

**GUJARAT
FLUOROCHEMICALS
SINGAPORE PTE. LIMITED**

9th

ANNUAL REPORT

2019-2020

Independent Auditor's Report to the Board of Directors of Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited (earlier known as Inox Fluorochemicals Limited)

Report on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements of Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose Ind AS financial statements of **Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Financial Statements"). The financial information has been prepared by the management as described in Note 2.1 to these Financial Statements.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2020, its profit and total comprehensive profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date in accordance with Note 2.1 to the Financial Statements.

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 ("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 made 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other 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).

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Board of Directors of Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements of Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited for the year ended 31st March 2020 (continued)

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 management is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting 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.



Independent Auditor's Report to the Board of Directors of Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited on the Special Purpose Ind AS Financial Statements of Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited for the year ended 31st March 2020 (continued)

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.

Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2.1 to the Financial Statements, which describes the basis of accounting. The Financial Statements are prepared to assist the holding Company, Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited, to comply with the requirements of Section 129(3) of the Act. These financial statements are not the statutory financial statements of the Company. As a result, these Financial Statements may not be suitable for any other purpose. Our report must not be copied, disclosed, quoted or circulated, or referred to, in correspondence or discussion, in whole or in part or distributed to anyone other than the purpose for which it has been issued without our prior written consent.

For Patankar & Associates,
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 107628W



S S Agrawal
Partner
Membership No. 049051



Place: Pune
Date: 29th July 2020
UDIN: 20049051AAAAAP6171

Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Investment in subsidiary	5	991.54	991.54
(ii) Loans	6	8,301.91	7,407.71
Sub-total		9,293.45	8,399.25
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash & cash equivalents	7	60.58	63.78
(b) Other current assets	8	2.62	2.40
Sub-total		63.20	66.18
Total Assets		9,356.65	8,465.43
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	7,671.48	7,671.48
(b) Other equity	10	1,673.46	787.09
Sub-total		9,344.94	8,458.57
LIABILITIES			
(1) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	11	11.71	6.86
Sub-total		11.71	6.86
Total Equity & Liabilities		9,356.65	8,465.43

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Patankar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration no. 107628W

S S Agrawal

Partner

Mem no. 049051

Place: Pune

Date: 29 July 2020

For Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited

Mukesh Patni

Director

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 July 2020

Deepak Asher

Director

Place: Vadodara

Date: 29 July 2020



Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	2019-2020	2018-2019
I Revenue			
Revenue from operations			
Operating income	12	218.02	187.44
Other income	13	0.07	0.64
II Total Revenue		218.09	188.08
III Expenses			
Other expenses	14	12.57	17.61
Total expenses (III)		12.57	17.61
IV Profit before tax (II-III)		205.52	170.47
V Tax expense			
Current tax	15	23.22	18.54
		23.22	18.54
VI Profit for the year (IV-V)		182.30	151.93
VII Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Exchange differences in translating the financial statements of foreign operations		704.07	255.43
Total other comprehensive income		704.07	255.43
VIII Total comprehensive income for the year (VI+VII)		886.37	407.36
IX Basic and Diluted earning per equity share of USD 1 each (in Rs.)	19	1.51	1.41

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Patankar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration no. 107628W

S S Agrawal

Partner

Mem no. 049051

Place: Pune

Date: 29 July 2020

For Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited

Mukesh Patni

Director

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 July 2020

Deepak Asher

Director

Place: Vadodara

Date: 29 July 2020



Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited
Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Rs. In Lakhs)


Particulars	2019-2020	2018-2019
A Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit for the year	182.30	151.93
Adjustments for :		
Tax expense	23.22	18.54
Interest income	(218.02)	(187.44)
Exchange difference on translation of assets and liabilities	50.50	255.38
<i>Operating Profit before working capital changes</i>	38.00	238.41
Adjustments for :		
(Increase)/decrease in other current financial assets	(240.63)	(176.89)
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(0.22)	(0.27)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	222.87	186.14
Cash generated from operations	20.02	247.39
Income tax paid (net)	(23.22)	(18.52)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	(3.20)	228.87
B Cash flow from investing activities		
Inter-corporate deposit given	-	(2,361.07)
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(2,361.07)
C Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	-	2,118.20
Net cash generated from financing activities	-	2,118.20
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3.20)	(14.00)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	63.78	77.78
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	60.58	63.78
Note:		
1) The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method.		
2) Components of cash and cash equivalents are as per Note 7.		
3) The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.		

As per our report of even date attached

For Patankar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration no. 107628W


S S Agrawal

Partner

Mem no. 049051

Place: Pune

Date: 29 July 2020

For Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Ltd


Mukesh Patni

Director

Place: New Delhi

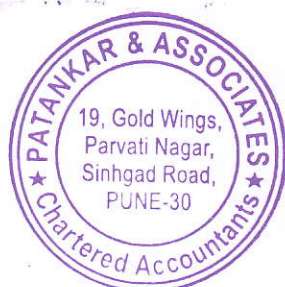
Date: 29 July 2020


Deepak Asher

Director

Place: Vadodara

Date: 29 July 2020



Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March,2020

A. Equity Share Capital	(Rs. In Lakhs)
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	5,553.28
Changes in equity share capital during the year	2,118.20
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	7,671.48
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	7,671.48

Particulars	B. Other Equity (Rs. In Lakhs)		
	Reserves & Surplus	Other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained Earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	90.82	288.91	379.73
Profit for the year	151.93	-	151.93
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	255.43	255.43
Total comprehensive income for the year	151.93	255.43	407.36
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	242.75	544.34	787.09
Profit for the year	182.30	-	182.30
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	704.07	704.07
Total comprehensive income for the year	182.30	704.07	886.37
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	425.05	1,248.41	1,673.46

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

As per our report of even date attached

For Patankar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration no. 107628W

S S Agrawal

Partner

Mem no. 049051

Place: Pune

Date: 29 July 2020

For Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited

Mukesh Patni

Director

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 July 2020

Deepak Asher

Director

Place: Vadodara

Date: 29 July 2020



Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

1. Company information

Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited ("the Company") is incorporated in Singapore. The Company is a subsidiary of Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited (earlier known as Inox Fluorochemicals Limited), India and its ultimate holding company is Inox Leasing and Finance Limited, India. The Company has been set up for the purpose of investment activities. All the activities of the Company are in Singapore.

The Company was a wholly owned subsidiary of GFL Limited (earlier known as Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited). As per a Scheme of Arrangement, the Chemical Business Undertaking of GFL Limited was demerged and vested with Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited (earlier known as Inox Fluorochemicals Limited) w.e.f. 1st April 2019. The investment in the Company by GFL Limited, being pertaining to the Chemical Business Undertaking, was also transferred and vested with Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited and accordingly the Company is now a wholly owned subsidiary of Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited.

The Company's registered office is located at 38 Beach Road, 29-11 South Beach Tower, Singapore 189767.

2. Statement of compliance and basis of preparation and presentation

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These special purpose financial statements of the Company comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time, relevant provisions of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and are prepared for the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements of the holding company, Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited earlier known as Inox Fluorochemicals Limited, India. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standards initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use (see Note 2.4) and the disclosures in respect of significant accounting policies are made accordingly.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 29 July, 2020.

2.2 Basis of preparation, presentation and measurement

The functional currency of the Company is US Dollar (USD). However, for purposes of compliance with the requirements of the Act, as aforesaid, these financial statements have been translated into Indian Rupees, being presentation currency, in accordance with the methodology prescribed for conversion of financial statements in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind-AS) 21: Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

For the purpose of presenting these financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company are translated into Indian Rupees using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during the period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

These financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the significant accounting policies.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.



Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Any asset or liability is classified as current if it satisfies any of the following conditions:

- the asset/liability is expected to be realized/settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- the asset is intended for sale or consumption;
- the asset/liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- the asset/liability is expected to be realized/settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- the asset is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date;
- in the case of a liability, the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

For the purpose of current/non-current classification of assets and liabilities, the Company has ascertained its normal operating cycle as twelve months.

2.3 Particulars of investments in subsidiary is as under:

Name of the investee	Principal place of business and country of incorporation	Proportion of the ownership interest and voting rights	Method used to account for the Investment
GFL GM Fluorspar SA	Morocco	74%	at cost (see Note below)

The Company has opted to measure the investments in its subsidiary at deemed cost of such investment which is the carrying amount as per previous GAAP on the date of transition viz. 1st April, 2015.

2.4 Amendment to accounting standards and recent accounting pronouncements

a. Amendments to existing accounting standards applicable to the Company:

Amendments to the following accounting standards have become applicable for the current reporting period:

- Amendments to Ind AS 12: Income tax

On 30th March 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs had notified Appendix C: Uncertainty over Income-Tax Treatments. The interpretation addressed the accounting of income taxes when tax treatment involves



Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

uncertainty that affects the application of Ind AS 12. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C was annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

Further, the amendments to Ind AS 12 clarified that the income tax consequences of dividend were linked more directly to past transactions or events that generated distributable profits than to distribution to owners. Therefore, an entity recognises the income tax consequences of dividend in the statement of profit and loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events. These amendments are applicable from annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. These amendments have no impact on the Company's financial statements.

- Amendment to Ind AS 19: Employee benefits:
The amendments to Ind AS 19 address the accounting when a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs during a reporting period. These amendments apply to plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements occurring from annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019 and apply only to any future plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements. This amendment is currently not applicable and will apply only to any future plan amendments, curtailments, or settlements.
- b. New accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards. As per Notification dated 24th July 2020, amendments to the existing standards have been notified. All these amendments are effective for annual periods beginning 1st April 2020. The summary of these amendments is as under:

- Amendments to Ind AS 103 Business Combination: The amendments substitute the existing definition of "business" with a more detailed definition and also provides optional test to identify concentration of fair value, element of Businesses and Assessing whether an acquired process is substantive. These amendments will apply to future business combinations.
- Amendments to Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments – Disclosures: The amendments prescribe additional disclosures in respect of uncertainty arising from interest rate benchmark reform.
- Amendments to Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments: The amendments provide certain temporary exceptions from applying specific hedge accounting requirements. These amendments will have no impact on the Company's financial statements.
- Amendments to Ind AS 116 Leases: The amendments provide a practical expedient for treatment of rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of COVID-19 pandemic and related clarifications. These amendments will have no impact on the Company's financial statements.
- Amendments to Ind AS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: The amendments provide a new definition of the term "material" and also provides related clarifications.
- Amendments to Ind AS 10 Events after the Reporting Period: The conditions requiring disclosure for a non-adjusting event has been elaborated.
- Amendments to Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets: The amendments are consequent to amendments to Ind AS 1, Ind AS 8 and Ind AS 10, and also provides clarifications in respect of restructuring plans.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Income recognition

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised on time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate which exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.



3.2 Foreign currency transactions and translation:

The transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rates. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and are not translated. Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was measured.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Company's entire interest in a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss.

3.3 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognized in Statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income

Current tax

Current tax comprises of amount of tax payable on taxable profit for the year determined in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Income tax laws and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.



Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Presentation of current and deferred tax:

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

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. In case of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, the same are offset if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off corresponding current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the Company.

3.4 Provisions and contingencies

The Company recognizes provisions when a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event exists and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. If the effect of 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 increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. Contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements. However, it is disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable

3.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.



Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A] Financial assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement:

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value, in case of financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction costs are attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

b) Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

c) Subsequent measurement:

For subsequent measurement, the Company classifies a financial asset in accordance with the below criteria:

- i. The Company's business model for managing the financial asset and
- ii. The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Based on the above criteria, the Company classifies its financial assets into the following categories:

i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost:

A financial asset is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category applies to cash and bank balances, loans and other financial assets of the Company. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The amortized cost of a financial asset is also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

ii. Financial assets measured at FVTOCI:



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A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- a) The Company's business model objective for managing the financial asset is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Investments in equity instruments, classified under financial assets, are initially measured at fair value. The Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument are recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVTOCI.

The Company does not have any financial assets in this category.

iii. Financial assets measured at FVTPL:

A financial asset is measured at FVTPL unless it is measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI as explained above. This is a residual category applied to all other investments of the Company excluding investments in subsidiary. Such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Fair value changes are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

This category does not apply to any of the financial assets of the Company.

Foreign exchange gains and losses:

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

d) Derecognition:

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's Balance Sheet) when any of the following occurs:

- i. The contractual rights to cash flows from the financial asset expires;
- ii. The Company transfers its contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset and has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset;
- iii. The Company retains the contractual rights to receive cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows without material delay to one or more recipients under a 'pass-through' arrangement (thereby substantially transferring all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset);
- iv. The Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all risk and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the financial asset.

In cases where Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the financial asset, but retains control of the financial asset, the Company continues to recognize such financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement in the financial asset. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability.



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The financial asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

e) Impairment of financial assets:

The Company applies expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on the following:

- i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- ii. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

The Company does not have any exposure to trade receivables.

In case of other assets (listed as i and ii above), the Company determines if there has been a significant increase in credit risk of the financial asset since initial recognition. If the credit risk of such assets has not increased significantly, an amount equal to 12-month ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, an amount equal to lifetime ECL is measured and recognized as loss allowance.

Subsequently, if the credit quality of the financial asset improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate.

12-month ECL are a portion of the lifetime ECL which result from default events that are possible within 12 months from the reporting date. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset.

ECL are measured in a manner that they reflect unbiased and probability weighted amounts determined by a range of outcomes, taking into account the time value of money and other reasonable information available as a result of past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as expense/income in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head 'Other expenses' / 'Other income'.

B] Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company entity are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

i. Equity instruments:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.



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Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

ii. Financial Liabilities:

a) Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the fair value.

b) Subsequent measurement:

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL other than derivative instrument.

c) Foreign exchange gains and losses:

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in profit or loss.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the closing rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

d) Derecognition of financial liabilities:

A financial liability is derecognized 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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.6 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

4. Critical accounting judgements and use of estimates



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The preparation of Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimations and assumptions about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of revision or future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Following are the critical judgements, assumptions and use of estimates that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in these financial statements:

a) Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances. In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigations and other claims against the Company. Judgment is required to determine the probability of such potential liabilities actually crystallising. In case the probability is low, the same is treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements.

b) Income taxes

Provision for current tax is made based on reasonable estimate of taxable income computed as per the prevailing Singapore Income tax laws. The amount of such provision is based on various factors including interpretation of tax regulations, changes in tax laws, acceptance of tax positions in the tax assessments etc.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

5: Investment in subsidiary

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Face Value	As at 31st March, 2020		As at 31st March, 2019	
		Nos.	Amounts	Nos.	Amounts
Non-current					
Unquoted investments (all fully paid)					
Investments in equity instruments (at cost)					
GFL GM Fluorspar SA, Morocco	MAD 100	139,230	991.54	139,230	991.54
Total unquoted investments			991.54		991.54
Aggregate carrying value of unquoted investments			991.54		991.54
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments			-		-



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

6: Loans

(Unsecured, considered good)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Non-current		
Loans and advances to related party		
Inter-corporate deposits to subsidiary company (see Note 18)	8,301.91	7,407.71
Total	8,301.91	7,407.71

The unsecured inter-corporate deposits are repayable on 30th April, 2021, carry interest @ 3% p.a. and are given for acquisition of fixed assets and general business purpose.

7: Cash & cash equivalents

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Balances with banks - in current accounts	60.58	63.78
	60.58	63.78

8: Other current assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
Prepaid expenses	2.62	2.40
	2.62	2.40



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Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Paid up		
1,20,91,000 (31st March, 2019 : 1,20,91,000) equity shares of USD 1 each	7,671.48	7,671.48
	7,671.48	7,671.48

Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

As at 31st March, 2020	Nos.	(Rs. In Lakhs)
At the beginning and at the end of the year	12,091,000	7,671.48
As at 31st March, 2019	Nos.	(Rs. In Lakhs)
At the beginning of the year	9,091,000	5,553.28
Add : Issued during the year	3,000,000	2,118.20
At the end of the year	12,091,000	7,671.48

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of USD 1 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, in proportion of their shareholding.

Shares held by the Holding Company

As at 31st March, 2020	(Nos.)	(Rs. In Lakhs)
Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited, India (earlier known as Inox Fluorochemicals Limited)	12,091,000	7,671.48
As at 31st March, 2019		
GFL Limited, India (earlier known as Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited)	12,091,000	7,671.48

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

	(Nos.)	Holding %
As at 31st March, 2020		
Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited, India (earlier known as Inox Fluorochemicals Limited)	12,091,000	100.00%
As at 31st March, 2019		
GFL Limited, India (earlier known as Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited)	12,091,000	100.00%



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

10: Other equity		(Rs. In Lakhs)	
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	
Foreign currency translation reserve	1,248.41	544.34	
Retained earnings	425.05	242.75	
	1,673.46	787.09	

a) Foreign currency translation reserve

Balance at beginning of the year	544.34	288.91
Movement during the year	704.07	255.43
Balance as at the end of the year	1,248.41	544.34

Foreign currency translation reserve is on account of translation of assets and liabilities from functional to presentation currency - see Note 2.2

b) Retained earnings

Balance at beginning of the year	242.75	90.82
Profit for the Year	182.30	151.93
Balance at the end of the year	425.05	242.75

11: Other current financial liabilities

11: Other current financial liabilities		(Rs. In Lakhs)	
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	
Expenses payable	11.71	6.86	
	11.71	6.86	



Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

12: Operating income (Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	2019-2020	2018-2019
Interest income using effective interest method		
Interest on inter-corporate deposit from subsidiary company	218.02	187.44
	218.02	187.44

13: Other income (Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	2019-2020	2018-2019
Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	0.07	0.64
	0.07	0.64

14: Other expenses (Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	2019-2020	2018-2019
Legal and professional fees and expenses	11.36	13.01
Rates and taxes	0.55	1.03
Miscellaneous expenses	0.66	3.57
	12.57	17.61

15: Tax expense (Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	2019-2020	2018-2019
Current tax	23.22	18.54
	23.22	18.54

The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Particulars	2019-2020	2018-2019
Profit before tax	205.52	170.47
Income tax expense calculated at 10% (2018-2019: 10%)	21.00	17.00
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1.26	1.76
	22.26	18.76
Foreign exchange translation difference	0.96	(0.22)
Income tax expense recognised in profit and loss	23.22	18.54

The tax rate for FY 2019-20 of 10% (FY 2018-19 : 10%) is as per the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement between Singapore and Morocco.



Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

16 Financial Instruments:

16.1 Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to the stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's Board of Directors (BOD) and Holding Company review the capital structure of the entity. The Company is wholly owned by its parent company and it does not have any external borrowings and is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

16.2 Categories of financial instruments

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
a) Financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Cash and cash equivalents	60.58	63.78
(b) Other financial assets at amortised cost		
(i) Loans	8,301.91	7,407.71
Total financial assets	<u>8,362.49</u>	<u>7,471.49</u>
b) Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Other financial liabilities	11.71	6.86
Total financial liabilities	<u>11.71</u>	<u>6.86</u>

The carrying amount reflected above represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for such financial assets.

16.3 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of other payables. The Company's principal financial assets include loans and cash and cash equivalents.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Senior management provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

16.4 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of a change in the market prices. The company does not have any foreign currency exposure and hence not subject to foreign currency risk. The company does not have any borrowing hence there is no interest rate risk. Further, the entire investments of the Company are only in its subsidiary company.



Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

16.5 Credit Risk Management

Credit risk refers to risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises primarily from financial assets such as loans and other financial assets. Loans are only given to subsidiary company. Hence, no risk is perceived.

16.6 Liquidity Risk Management

Ultimate responsibility for Company's liquidity risk management rests with the senior management and its holding company. The Company generally manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities and if needed, financial support of holding company.

16.6.1 Liquidity and Interest risk tables

The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The table below include only principal cash flows in relation to financial liabilities.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
	INR	INR	INR	INR
As at 31st March, 2020				
Other financial liabilities	11.71	-	-	11.71
Total	11.71	-	-	11.71
As at 31st March, 2019				
Other financial liabilities	6.86	-	-	6.86
Total	6.86	-	-	6.86

The above liabilities will be met by the Company from internal accruals, realization of current and non-current financial assets and support from holding company.

16.7 Fair value measurements

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost in the financial statement are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different than the values that will be eventually received or paid.

17: Segment information

Information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM) for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on single business segment viz. Investment activity. Hence the Company is having only one reportable business segment under Ind AS 108 : Operating segment. Further, the entire investment of the Company is in Morocco and hence there is a single geographical segment.



Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

18 Related Party Transactions

A. Names of related parties where control exists:

Holding company

- (i) Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited, India (earlier known as Inox Fluorochemicals Limited) - on demerger (see Note 1)
- (ii) GFL Limited, India (earlier known as Gujarat Fluorochemicals Limited) - upto demerger (see Note 1)
- (iii) Inox Leasing and Finance Limited, India (ultimate holding Company)

Subsidiary company

- (iii) GFL GM Fluorspar SA, Morocco

B. Transactions during the year :

		(Rs. In Lakhs)	
Sr.No.	Particulars	2019-2020	2018-2019
i)	GFL Limited, India Issue of equity shares	-	2,118.20
ii)	GFL GM Fluorspar SA		
a)	Inter-corporate deposit given	-	2,361.07
b)	Interest on Inter-corporate deposit	218.02	187.44

C. Amount outstanding as at the end of the year :

		(Rs. In Lakhs)	
Sr.no.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
	Amounts receivable from		
i)	GFL GM Fluorspar SA		
a)	Inter corporate deposit outstanding	7,719.19	7,065.62
b)	Interest receivable	582.72	342.08



Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

19 Earning Per Share:

Particulars	2019-2020	2018-2019
Net Profit as per Statement of Profit & Loss (Rs. In lakhs)	182.30	151.93
No. of Equity Shares at beginning of the year (Nos.)	12,091,000	9,091,000
No. of Equity Shares issued during the year (Nos.)	-	3,000,000
No. of Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the year (Nos.)	12,091,000	12,091,000
Weighted average no. of Equity Shares used in computing basic and diluted EPS (Nos.)	12,091,000	10,775,932
Basic and Diluted EPS (in Rs.)	1.51	1.41

As per our report of even date attached

For Patankar & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration no. 107628W



S.S. Agrawal

Partner

Mem no. 049051

Place: Pune

Date: 29 July 2020

For Gujarat Fluorochemicals Singapore Pte. Limited



Mukesh Patni

Director

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29 July 2020



Deepak Asher

Director

Place: Vadodara

Date: 29 July 2020

