

B S D & Co.

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Kamdhenu Colour and Coatings Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kamdhenu Colour and Coatings Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2021, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the 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, 2021, and loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence 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 independent responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon,



and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management discussion and analysis, Board Report including annexures to Board report, Corporate Governance report and shareholder information etc. but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditor report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are 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 (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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 and Board of Directors are 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 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes 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.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) 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.

(A) 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), the 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 Ind AS 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 31,2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31,2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" . Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- 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, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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 litigation requiring disclosure of impact on its financial position in its financial statements.
 - ii. There are no foreseeable losses on long term contracts including derivative contracts requiring provision under applicable laws or Accounting standards.
 - iii. There are no amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For BSD & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration Number: 000312S



Surendra Khinvasra
Partner
Membership Number: 070804
UDIN: 21070804AAAAAY4007
Place: Gurgaon
Date: 21st June, 2021



THE ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021, WE REPORT THAT:


- (i) There are no Fixed Assets
- (ii) There are no inventories.
- (iii) According to the information and explanation given to us, during the year the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firm or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and securities granted during the year in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.
- (vi) According to information & explanations given to us, Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (i) of section 148 of the companies Act 2013.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of accounts in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, cess, Goods and Service Tax (GST) and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.
According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employee state insurance, income tax, duty of customs, GST and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of income tax, or cess, GST which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) The Company does not have any outstanding loan or borrowing to a financial institution, bank, government or dues to debenture holders during the year.
- (ix) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). According to the information and explanation given to us, no term loans were raised during the year by the Company.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.



- (xi) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not paid/provided for managerial remuneration during the year.
- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are no transactions with the related parties.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For BSD & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration Number: 000312S


Surendra Khinvasra
Partner
Membership Number: 070804
UDIN: 21070804AAAAAY4007
Place: Gurgaon
Date: 21st June, 2021



**ANNEXURE - B TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT
REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-
SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ("THE ACT")**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Kamdhenu Colour and Coatings Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company's management and Board of directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting 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.

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting.

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 over financial reporting 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 authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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 OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.


OPINION


In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2021, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential



components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For BSD & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration Number: 000312S


Surendra Khinvasra
Partner
Membership Number: 070804
UDIN: 21070804AAAAAY4007
Place: Gurgaon
Date: 21st June, 2021



KAMDHENU COLOUR AND COATINGS LIMITED
2ND FLOOR, BUILDING NO 9, TOWER A, DLF CYBER CITY, PHASE III, GURGAON 122002
CIN: U36990HR2019PLC089197

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Other Financial Assets	2	10,000	10,000
(b) Deferred tax Assets	3	1,818	2,424
Total Non-Current Assets		11,818	12,424
Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	1,45,624	2,22,558
Total Current Assets		1,45,624	2,22,558
Total Assets		1,57,442	2,34,983
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	6	3,04,000	3,04,000
(b) Other Equity	7	(1,64,258)	(87,917)
		1,39,742	2,16,083
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Total Non-Current Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8	17,700	18,900
Total Current Liabilities		17,700	18,900
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,57,442	2,34,983

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

As per our separate report of even date annexed herewith

For BSD & CO.

Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000312S


(Surendra Khinvasra)

Partner
Membership No.070804

Date : 21st June, 2021
Place : Gurgaon



For and on behalf of the board of directors


Sunil Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 00005973


Saurabh Agarwal
Director
DIN: 00005970

KAMDHENU COLOUR AND COATINGS LIMITED
2ND FLOOR, BUILDING NO 9, TOWER A, DLF CYBER CITY, PHASE III, GURGAON 122002
CIN: U36990HR2019PLC089197

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	Year Ended 31st March, 2021	Period Ended 31st March, 2020
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income		-	-
Total Income		-	-
EXPENSES			
Other Expenses	9	75,735	90,342
Total Expenses		75,735	90,342
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(75,735)	(90,342)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before tax		(75,735)	(90,342)
Tax Expenses	4		
i) Current Tax		-	-
ii) Deferred Tax		606	(2,424)
Total Tax Expenses		606	(2,424)
Profit/ (Loss) for the year		(76,341)	(87,917)
Other Comprehensive Income:			
A. Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
(i) Tax impact on above		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		(76,341)	(87,917)
Earnings per equity share of face value of Rs.10 each	10		
Basic (In Rupees)		(2.51)	(11.89)
Diluted (In Rupees)		(2.51)	(11.89)

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

As per our separate report of even date annexed herewith

For BSD & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 000312S

(Surendra Khinvasra)

Partner

Membership No.070804

Date : 21st June, 2021

Place : Gurgaon

For and on behalf of the board of directors



Sunil Kumar Agarwal

Director

DIN: 00005973



Saurabh Agarwal

Director

DIN: 00005970

KAMDHENU COLOUR AND COATINGS LIMITED
2ND FLOOR, BUILDING NO 9, TOWER A, DLF CYBER CITY, PHASE III, GURGAON 122002
CIN: U36990HR2019PLC089197

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

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2021	Period Ended 31st March, 2020
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit/(Loss) before Tax	(75,735)	(90,342)
Non cash adjustment to Profit Before Tax:	-	-
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	(75,735)	(90,342)
Adjustment for:		
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(1,200)	18,900
Cash Generated from Operations	(76,935)	(71,442)
Direct Taxes Paid	-	-
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(76,935)	(71,442)
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
(Increase)/Decrease in non-current assets	-	(10,000)
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	(10,000)
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issue of Fresh Share Capital	-	3,04,000
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	3,04,000
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	(76,935)	2,22,558
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at start of the year	2,22,558	-
Cash and Cash equivalents as at end of the year	1,45,624	2,22,558

Componantes of Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Balances with Banks	1,11,706	1,82,086
Cash on hand	33,918	40,472
Total	1,45,624	2,22,558

Reconciliation Statement of Cash & Bank Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Cash and Cash Equivalent as per above	1,45,624	2,22,558
Total	1,45,624	2,22,558



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DISCLOSURE AS REQUIRED BY IND AS 7

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

31st March, 2021	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes	Closing Balance
Short term secured borrowings	-	-	-	-
Long term secured borrowings	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

31st March, 2020	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes	Closing Balance
Short term secured borrowings	-	-	-	-
Long term secured borrowings	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For B S D & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 000312S



(Surendra Khinvasra)

Partner

Membership No.070804

Date : 21st June, 2021

Place : Gurgaon



For and on behalf of the board of directors


Sunil Kumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 00005973


Saurabh Agarwal
Director
DIN: 00005970

KAMDHENU COLOUR AND COATINGS LIMITED
2ND FLOOR, BUILDING NO 9, TOWER A, DLF CYBER CITY, PHASE III, GURGAON 122002
CIN: U36990HR2019PLC089197

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Balance as at 1st April, 2019	Change in equity share capital during the period	Balance as at 31st March, 2020
-	3,04,000	3,04,000
Balance as at 01st April, 2020	Change in equity share capital during the Year	Balance as at 31st March, 2021
3,04,000	-	3,04,000

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 01st April, 2019	-	-
Addition during the period	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the period	(87,917)	(87,917)
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	(87,917)	(87,917)
Balance as at 01st April, 2020	(87,917)	(87,917)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(76,341)	(76,341)
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	(1,64,258)	(1,64,258)

As per our report of even date attached


For BSD & CO.

Chartered Accountants
 FRN: 000312S


(Surendra Khinvasra)
 Partner
 Membership Number: 070804
 Date : 21st June, 2021
 Place : Gurgaon



For and on behalf of the board of directors


Sunil Kumar Agarwal
 Director
 DIN: 00005973


Saurabh Agarwal
 Director
 DIN: 00005970

KAMDHENU COLOUR AND COATINGS LIMITED

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

NOTE: 1

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Kamdhenu Colour and Coatings Limited having CIN U36990RJ2019PLC067019 was incorporated on 16th November, 2019 in Rajasthan under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The company has not started its business activity till the date of balance sheet. However, the company has obtained commencement business certificate dated 02nd January, 2020 from Ministry of Corporate affairs.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as Ind AS) as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time, being Step down subsidiary company of Kamdhenu Limited and wholly owned subsidiary company of Kamdhenu Ventures Limited to whom Ind AS are applicable for preparation of financial statements. The Financial Statement of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2021 have been approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 21st June, 2021.

1.2 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company are consistently prepared and presented under historical cost convention on an accrual basis in accordance with Ind AS except for certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair values.

The Company's functional currency and presentation currency is Indian National Rupees (INR). All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Lakhs, except otherwise indicated.

The Company presents its assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- a) expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- b) held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c) expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- d) 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 treated as current when it is:

- a) expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- b) held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- c) due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- d) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle being a period within twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities. The statement of cash flows has been prepared under indirect method.



1.3 Use of judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements required management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets & 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 in the future periods in the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected.

In accounting policies, management has made judgments in respect of evaluation of recoverability of deferred tax assets, which has the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within:

- a) Estimation of uncertainty related to Global Health Pandemic from COVID-19: The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amount of financial assets including Trade receivable. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in global economic conditions because of the pandemic, the company as at the date of approval of these financial statement has used internal and external source of information, on the expected future performance of the company and based on estimates the company expects that the carrying amount of financial assets will be recovered and the company do not expect any significant impact of COVID-19 on the company's financial statements as at the date of approval of these Standalone Financial Statements.
- b) Fair value measurement of financial instruments: When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities cannot be measured based on quoted process in active market, the fair value is measured using valuation techniques including book value and the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not possible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values.
- c) Taxes: Taxes have been paid/ provided, exemptions availed, allowances considered etc. are based on the extant laws and the Company's interpretation of the same based on the legal advice received wherever required. These could differ in the view taken by the authorities, clarifications issued subsequently by the government and courts, amendments to statutes by the government etc

1.4 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each Balance Sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired and also whether there is an indication of reversal of impairment loss recognized in the previous periods. If any indication exists or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company determines the recoverable amount and impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset or Cash-Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.



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1.5 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, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Bank Balances other than above

Dividend escrow account balances, deposits with banks as margin money for guarantees issued by the banks, deposits kept as security deposits for statutory authorities are accounted as bank balances other than Cash and Cash equivalents.

1.6 Non-current Assets held for Sale

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortized once classified as held for sale.

1.7 Financial Instruments

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

A. Financial Assets:

(i) Classification:

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, or fair value through profit and loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(ii) Initial recognition and measurement:

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

(iii) Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method, if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding. The losses arising from the impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iv) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.



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(v) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss:

Financial assets under this category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in profit and loss.

(vi) De-recognition of financial assets:

A financial asset is primarily derecognized 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.

AA. Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

B. Financial Liabilities

(i) Classification:

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

(ii) Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value, in the case of loans, borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

(iii) Subsequent measurement:

All financial liabilities are re-measured at fair value through statement of profit and loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through statement of profit and loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

(iv) Loans and borrowings:

Interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through EIR amortization process. The EIR amortization is included as finance cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(v) De-recognition of financial liabilities:

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or canceled 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(vi) Derivative financial instruments:

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts and options to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. The gain or loss in the fair values is taken to Statement of Profit and Loss at the end of every period. Profit or loss on cancellations/renewals of forward contracts and options are recognized as income or expense during the period.



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C. 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.

1.8 Fair value measurement

The Company measures certain financial assets and financial liabilities including derivatives and defined benefit plans at fair value.

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:

- a) In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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 best economic interest.

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 financial statements 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.

1.9 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset are capitalized 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.

1.10 Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligations at the end of the reporting period. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the changes in the provision due to the passage of time are recognized as an inane cost.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the case of:

- a) a present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
- b) a present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible; and



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- c) a possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognized but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

1.11 Revenue Recognition

In accordance with Ind AS 115, the company recognizes revenue from sale of products & services at a time when performance obligations are satisfied and upon transfer of control of promised products and services to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration, the company expects to receive in exchange for their products or services. The company disaggregates the revenue based on nature of products.

Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive is established and there is a reasonable certainty of its collection.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instruments (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit loss.

Insurance Income

Income in respect of insurance claims recognized on acceptance basis or when there is reasonable certainty that the ultimate collection will be made.

Others

Income in respect of other claims and commissions are measured at fair value and recognized when there is reasonable certainty that the ultimate collection will be made.

1.12 Taxes on Income

Income Tax expenses comprise current tax expenses and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liabilities during the year. Current and Deferred tax are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity respectively.

Current Tax

The Company provides current tax based on the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 applicable to the Company.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized using the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized.

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 re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets 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 is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

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

1.13 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit after tax or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. In case there are any dilutive securities during the period presented, the impact of the same is given to arrive at diluted earnings per share



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KAMDHENU COLOUR AND COATINGS LIMITED

CIN: U36990HR2019PLC089197

NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

2	Other Financial Assets	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
	Security Deposit	10,000	10,000
	Total	10,000	10,000

3	Deffered Tax Assets	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
	Deffered Tax Assets	1,818	2,424
	Total	1,818	2,424

A) TAX EXPENSES

4 The total tax expenses charged in Statement of Profit and Loss as under

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2021	Period Ended 31st March, 2020
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax	606	(2,424)
Income Tax of earlier years	-	-
Total	606	(2,424)

B) RECONCILIATION OF EFFECTIVE TAX RATE WITH TAX EXPENSE IN STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Profit/(loss) before Tax	(75,735)	(90,342)
Tax at the applicable Indian tax rate	-	-
Current tax (Normal Rate) (A)	-	-
Incremental Deferred tax Liability on timing Differences (Net)	606	(2,424)
Deferred Tax (B)	606	(2,424)
Tax expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss (A+B+C)	606	(2,424)

5	Cash and Cash Equivalents	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
	Cash on hand	33,918	40,472
	Balances with banks in Current Account	1,11,706	1,82,086
	Total Amount	1,45,624	2,22,558



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NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

6 Share capital	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Authorised Shares 1,00,000 (Previous year 1,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- Each	10,00,000	10,00,000
Issued, Subscribed & fully Paid-up Shares 30,400 (Previous year 30,400) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- Each	3,04,000	3,04,000
Total Amount	3,04,000	3,04,000

(i) The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share and entitled to dividends approved by shareholders.

(ii) In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity share will be entitled to receive 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 each shareholder.

a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	Number of shares	Amount (Rs.)	Number of shares	Amount (Rs.)
At the beginning of the year	30,400	3,04,000	30,400	3,04,000
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	30,400	3,04,000	30,400	3,04,000

b. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5 % Shares in the Company

Subscribers	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
M/s Kamdhenu Ventures Limited	30,400	100%	30,400	100%

7 Other Equity	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Statement of Profit & Loss		
At the beginning of the year	(87,917)	-
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(76,341)	(87,917)
Balance at the end of the year	(1,64,258)	(87,917)
Total	(1,64,258)	(87,917)



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NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

8 Trade Payable-Current	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Due to Others:		
- for Goods	-	-
- for Services	17,700	18,900
Total	17,700	18,900

Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

9 Other Expenses	Year Ended 31st March, 2021	Period Ended 31st March, 2020
Audit Fees	26,550	35,400
Bank Charges	923	339
Legal & Professional Charges	24,110	22,175
Rates & Taxes	24,152	20,387
Preliminary Expenses	-	12,041
Total	75,735	90,342

EARNING PER SHARE (EPS)

10 Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Profit/(Loss) after tax as per statement of profit & loss	(76,341)	(87,917)
Weighted No. of equity shares	30,400	7,392
Basic Earning Per Share (Rs.)	(2.51)	(11.89)
Diluted Earning Per Share (Rs.)	(2.51)	(11.89)

11 Auditors Remuneration in respect of:

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2021	Period Ended 31st March, 2020
Statutory Audit Fees	26,550	35,400



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KAMDHENU COLOUR AND COATINGS LIMITED

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NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

12 Related Party Disclosures

Related party disclosures as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -24 is as under:

A. Related Parties and their Relationship

Nature of Relationship

Name of Related Party

Key Management Personnel

Sh. Sunil Kumar Agarwal, Director

Sh. Saurabh Agarwal, Director

Sh. Sachin Agarwal, Director

B. Disclosure of Transactions with Related Parties, as required by Ind AS 24 'Related Party Disclosure's is given below:

There are no transaction with related parties during the period

13 Contingent Liability not provided for: There was no Contingent Liability as on date of balance sheet.

14 Capital Commitments: Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account (Net of Advances) and not provided for : Rs. NIL

15 Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to variety of financial risks viz. credit risk, liquidity risk and capital risk. These risks are managed by the senior management of the Company supervised by the Board of Directors to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

i) Credit Risk

Credit risk from cash and cash equivalents is considered immaterial in view of the credit worthiness of the banks. The Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

ii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash and 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, under both normal and stressed condition, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of surplus funds, bank overdrafts, bank loans. The Company considers liquidity risk as low risk.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

31st March, 2021	Carrying amount			
	Carrying amount	Within 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 Yr
Borrowings:				
Trade Payables	17,700	17,700		
Other financial liabilities				

31st March, 2020	Carrying amount			
	Carrying amount	Within 1 year	1-2 years	More than 2 Yr
Borrowings:				
Trade Payables	18,900	18,900		
Other financial liabilities				



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KAMDHENU COLOUR AND COATINGS LIMITED

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NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

16

Financial Instruments: Accounting Classification, Fair Value Measurements

	Carrying Value	Classification			Fair Value		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
31st March, 2021							
Financial Assets:							
Loans	10,000			10,000			
Cash and cash equivalents	1,45,624			1,45,624			

	Carrying Value	Classification			Fair Value		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
31st March, 2021							
Financial Liabilities:							
Trade Payables	17,700			17,700			

	Carrying Value	Classification			Fair Value		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
31st March, 2020							
Financial Assets:							
Loans	10,000			10,000			
Cash and cash equivalents	2,22,558			2,22,558			

	Carrying Value	Classification			Fair Value		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
31st March, 2020							
Financial Liabilities:							
Trade Payables	18,900			18,900			



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KAMDHENU COLOUR AND COATINGS LIMITED

CIN: U36990HR2019PLC089197

NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

- 17 There are no events after the reporting date requiring disclosure.
- 18 Previous period figures are for the period 16th November, 2019 to 31st March, 2020 and the current year figures are for the period 1st April, 2020 to 31st March, 2021, hence not comparable.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our separate report of even date annexed herewith

For BSD & CO.

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 000312S



(~~Surendra Khinvasra~~)

Partner

Membership Number: 070804

Date : 21st June, 2021

Place : Gurgaon



For and on behalf of the board of directors



Sunil Kumar Agarwal

Director

DIN: 00005973



Saurabh Agarwal

Director

DIN: 00005970