

SGCO & Co.LLP

Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Optimum Oil and Gas Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Optimum Oil and Gas Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2022, and the statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), statement of cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as 31st March 2022, and loss (Financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included Board's 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

4A, Kaledonia,
2nd Floor, Sahar Road,
Near Andheri Station,
Andheri (East),
Mumbai – 400 069

Tel. +91 22 6625 6363
Fax. +91 22 6625 6364
E-mail: info@sgco.co.in
www.sgco.co.in

Mumbai • Delhi



Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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 is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

1. 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.
2. 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.

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E-mail: info@sgco.co.in
www.sgco.co.in



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- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
 - 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.
3. 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.
4. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1 As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **Annexure "A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2 As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

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E-mail: info@sgco.co.in
www.sgco.co.in



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- c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS 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 31st March 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f. As per notification no. G.S.R.. 583(E) dated June 13, 2018 issued by MCA, Section 143(3)(i) is not applicable to the company.
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;



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E-mail: info@sgco.co.in
www.sgco.co.in

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(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

v. The Company has not declared dividend during the year.

For S G C O & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

FRN. 112081W/W100184

GOURAV
ROONGTA

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GOURAV ROONGTA
Date: 2022.05.20
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Gourav Roongta

Partner

Mem. No. 186176

UDIN: 22186176AJHYZK3568

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20th May 2022

4A, Kaledonia,
2nd Floor, Sahar Road,
Near Andheri Station,
Andheri (East),
Mumbai – 400 069

Tel. +91 22 6625 6363
Fax. +91 22 6625 6364
E-mail: info@sgco.co.in
www.sgco.co.in

ANNEXURE “A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

The Annexure referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading “Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements” in our Independent Auditor’s Report to the members of **Optimum Oil & Gas Private Limited** for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

As required by the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2020 and according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of the audit and on the basis of such checks of the books and records as were considered appropriate we report that:

- (i) Since the Company business does not have any Property, Plant and Equipments, paragraph 3(i) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- (ii) (a) Since the Company business does not have any Inventory, hence paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not made any investment in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to 3 (iii) (f) of the order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not either directly or indirectly, granted any loan to any of its directors or to any other person in whom the director is interested, in accordance with the provisions of section 185 of the Act and the Company has not made investments through more than two layers of investment companies in accordance with the provisions of section 186 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions stated in paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposit during the year and accordingly the question of complying with Sections 73 and 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 does not arise.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for the Company hence paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees’ State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate

authorities. Considering the nature of business that the Company is engaged in, Sales Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax are not applicable to the Company. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March, 2022 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 dues of income tax, sales tax, value added tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, Goods and Service Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute with the relevant authorities.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, there is no transactions which are not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Hence, the provision stated in paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not borrowed any loans from bank or financial institution hence paragraph 3(ix) (a), (b), (c),(d), (e) &(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company

(x) a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Accordingly, the paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

b) According to the information and explanations given 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, partly or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xi) a) During the course of our audit, examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company.

b) We have not come across of any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company during the course of audit of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2022, accordingly the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the course of audit. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to company.

- (xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence paragraph 3(xii) (a), (b) & (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examinations of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not require to comply with provision of section 138 of the Act. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xiv) (a) to (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) a) In our opinion, the Company has not required to registered under section 45 – IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xvi) (a), (b), (c) & (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company has incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year amounting to Rs 32,872 and Rs 80,340 respectively.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3 (xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

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- (xx) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company has not required to spent any amount as per the section 135 of the said Act. Hence paragraph 3(xx) (a)& (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) Since preparation of consolidated financial statements is not applicable to the Company hence paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For S G C O & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 112081W/ W100184

**GOURAV
ROONGTA**

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GOURAV ROONGTA
Date: 2022.05.20 16:33:49
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Gourav Roongta

Partner

Mem. No. 186176

UDIN: 22186176AJHYZK3568

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20th May 2022

OPTIMUM OIL & GAS PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	3	10,000	10,000
Total non-current assets		10,000	10,000
Current Assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	4,19,001	4,51,873
Total current assets		4,19,001	4,51,873
TOTAL ASSETS		4,29,001	4,61,873
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	5	1,00,000	1,00,000
Other Equity	6	(40,69,755)	(40,36,883)
Total equity		(39,69,755)	(39,36,883)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	7		
- Due to micro enterprise and small enterprise		10,000	10,000
- Other than micro enterprise and small enterprise		-	-
Other financial liabilities	8	43,88,756	43,88,756
Total current liabilities		43,98,756	43,98,756
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		4,29,001	4,61,873

Notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of the financial statements

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

For SGCO & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No : 112081W/W100184

GOURAV
ROONGTA

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ROONGTA
Date: 2022.05.20 16:36:35 +05'30'

Gourav Roongta

Partner

Mem. No. 186176

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20-05-2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

NITIN
CHADHA

Digitally signed by NITIN CHADHA
DN: cn=PERSONAL, 3.1.1.2.2,
serialNumber=52113005680050421627,
emailAddress=chadha@optimumoil.com,
c=IN, o=Optimum Oil & Gas Private Limited,
ou=Maharashtra,
serialNumber=495659856252931125,
emailAddress=chadha@optimumoil.com,
c=IN, o=Optimum Oil & Gas Private Limited,
ou=Maharashtra,
Date: 2022.05.20 15:31:30 +05'30'

Nitin Chadha

Director

DIN : 09375825

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20-05-2022

SUDHIR
HARISHCHANAN
RA WADKAR

Digitally signed by SUDHIR HARISHCHANAN
RA WADKAR
DN: cn=PERSONAL,
serialNumber=130202148570180488132271082,
emailAddress=sudhir@optimumoil.com,
c=IN, o=Optimum Oil & Gas Private Limited,
ou=Maharashtra,
serialNumber=495659856252931125,
emailAddress=sudhir@optimumoil.com,
c=IN, o=Optimum Oil & Gas Private Limited,
ou=Maharashtra,
Date: 2022.05.20 15:17:39 +05'30'

Sudhir Wadkar

Director

DIN : 08836413

OPTIMUM OIL & GAS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March, 2021
Income			
Other Income	9	12,480	14,570
Total Income		12,480	14,570
Expenses			
Employee benefit expense	10	-	45,000
Depreciation and amortisation expense		-	7,254
Other expenses	11	45,352	42,656
Total Expenses		45,352	94,910
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(32,872)	(80,340)
Tax Expenses		-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year (A)		(32,872)	(80,340)
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Items to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (B)		-	-
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year (A+B)		(32,872)	(80,340)
Earning Per Share (of Rs.10 each)	12		
Basic and diluted (in Rs.)		(3.29)	(8.03)

Notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our audit report of even date

For SGCO & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No : 112081W/W100184

GOURAV
ROONGTA

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ROONGTA
Date: 2022.05.20 16:35:58
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Gourav Roongta

Partner

Mem. No. 186176

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20-05-2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

NITIN
CHADHA

Digitally signed by NITIN CHADHA
DN: c=IN, ou=PERSONAL, ou=0022,
o=optimumoil.com, email=chadha@optimumoil.com,
serialNumber=4636e95f85625231310,
c=IN, ou=PERSONAL, ou=0022,
o=optimumoil.com, email=chadha@optimumoil.com,
serialNumber=4636e95f85625231310,
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o=optimumoil.com, email=chadha@optimumoil.com,
serialNumber=4636e95f85625231310,
Date: 2022.05.20 15:15:59 +05'30'

Nitin Chadha

Director

DIN : 09375825

SUDHIR
HARISHCHANAD
RA WADKAR

Digitally signed by SUDHIR HARISHCHANAD
RA WADKAR
DN: c=IN, ou=PERSONAL,
ou=0022, o=optimumoil.com, email=sudhir@optimumoil.com,
serialNumber=4636e95f85625231310,
c=IN, ou=PERSONAL, ou=0022,
o=optimumoil.com, email=sudhir@optimumoil.com,
serialNumber=4636e95f85625231310,
c=IN, ou=PERSONAL, ou=0022,
o=optimumoil.com, email=sudhir@optimumoil.com,
serialNumber=4636e95f85625231310,
Date: 2022.05.20 15:18:12 +05'30'

Sudhir Wadkar

Director

DIN : 08836413

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20-05-2022

OPTIMUM OIL & GAS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

A) Equity share capital

Particulars	Number	Amount in Rs.
Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each issued, subscribed and paid up As at 31 March 2021	10,000	1,00,000
Changes in Equity Share Capital As at 31 March 2022	- 10,000	- 1,00,000

B) Other equity

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)		
	Reserves and surplus Retained earnings	Other Comprehensive income	Total equity
As at 31 March 2020	(39,56,543)	-	(39,56,543)
Total Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(80,340)	-	(80,340)
As at 31 March 2021	(40,36,883)	-	(40,36,883)
Total Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(32,872)	-	(32,872)
As at 31 March 2022	(40,69,755)	-	(40,69,755)

Notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of the financial statements

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

For S G C O & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No : 112081W/W100184

GOURAV ROONGTA Digitally signed by
GOURAV ROONGTA
Date: 2022.05.20
16:35:42 +05'30'

Gourav Roongta
Partner
Mem. No. 186176

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20-05-2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

NITIN CHADHA Digitally signed by NITIN CHADHA
DN: cn = NITIN CHADHA, o = OPTIMUM OIL & GAS PRIVATE LIMITED, email = nitin.chadha@optimumoil.com, ou = Directors, c = IN

Nitin Chadha
Director
DIN : 09375825

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20-05-2022

SUDHIR HARISHCHANADRA WADKAR Digitally signed by SUDHIR HARISHCHANADRA WADKAR
DN: cn = SUDHIR HARISHCHANADRA WADKAR, o = OPTIMUM OIL & GAS PRIVATE LIMITED, email = sudhir.wadkar@optimumoil.com, ou = Directors, c = IN

Sudhir Wadkar
Director
DIN : 08836413

(Amount in Rs.)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March, 2021
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (loss) / profit before tax	(32,872)	(80,340)
Adjustment for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-	7,254
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	(32,872)	(73,086)
Adjustment for :		
(Increase) / Decrease in Other non current assets	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in Other financial assets	-	-
(Decrease) / Increase in Trade payables	-	-
(Decrease) / Increase in Other current financial liabilities	-	(45,000)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	(32,872)	(1,18,086)
Taxes (Paid)/ Received	-	4,16,209
Net cash (used in) / from generated from operating activities (A)	(32,872)	2,98,123
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Discard of Property plant & Equipment	-	4,231
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities (B)	-	4,231
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities (C)	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(32,872)	3,02,354
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	4,51,873	1,49,519
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	4,19,001	4,51,873

Note:

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) - Statement of Cash Flow.

2. Components of cash and cash equivalents considered only for the purpose of cash flow statement as follows :

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Current accounts in Indian rupees	4,19,001	4,51,873

Notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our audit report of even date

For SGCO & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No : 112081W/W100184

GOURAV ROONGTA Digitally signed by
GOURAV ROONGTA
Date: 2022.05.20
16:35:26 +05'30'

Gourav Roongta

Partner

Mem. No. 186176

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20-05-2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

NITIN CHADHA

Nitin Chadha

Director

DIN : 09375825

SUDHIR HARISHCHANADRA WADKAR

Sudhir Wadkar

Director

DIN : 08836413

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20-05-2022

OPTIMUM OIL & GAS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements as at 31 March 2022

Note 1 Corporate Information

Optimum Oil & Gas Private Limited is a private company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and was incorporated on August 13, 2008. The Company is engaged in Oil & Gas activities and other ancillary activities.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

i Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended)

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value, on an accrual basis of accounting.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per normal operating cycle of the Company and other criteria set out in as per the guidance set out in Schedule III to the Act. Based on nature of services, the Company ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of asset and liabilities.

The Company's financial statements are reported in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest rupees, except when otherwise indicated.

ii Accounting Estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

iii Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost of acquisition including attributable interest and finance costs, if any, till the date of acquisition/ installation of the assets less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Subsequent expenditure relating to Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use and the resultant gain or loss are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv Depreciation/ Amortisation

The Company depreciates its property plant and equipment on Written down value method (WDV), based on the economic useful lives of assets as estimated by the Management. Depreciation on additions is provided pro-rata from the month the assets are ready for use. Depreciation on sale of property plant and equipment is provided up to the prior month in which the assets are sold.

The Company provides depreciation at the rates and in the manner prescribed in Schedule II to the Act, which, in management's opinion, reflects the estimated useful lives of those property plant and equipment.

Depreciation/amortization for the year is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The useful lives are reviewed by the management at each financial year-end and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortized depreciable amount is changed over the revised remaining useful life.

A property plant and equipment is eliminated from the financial statements on disposal or when no further benefit is expected from its use and disposal.

Assets retired from active use and held for disposal are stated at the lower of their net book value and net realisable value and shown under 'Other current assets'.

v 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**Initial Recognition**

In the case of financial assets, not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective 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 amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Impairment gains or losses arising on these assets are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through OCI if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets 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 amount outstanding. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI is carried at FVTPL.

Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies the expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and credit risk exposures.

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

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

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group 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 EIR. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition of Financial Assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

b) Equity Instruments and Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

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

Equity instruments which are issued for consideration other than cash are recorded at fair value of the equity instrument.

Financial Liabilities**1) Initial Recognition**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVTPL, loans and borrowings and payables as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

2) Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

3) De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. 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 de-recognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c) Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

vi Employee Benefits**a Defined Contribution Plan**

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as provident fund, employees' state insurance, labour welfare are charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made as and when services are rendered by the employees. The above benefits are classified as Defined Contribution Schemes as the Company has no further obligations beyond the monthly contributions.

b Defined Benefit Plan

The Company also provides for gratuity which is a defined benefit plan, the liabilities of which is determined based on valuations, as at the balance sheet date, made by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, in respect of gratuity are recognised in the OCI, in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in OCI are not reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of plan amendment or curtailment. The classification of the Company's obligation into current and non-current is as per the actuarial valuation report.

c Leave entitlement and compensated absences

Accumulated leave which is expected to be utilised within next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. Leave entitlement, other than short term compensated absences, are provided based on a actuarial valuation, similar to that of gratuity benefit. Re-measurement, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, in respect of leave entitlement are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur.

d Short-term Benefits

Short-term employee benefits such as salaries, wages, performance incentives etc. are recognised as expenses at the undiscounted amounts in the Statement of Profit and Loss of the period in which the related service is rendered. Expenses on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

vii Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprises of cash at banks and on hand, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

viii Foreign Exchange Translation and Accounting of Foreign Exchange Transaction**a Initial Recognition**

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

b Conversion

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are reported using the closing rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

c Treatment of Exchange Difference

Exchange differences arising on settlement/ restatement of short-term foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities of the Company are recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ix Revenue Recognition

- a) Revenue is recognized as services are rendered in accordance with the contractual arrangements to the extent the consideration is reliably determinable and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the collection of the consideration. The amount recognised as revenue is exclusive of service tax.
- b) Dividend income is recognised when right to receive the same is established.
- c) Interest is recognised on a time proportion basis taking in to account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable. Discount or premium on debt securities held is accrued over the period to maturity.

x Income Tax

Income tax comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised as an expense or income in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent it relates to items directly recognised in equity or in OCI.

a Current Income Tax

Current income tax is recognised based on the estimated tax liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemptions in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

b Deferred Income Tax

Deferred tax is determined by applying the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all deductible temporary differences between the financial statements' carrying amount of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax base. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates or tax rates that are substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognised in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to reassess realisation.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as current tax in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as an asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

xi Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

As at each Balance Sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired and also whether there is an indication of reversal of impairment loss recognised 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 recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is determined:

- In case of an individual asset, at the higher of the assets' fair value less cost to sell and value in use; and

- In case of cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

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

OPTIMUM OIL & GAS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements as at 31 March 2022

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

xii Trade payables

A payable is classified as a 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. These amounts are unsecured and are usually settled as per the payment terms stated in the contract. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method.

xiii Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss 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.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company and weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares).

xiv Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions (excluding gratuity and compensated absences) are determined based on management's estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. In case the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects 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. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

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

(Amount in Rs.)

Note 3 : Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Security Deposit	10,000	10,000
Total Other financial assets	10,000	10,000

Note 4 : Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Balances with banks - In Current accounts	4,19,001	4,51,873
Total Cash and cash equivalents	4,19,001	4,51,873

Note 5 : Equity Share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorised				
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Issued				
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Subscribed & fully Paid up				
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Total Equity Share Capital	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000

Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below:

Particulars	Equity Shares			
	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares Bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	1,00,000	10,000	1,00,000

Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of Shares:

Name of Shareholder	Equity Shares			
	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Asian Energy Services Limited	7,395	73.95%	7,395	73.95%
Amni International Petroleum Development Company Ltd.	2,600	26.00%	2,600	26.00%

OPTIMUM OIL & GAS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements as at 31 March 2022

Details of promoter shareholding

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2022			
	Number of shares	% holding	Percentage Change during the year	Number of shares
Asian Energy Services Limited (Formerly Asian Oilfied Services Limited)	7,395	73.95%	0%	7,395
Asian Energy Services Limited (Formerly Asian Oilfied Services Limited) jointly with Mr. Ashutosh Kumar	1	0.01%	0%	1
Asian Energy Services Limited (Formerly Asian Oilfied Services Limited) jointly with Mr. Nitin Jain	1	0.01%	0%	1
Asian Energy Services Limited (Formerly Asian Oilfied Services Limited) jointly with Mr. Sumit Kumar Maheshwari	1	0.01%	0%	1
Asian Energy Services Limited (Formerly Asian Oilfied Services Limited) jointly with Ms. Sneha Kulkarni	1	0.01%	0%	1
Asian Energy Services Limited (Formerly Asian Oilfied Services Limited) jointly with Mr. Pritam Karde	1	0.01%	0%	1
	7,400	74%		7,400

Promoter here means promoter as defined in the Companies Act, 2013.

OPTIMUM OIL & GAS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Ind AS financial statements as at 31 March 2022
Note 6 : Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Retained Earnings		
Surplus/(Loss)	(40,36,883)	(39,56,543)
Add : Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	(32,872)	(80,340)
Total Other Equity	(40,69,755)	(40,36,883)

Note 7 : Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Due to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	10,000	10,000
Other than Due to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Total Trade Payables	10,000	10,000

* Note : The information regarding dues to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises have been determined on the basis of information available with the company.

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year;	10,000	10,000
The amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the due date during each accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period (where the principal has been paid but interest under the MSMED Act, 2006 not paid);	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and	-	-
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	-	-

Note:

Interest paid or payable by the company on the aforesaid principal amount has been waived by the concerned suppliers.

Trade Payable ageing Schedule
As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years
(i) Micro and Small Enterprises	10,000	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Dues - Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-
Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-
Total	10,000	-	-	-

Trade Payable ageing Schedule
As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years
(i) Micro and Small Enterprises	10,000	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Dues - Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-
Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-
Total	10,000	-	-	-

Note 8 : Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2022	As at 31 March, 2021
Interest Payable	43,88,756	43,88,756
Total Other current liabilities	43,88,756	43,88,756

Note 9 : Other Income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March, 2021
Interest on Income Tax Refund	12,480	14,570
Total Other Income	12,480	14,570

Note 10 : Employee benefit expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March, 2021
Salary expense	-	45,000
Total Employee benefit expense	-	45,000

Note 11 : Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March, 2021
Auditors' Remuneration	10,000	10,000
Professional Fees	-	21,900
Miscellaneous exp	33,402	4,725
GST Credit written off	1,950	1,800
Loss on Discard of Fixed assets	-	4,231
Total Other expenses	45,352	42,656

***Auditor's Remuneration Includes fees for :**

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March, 2021
Statutory Audit	10,000	10,000
	10,000	10,000

Note 12 : Earning Per Share

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March, 2021
Profit/(Loss) computation for basic earnings per share of Rs. 10 each	(32,872)	(80,340)
Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	(32,872)	(80,340)
Weighted average number of equity shares for EPS computation (in Nos.)	10,000	10,000
EPS - Basic and Diluted EPS (in Rs.)	(3.29)	(8.03)

OPTIMUM OIL & GAS PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to the Ind AS financial statements as at 31 March 2022****Note 13 : Related party disclosures**

a) Names of related parties and nature of relationship

Name of the related party	Nature of the relationship
Ashutosh Kumar (w.e.f 03.01.2020)	Director
Nitin Chadha (appointed w.e.f 27.10.2021)	Director
Sudhir Wadkar (appointed w.e.f 02.09.2020)	Director
Asian Energy Services Limited	Holding Company

b) There are no transactions carried out with related parties referred to above in ordinary course of business.

c) **Balance Outstanding of Related Parties :****(Amount in Rs.)**

Particulars	Nature of Transaction	Year ended 31 March, 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Asian Oilfield Services Limited	Payable	43,88,756	43,88,756

OPTIMUM OIL & GAS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements as at 31 March 2022

Note 14 : Fair Value Measurement

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(Amount in Rs.)

30-Sep-21	Note	Carrying amount			Fair value			Total
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	
Financial assets								
Other financial assets	3	-	-	10,000				
Cash and cash equivalents	4	-	-	4,19,001	-	-	-	-
		-	-	4,29,001				
Financial liabilities								
Trade Payables	7	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	8	-	-	43,88,756	-	-	-	-
		-	-	43,98,756				

31-Mar-21	Note	Carrying amount			Fair value			Total
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	
Financial assets								
Other financial assets	3	-	-	10,000				
Cash and cash equivalents	4	-	-	4,51,873	-	-	-	-
		-	-	4,61,873				
Financial liabilities								
Trade Payables	7	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	8	-	-	43,88,756	-	-	-	-
		-	-	43,98,756				

Note 15 : Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

(i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. Major financial instruments affected by market risk includes loans and borrowings.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any floating rate Financial instrument hence, its it does not foresee any interest rate risk.

Foreign currency risk

Company has no foreign currency exposure and does not have hedge position in currency market, thus Company does not foresee any market risk.

Commodity risk

The Company is not exposed to any commodity risk.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss.

The Company has held its entire cash balances in bank accounts and the Company does not foresee any credit risk.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

OPTIMUM OIL & GAS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Ind AS financial statements as at 31 March 2022

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities:

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2022				
Trade payables	10,000	-	-	10,000
Other financial liabilities	43,88,756	-	-	43,88,756
	43,98,756	-	-	43,98,756
As at 31 March 2021				
Trade payables	10,000	-	-	10,000
Other financial liabilities	43,88,756	-	-	43,88,756
	43,98,756	-	-	43,98,756

Note 16 : Since the company does not have operation in the business, hence Ratio is not applicable.

Note 17 : Prior year comparatives

Previous year's figures have been regrouped or reclassified, to conform to the current year's presentation wherever considered necessary.

Notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of the financial statements

For SGCO & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No : 112081W/W100184

GOURAV
ROONGTA

Digitally signed by GOURAV
ROONGTA
Date: 2022.05.20 16:35:00
+05'30'

Gourav Roongta

Partner

Mem. No. 186176

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20-05-2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

NITIN
CHADHA

Digitally signed by NITIN CHADHA
DN: cn=N, o=PERSONAL, ou=4932,
pseudoym=R11b4064884060426274916
92b0d10c09f54048f6a39154781010a,
postalCode=400615, st=Maharashtra,
serialNumber=Ac04ac059862523921725676
27761656; c=IN, email=Nitin.Chadha@opt
L, cn=NITIN CHADHA
Date: 2022.05.20 15:13:29 +05'30'

Nitin Chadha

Director

DIN : 09375825

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20-05-2022

SUDHIR
HARISHCHANA
DRA WADKAR

Digitally signed by SUDHIR HARISHCHANA
WADKAR
DN: cn=S, o=PERSONAL,
serialNumber=72784035548427494996035453687,
postalCode=400012, st=MAHARASHTRA,
serialNumber=489c34ed1b24b011c5c9b0c07c2
ca14b4a2008244110007071464e48c
cn=SUDHIR HARISHCHANA WADKAR
Date: 2022.05.20 11:14:46 +05'30'

Sudhir Wadkar

Director

DIN : 08836413

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20-05-2022