loss allowance in respect thereof at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses

Based on business environment in which the Company operates, a default on a financial asset is considered when the counter party fails to make payments within the agreed time period as per contract. Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions.

Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Company or debtor declaring bankruptcy or a litigation decided against the Company. The Company continues to engage with parties whose balances are written off and attempts to enforce repayment. Recoveries made are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Credit risk exposure

Credit rating	Particulars	As at
A: Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents	9.86
B: Medium credit risk	-	-
C: High credit risk	-	-

Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks across the country.



Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the period from 29 June 2021 to 31 March 2022
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B. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

The table below analyses the financial liabilities into relevant maturity grouping based on their undiscounted contractual maturities (including interest).

31 March 2022	Less than and equal to 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
(i) Lease liabilities	37.68	32.46	82.52	-	152.66
(ii) Trade payables	0.80	-	-	-	0.80
(iii) Other financial liabilities	35.05	-	-	-	35.05
Total	73.53	32.46	82.52	-	188.51

23 Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as well as to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity plus its subordinated loan, less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of the statement of financial position.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The amounts managed as capital by the Company are summarised as follows:

The Company monitors capital on the basis of its gearing ratio, debt equity ratio and ratio of net debts to its earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)

Debt equity ratio

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022
Total borrowings (including current maturities of long term debt)	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(9.86)
Net debt	(9.86)
Total equity	278.93
Net debt to equity ratio	-3.53%

Ratio of net debt to EBITDA

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022
Loss before tax	(62.86)
Add: Depreciation and amortisation expenses	19.73
Add: Finance costs	7.60
EBITDA	(35.53)
Net debt	(9.86)
Ratio of net debt to EBITDA	27.75%

Gearing ratio

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022
Net debt	(9.86)
Total equity	278.93
Equity and net debt	269.07
Gearing ratio	-3.66%



Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the period from 29 June 2021 to 31 March 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

24 Key financial ratios

Current ratio

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022
Current assets	14.32
Current liabilities	74.05
Current ratio (times)	0.19

Total debt to equity ratio

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022
Total borrowings	-
Net debt	-
Total equity	278.93
Net debt to equity ratio (%)	-

Return on equity ratio

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022
Loss after tax	(52.07)
Share capital	1.00
Reserve and surplus	277.93
Shareholder's funds	278.93
Return on equity ratio (%)	-18.67%

Net working capital turnover ratio

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022
Net sales	-
Current assets (a)	14.32
Current liabilities (b)	74.05
Net working capital (a-b)	(59.73)
Net working capital turnover ratio (%)	-

Net profit ratio

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022
Net loss	(52.07)
Net sales	-
Net profit ratio (%)	-5207.22%

Return on capital employed

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022
Profit before tax	(62.86)
Add: interest paid	7.60
Earning before interest and tax (EBIT)	(55.26)
Opening capital employed (a)	-
Closing capital employed (b)	278.93
Average capital employed ((a+b)/2)	139.46
Return on capital employed (%)	-39.62%

*Capital employed includes net worth, borrowings and deferred tax liability

Note: Only applicable ratios has been considered for the above disclosure



Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the period from 29 June 2021 to 31 March 2022

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

25 Segment reporting

In accordance with Ind AS 108, the Board of Directors being the Chief Operating Decision maker of the Company, have determined its only one business segment of 'plastic products and materials'.

26 The Company was incorporated on 29 June 2021 and this being the first period of financial statements, the Statement of Profit and Loss covers a period of less than 12 months i.e. starting from the date of incorporation, 29 June 21 to 31 March 2022. Hence, previous year figures are not applicable.

For S.N. Dhawan & CO LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 000050N/N500045



Bhaskar Sen

Partner

Membership No.: 096985

Place : New Delhi

Date : 06 May 2022



**For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Cosmo Speciality Polymers Private Limited**



Pankaj Poddar

Director

DIN: 02815660



Neeraj Jain

Director

DIN: 00060249



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