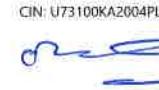
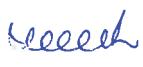


2

Ecron Acunova Limited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023					
Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		₹ Mn			
I. ASSETS					
1. Non-current assets					
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2.1(a)	74.16	97.21		
(b) Right of use assets	2.1(b)	99.96	61.62		
(c) Capital work-in-progress	2.1(c)	100.33	30.95		
(d) Other intangible assets	2.1(d)	13.73	19.79		
(e) Intangible assets under development	2.1(e)	6.81	2.86		
(f) Financial assets					
(i) Investment in Subsidiaries	2.2	10.00	265.09		
(ii) Other Financial Assets	2.3	28.12	34.15		
(g) Deferred tax asset (Net)	2.4	21.50	13.96		
(h) Income tax assets (Net)	2.4	10.80	86.01		
(i) Other non-current assets	2.5	287.03	-		
		Sub-Total Non-Current Assets	652.44	611.64	
2. Current assets					
(a) Inventories	2.6	7.76	6.49		
(b) Financial assets					
(i) Trade receivables	2.7	170.47	232.34		
(ii) Contract Assets	2.8	240.99	208.96		
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	2.9	1.25	1.35		
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	2.10	1.04	42.31		
(v) Loans	2.11	-	339.56		
(vi) Other financial assets	2.12	15.24	2.40		
(c) Other current assets	2.13	42.81	35.41		
		Sub-Total Current Assets	479.56	868.82	
		TOTAL ASSETS (1+2)	1,132.00	1,480.46	
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
1. Equity					
(a) Equity share capital	2.14	429.82	234.30		
(b) Other equity	2.15	(604.78)	(563.85)		
		Total equity	(174.96)	(329.55)	
2. Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
(a) Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	2.16	51.09	134.10		
(ii) Lease liabilities	2.17	77.78	44.53		
(iii) Other financial liabilities	2.18	-	320.90		
(b) Provisions	2.19	8.15	10.66		
		Sub-Total Non-Current Liabilities	137.02	510.19	
3. Current liabilities					
(a) Financial liabilities					
(i) Borrowings	2.20	194.08	538.84		
(ii) Lease liabilities	2.21	35.20	28.29		
(iii) Trade payables					
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.22	9.59	8.31		
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2.22	143.51	175.30		
(iv) Other financial liabilities	2.23	517.72	295.37		
(b) Other current liabilities					
(b) Other current liabilities	2.24	267.54	247.80		
(c) Provisions	2.25	2.30	5.91		
		Sub-Total Current Liabilities	1,169.94	1,299.82	
		TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (1+2+3)	1,132.00	1,480.46	
Notes forming part of financial statements		1 to 16			
As per our report of even date attached					
For Sundar Srinivas & Sridhar Chartered Accountants					
Firm Registration Number: 0042015					
					
V. Vijay Krishna Partner					
Membership Number: 216910					
					
Place: Chennai					
Date : May 29, 2023					
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Ecron Acunova Limited					
CIN: U73100KA2004PLC035260					
					
Ayaaz Hussain Khan Managing Director					
DIN: 07820092					
					
C. Gowrishankar Director					
DIN: 00269690					
					
V. Venkatesan Chief Financial Officer					
					
P. Srinivasan Company Secretary					
Membership No: F8391					

Ecron Acunova Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Note	For the year ended	For the year ended
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
		₹ Mn, except per share data	
A. CONTINUING OPERATIONS			
I. Revenue from operations	2.26	994.17	920.93
II. Other income	2.27	(504.64)	(79.33)
III. Total income (I+II)		489.53	841.60
IV. Expenses			
Expenditure on Clinical Operations	2.28	237.37	269.04
Laboratory consumables and chemicals consumed	2.29	58.06	53.96
Employee benefits expenses	2.30	244.86	333.04
Finance costs	2.31	71.82	73.36
Depreciation and Amortisation	2.32	67.20	64.32
Other expenses	2.33	209.06	218.46
Total expenses		888.37	1,012.18
V. Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)		(398.84)	(170.58)
VI. Tax expense			
(i) Current tax	2.4	26.95	-
(ii) Deferred tax		(8.83)	(0.42)
(iii) Short/(Excess) Provision for earlier years		(4.07)	(6.13)
VII. Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations (V-VI)		(412.89)	(164.03)
B. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS			
VIII. Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations before tax	2.34	(610.94)	50.87
IX. Less: Tax expense on discontinued operations		-	-
X. Profit/(Loss) for the year from discontinued operations after tax (VIII-IX)		(610.94)	50.87
XI. Profit/(Loss) for the year (VII+X)		(1,023.83)	(113.16)
XII. Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		5.14	1.30
(b) Income tax effect on the above		(1.29)	(0.33)
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	0.53
(i) Effective Portion on Cash Flow Hedge		-	(0.14)
(b) Income tax effect on the above		-	
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		3.85	1.36
XIII. Total Comprehensive Income for the year (XI+XII)		(1,019.98)	(111.80)
XIV. Earnings per equity share (of par value ₹ 1/- each)			
a. Continuing Operations			
Basic (₹)		(14.56)	(8.18)
Diluted (₹)		(14.56)	(8.18)
b. Discontinued Operations			
Basic (₹)		(21.54)	2.54
Diluted (₹)		(21.54)	2.54
c. Total of Continuing and Discontinued Operations			
Basic (₹)		(36.10)	(5.64)
Diluted (₹)		(36.10)	(5.64)
Notes forming part of financial statements		1 to 16	
As per our report of even date attached			
For Sundar Srinivas & Sridhar Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number: 0042015		For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Ecron Acunova Limited CIN: U73100KA2004PLC035260	
 V. Vijay Krishna Partner Membership Number: 216910		 Ayaaz Hussain Khan Managing Director DIN: 07820092	 C. Gowrishankar Director DIN: 00269690
 Place: Chennai Date: May 29, 2023		 V. Venkatesan Chief Financial Officer	 P. Srinivansan Company Secretary Membership No: F8391

Ecron Acunova Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

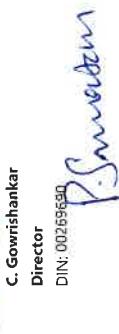
		As at March 31, 2023				As at March 31, 2022			
		No. of Shares	₹ Mn	No. of Shares	₹ Mn	No. of Shares	₹ Mn	No. of Shares	₹ Mn
Balance at the beginning of the year		23,429,651	234.30		17,795,305		177.96		
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors									
Restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting year		23,429,651	234.30		17,795,305		177.96		
Changes in equity share capital during the year		19,532,551	195.52		5,634,346		56.34		
Balance at the end of the year		42,382,202	429.82		23,429,651		234.30		
(b) Instrument entirely in the nature of Equity									
Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares									
		As at March 31, 2023				As at March 31, 2022			
		No. of Shares	₹ Mn	No. of Shares	₹ Mn	No. of Shares	₹ Mn	No. of Shares	₹ Mn
Balance at the beginning of the period									
Changes in compulsory convertible preference shares due to prior period errors									
Restated balances at the beginning of the current reporting period									
Changes in compulsory convertible preference shares during the year									
Balance at the end of the period									
(c) Other Equity									
		Reserves and Surplus				Other items of OCI			
		General Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	Deemed Share Capital - Corporate Guarantee	Deemed Share Capital - ESOP	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	Items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
Balance as at April 01, 2021		0.79	566.69	(1,070.65)		10.55	14.03	(1.77)	(0.61)
Changes in accounting policies or prior period errors									(480.97)
Restated balance as at April 01, 2021		0.79	566.69	(1,070.65)		10.55	14.03	(1.77)	(0.61)
Profit / (Loss) for the year									(480.97)
Other Comprehensive Income (net of taxes)									(113.16)
Contribution by Holding Company for Corporate Guarantee									1.36
Contribution by Holding Company for share based payment expenses									0.45
On account of conversion of Preference share capital to Equity Share capital									0.30
Balance as at March 31, 2022		0.79	594.86	(1,183.81)		11.00	14.33	(1.38)	0.36
Changes in accounting policies or prior period errors									(563.85)
Restated balance as at April 01, 2022		0.79	594.86	(1,183.81)		11.00	14.33	(1.38)	0.36
Profit / (Loss) for the year									(563.85)
Other Comprehensive Income (net of taxes)									(1,023.83)
Contribution by Holding Company for share based payment expenses									3.85
On account of conversion of Preference share capital to Equity Share capital									977.63
Balance as at March 31, 2023		8.26	1,572.49	(2,207.64)		11.00	6.90		4.21
Notes forming part of financial statements									
As per our report of even date attached									
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of									
Ecron Acunova Limited									
CIN: U73100KA2004PLC035260									
Ayaaz Hussain Khan									
Managing Director									
DIN: 07820092									
Sundar Srinivasan & Sridhar									
Chartered Accountants									
Membership Number: 216910									
V. Venkatesan									
Chief Financial Officer									
Place: Chennai									
Date: May 29, 2023									

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Ecron Acunova Limited

CIN: U73100KA2004PLC035260


C. Gowrishankar
 Director
 DIN: 00269650


P. Srinivasan
 Company Secretary
 Membership No: F8391


Ayaaz Hussain Khan
 Managing Director
 DIN: 07820092


Sundar Srinivasan & Sridhar
 Chartered Accountants
 Membership Number: 216910


V. Venkatesan
 Chief Financial Officer

Ecron Acunova Limited Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023			
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	₹ Mn		
A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
PROFIT/ (LOSS) BEFORE TAX (CONTINUING AND DISCONTINUING OPERATIONS)	(1,009.78)	(119.71)	
Adjustments for			
Depreciation and amortization	67.20	64.32	
Finance cost	71.82	73.36	
Interest income	(8.10)	(10.59)	
Guarantee Commission	1.31	2.04	
Bad debts and provision for expected credit losses	5.72	24.81	
Employee stock option expense	0.05	0.30	
Loss on Impairment, net	371.09	-	
Loss on Sale or Disposal of Investments	239.85	-	
Share of (Profit)/Loss from LLP	520.34	97.31	
Loss/(Profit) on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	1.47	(0.01)	
Operating Profit before working Capital Changes	260.97	131.83	
(Increase)/Decrease in loans and advances, trade receivables and other assets	32.55	66.14	
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables, liabilities and provisions	(162.49)	(304.74)	
Cash flow from/ (used in) Operations	131.03	(106.77)	
Direct taxes paid, net of refunds	52.33	(58.80)	
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	183.36	(165.57)	
B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(75.82)	(36.15)	
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	0.01	
Interest received	1.21	3.17	
Capital Advance Paid	(287.03)	-	
Loans to related parties : Recoveries / (Given)	-	(9.30)	
NET CASH FROM /(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(361.64)	(42.27)	
C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net Increase/ (Repayment) of borrowings	(160.64)	(24.87)	
Issue of Share Capital (including loans borrowed and converted during the year)	439.04	-	
Finance Cost	(62.97)	(50.68)	
Payment of lease liability	(37.25)	(41.04)	
Adavnce received against shares	-	320.90	
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	178.18	204.31	
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(0.10)	(3.53)	
Add: Cash and Cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	1.35	4.88	
Cash & Cash equivalents as at the end of the year - Note No. 2.9	1.25	1.35	
Notes forming part of financial statements	1 to 16		
As per our report of even date attached			
For Sundar Srinivas & Sridhar Chartered Accountants Firm Registration Number: 004201S		For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Ecron Acunova Limited CIN: U73100KA2004PLC035260	
 V. Vijay Krishna Partner Membership Number: 216910		 Ayaaz Hussain Khan Managing Director DIN: 07820092	 C. Gowrishankar Director DIN: 00269690
Place: Chennai Date : May 29, 2023		 V. Venkatesan Chief Financial Officer	 P. Srinivansan Company Secretary Membership No: F8391

Ecron Acunova Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Company Overview

Ecron Acunova Limited (hereinafter referred as 'the Company' or 'EAL') is engaged in providing services in the field of Cellular Research, Clinical Trials, Contract Research, Clinical Data Management and Bio statistical Services. The Company is domiciled in India and its registered office is located at Mobius Towers, SJR –I Park, EPIP Whitefield, Bangalore – 560066.

EAL is a wholly owned subsidiary of TAKE Solutions Limited, a Public Company, listed in India on the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE) and the National Stock Exchange Limited (NSE).

The Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on May 29, 2023.

Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

(a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2023 have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015], and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act and accounting principles generally accepted in India. The Company, being a wholly owned subsidiary of TAKE Solutions Limited, has invoked the proviso to Rule 6 of The Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and is thereby exempted from preparing consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023.

(b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis of accounting, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

- Financial Assets and Liabilities are measured at fair value or at amortised cost depending on the classification;
- Asset held for sale measured at fair value less cost to sell;
- Lease liabilities and Right of Use Asset; and
- Share based payments.

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

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized 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:



Ecron Acunova Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

- 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.

(c) Consistency of Accounting Policy

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements, except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

(d) Functional Currency and Rounding of amounts

The financial statements are presented in INR ('₹') which is also the functional currency of the Company and all the values are rounded off to the nearest million (INR 000,000) except when otherwise indicated.

1.2 Current and Non-Current classification

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

- it is expected to be realized or sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- it is cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current if:

- it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it is expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period;
- it has no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company's normal operating cycle is twelve months.

1.3 Use of estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates, judgement and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies requires critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving judgements and the use of assumptions in the financial statements have been disclosed below:

(a) Revenue Recognition

The Company uses the percentage of completion method in the accounting for its fixed-price contracts. The use of the percentage of completion method requires the Company to estimate the efforts or costs to be expended till the reporting date as a proportion of the total efforts or costs to be expended. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable, based on the expected contract estimates at the reporting date.

(b) Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangibles assets represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

(c) Impairment of Investments of subsidiaries

Determining whether the investments in subsidiaries are impaired requires an estimate in the value in use of investments. The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost annually, or more frequently when there is an indication for impairment.

The carrying amount of investment is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing it's value in use with its carrying amount, any impairment loss recognised reduces the carrying amount of investment.

In considering the value in use, the Board of directors have anticipated the future market conditions and other parameters that affect the operations of these entities including operating results, business plans, future cash flows and economic conditions and key assumptions such as estimated long term growth rates, weighted average cost of capital and estimated operating margins. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments.

(d) Allowance for trade receivables and other financial assets

The impairment provisions for trade receivables are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, credit risk, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. For recognition



Ecron Acunova Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Company's past history of collections, customer's credit-worthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(e) Defined benefit plans

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

(f) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, the fair value is measured using appropriate valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable sources where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

(g) Taxes

The Company's major tax jurisdictions are in India. Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income of the Company's operations in India. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities and reflects uncertainties relating to income taxes, if any. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. A tax assessment could involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods. Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

(h) Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease based on the requirements of the relevant standard. Identification of a lease requires significant management judgement. Computation of the lease liabilities and right-to-use assets requires management to estimate the lease term (including anticipated renewals), and the applicable discount rate. Management



Ecron Acunova Limited**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

estimates the lease term based on the non-cancellable lease-term, options for future renewals if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and options to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise. In performing this assessment, the discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

(i) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Judgements include estimating the probability of the cash outflows for the present obligations and accordingly provisions are determined and reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect current best estimates.

The Company uses significant judgement to identify and measure contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent liabilities in relation to assessment/litigations can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

1.4 Revenue Recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from providing Services in Life Sciences sector across the spectrum of Clinical, Regulatory, Safety and Pharmacovigilance, Networks and Consulting to deliver transformative end-to-end solutions and services across processes, technology and analytics to both domestic and global clients.

A. Life Science Sector:

Drug development is a lengthy and complex process. This process demands extensive collaboration among both internal and external stakeholders. Cross-functional groups within an organization—including research and development (R&D), clinical research, quality assurance, manufacturing, supply chain, marketing, and sales must work together to advance drug compounds from initial development to store shelves.

a. Clinical studies

The operational success and the long-term impact of a clinical trial depends on the ability to deliver high-quality data, quickly and cost-effectively, to enable timely and informed decision making by the study teams and sponsors. In addition, it has become essential to leverage trial data using analytics to improve decision-making capabilities. Quality by design and a risk-based approach are imperative to the success of clinical trials. An effective clinical trial requires a deep understanding of how to identify and mitigate risks from start to finish, how to identify the right parameters to drive trial progress and stay patient-centric, and how to set up trial endpoints to ensure a meaningful study.



i. Full-Service Clinical Trials

Serves as an integrated development partner for faster and more cost-effective management of Phase II-IV trials. Right from study start-up, to conduct, to closure. Our clinical trials services include feasibility, start-up, project management, traditional monitoring, centralized statistical monitoring driven by concepts of risk-based monitoring, data management and biostatistics, medical & PV services, and publishing and submissions.

ii. Medical Imaging Services

Medical Imaging Services are either bundled into our full service or delivered as stand-alone and provide high quality outcomes that speed up your global Phase I - IV clinical trials. Services also include Site and CRA training. We assist with study planning, setup, conduct, and central independent review (including safety and efficacy for primary and secondary endpoints).

iii. Non-Interventional Studies (NIS)

Services range from study setup - conduct - to closure, market surveys, pre-launch screenings, classical Non-Interventional Studies, post-authorisation safety studies, and post-authorisation effectiveness studies. Help collect prospective and retrospective data for marketed products; evaluate product effectiveness, patient compliance, patient/physician satisfaction etc., identified, characterised and quantified safety hazards; confirmed safety profile of the product; and even measured the effectiveness of risk-management measures.

iv. Clinical Data Services (CDS)

Provide sponsors the flexibility of either full-service or stand-alone Clinical Data Services, as per their individual requirements. We deliver cost-effective data management services to address increasingly complex clinical data sets while conforming to the regulatory requirements of CDISC submissions. Cloud-enabled, clinical analytics platform is proven to deliver near real time, high-quality data for delivering better insights and enabling proactive decision making, resulting in successful outcomes. Designed for, and delivered via, cloud, and in compliance with regulatory and data privacy requirements, our technology platform enables end to end clinical trial data management, data visualization, analytics, monitoring and submission services.

b. Generics including Bio Availability and Bio Equivalence (BA/BE) Studies

Provide end-to-end services for BA/BE studies viz: Writing the protocol for a study by referring to Guidelines, obtaining approval from regulatory for conducting the study, Conducting the study in own facility (clinic) located in Manipal, Mangalore, Chennai and Bangalore and analysing the samples in our lab.

1.4.1 Recognition:

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. Revenue for services, as rendered, is recognised only after persuasive



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evidence of an arrangement exists, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

i. Clinical trials management:

Revenue is recognised on a proportional performance method. Depending on the contractual terms revenue is either recognised on the percentage of completion method based on the relationship between hours incurred and the total estimated hours of the trial or on the unit of delivery method. Contract costs equate to the product of labour hours incurred and compensation rates. For the percentage of completion method, the input (effort expended) method has been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Contract revenue is the product of the aggregated labour hours required to complete the specified contract tasks at the agreed contract rates. The Company regularly reviews the estimate of total contract time to ensure such estimates remain appropriate taking into account actual contract stage of completion, remaining time to complete and any identified changes to the contract scope. Remaining time to complete depends on the specific contract tasks, the complexity of the contract and can include geographical site selection and initiation, patient enrolment, patient testing and level of results analysis required. While the Company may routinely adjust time estimates, the Company's estimates and assumptions historically have been accurate in all material respects in the aggregate. Where revenue is recognised on the unit of delivery method, the basis applied is the number of units completed as a percentage of the total number of contractual units.

ii. Clinical Data Services:

Revenue is recognised on a fee-for-service basis, over the time the related service is performed, or in the case of permanent placement, once the candidate has been placed with the client.

iii. Laboratory Services for Generics and Bio Availability and Bio Equivalence Studies

Revenue is recognised on a fee-for-service basis. The Company accounts for laboratory service contracts as multiple element arrangements, with contractual elements comprising laboratory kits and laboratory testing, each of which can be sold separately. Sales prices for contractual elements are determined by reference to objective and reliable evidence of their sales price. Revenues for contractual elements are recognised on the basis of the number of deliverable units completed in the period.

Contracts generally contain provisions for renegotiation in the event of changes in the scope, nature, duration, or volume of services of the contract. Renegotiated amounts are recognised as revenue by revision to the total contract value arising as a result of an authorised customer change order.

B. Other Income

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, dividend income, gain/loss on forward and options contracts and on translation of other assets and liabilities.



Recognition of Other Income

i. Interest Income

For all financial assets measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability.

When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

ii. Dividend Income

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.

1.4.2 Measurement:

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract or arrangements with the customer which create rights and performance obligations and are legally enforceable. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers. Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, on the basis of which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for. The Company renders services to the customers carrying on the business of life sciences and hence disaggregation of revenue industry wise is not provided.

1.4.3 Principal versus Agent Considerations in Revenue from Operations

The Company has recorded revenue on gross basis when it has the primary responsibility to provide the service, has the right or determines the vendors and contracts independent of the customer, bears the risk of unsold stock and has the latitude in determination of price.

1.4.4 Billed/ Unbilled Trade Receivable and Deferred Revenue:

Billed trade receivables represent amounts invoiced to clients based on contract terms. In general, pre-requisites for billings and payments are established by contractual provisions including predetermined payment schedules, which may or may not correspond to the timing of the performance of services under the contract. Unbilled services arise when services have been rendered for which revenue has been recognized but the customers have not been billed. Deferred revenue represents payments received in excess of revenue recognized. These payments received in advance of services being provided are classified as deferred revenue/ customer advance in the balance sheet and include amounts billed based on contractual provisions such as milestone



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payments or customer advances at the beginning of a project. As the contracted services are subsequently performed and the associated revenue is recognized, the deferred revenue balance is reduced by the amount of the revenue recognized during the period. The Company maintains a provision for losses on receivables based on historical collectability and specific identification of potential problem accounts. Uncollectible receivables are written off when collection efforts have been exhausted.

1.4.5 Billable/Unbillable Costs

Costs directly associated with revenue mainly comprise of cost of resources in the nature of employee benefits, professional fees, logistics, infrastructure and IT related services and supplies. The billable cost are recognised as revenue when incurred according to the terms and conditions of the contracts or the customary practices accepted by the clients. The Unbillable costs are treated as expenditure as and when incurred.

1.5 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost or its deemed cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives of assets are as follows;

Asset	Life (in years)
Computers and Purchased Software	3-6
Plant and Equipment	5-10
Furniture, Fixtures and Office Equipment	4-10
Vehicles	4-10
Leasehold improvements	Period of Lease
Buildings	60
Trade Marks	5-7

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically at the end of each financial year.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets in situations where the work for development of that asset has not commenced or the asset, being a standard/shelf product, is not delivered and ready for the intended use as desired by the company. In situations where the work for development of the asset has been commenced, the cost of assets incurred till the reporting date is disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'.

Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit



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and Loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.6 Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method under the provisions of Ind AS 103, *Business Combinations*.

The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of acquisition, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Company. The cost of acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair value on the date of acquisition.

Business combinations between entities under common control are accounted for at carrying value.

Transaction costs that the Company incurs in connection with a business combination such as finder's fees, legal fees, due diligence fees, and other professional and consulting fees are not considered as part of the cost of acquisition.

1.7 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives ranging between 3 to 7 years on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors, including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, are known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditure required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the assets. Amortization methods, and useful lives are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end.

1.8 Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right of use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- (i) The contract involves the use of an identified asset
- (ii) The Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and



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(iii) The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates. After the commencement date, the lease liability is adjusted by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability; reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications. The lease liability is also remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero. The interest on the lease liability is recognised in the statement of Profit & Loss except to the extent that it can be allocated to any Property, Plant & Equipment.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets (assets of less than ₹ 0.10 million in value). The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases. When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease. For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.



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1.9 Inventories

Inventories consist of stores and spares and consumables which are valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value. Cost is determined on first in first out basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.10 Investment in Subsidiaries

Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment, if any. Investment in preference shares of subsidiaries is classified as equity since the company has the option of early conversion with fixed ratio and also there is no requirement for mandatory dividend payout.

Impairment of investments in subsidiaries Investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost and are tested for Impairment in accordance with Ind AS 36, 'Impairment of assets'. The carrying amount of investment is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing it's recoverable amount with its carrying amount, any impairment loss recognised reduces the carrying amount of investment.

1.11 Financial Instruments

1.11.1 Initial Recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not fair valued through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

1.11.2 Subsequent Measurement

i) Non-Derivative Financial Instruments

a) Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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.

b) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates and by sale. Further, in cases where the company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI).



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c) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

d) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to the short term maturity of these instruments.

ii) Derivative Financial Instruments

a) Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

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

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognized in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects the profit or loss.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment.
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability.

Hedges that meet the criteria for hedge accounting are accounted for as described below:

Fair Value Hedges

The change in the fair value of a hedging instrument is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance costs. The change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the risk hedged is recorded as part of the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance costs. For fair value hedges relating to items carried at amortised cost, any adjustment to carrying value is amortised through profit or loss over the remaining term of the hedge using the EIR method. EIR amortisation may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and no later than when the hedged item ceases to be adjusted for changes in its fair value attributable to the risk being hedged.

If the hedged item is derecognised, the unamortised fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss.



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Cash Flow Hedges

The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Amounts recognised as OCI are transferred to profit or loss when the hedged transaction affects profit or loss, such as when the hedged financial income or financial expense is recognised.

1.11.3 Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party and does not retain control of the asset. The Company continues to recognise the asset to the extent of Company's continuing involvement.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a new lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.11.4 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 the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.11.5 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amounts are presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.12 Impairment

a) Financial Assets other than investments held in subsidiaries

The Company assesses at each date of statement of financial position whether a financial asset in form of trade receivables and unbilled receivables is impaired. In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. As a practical



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expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivables and unbilled receivables. The provision matrix is based on available external and internal credit risk factors such as credit default, credit rating from credit rating agencies and Company's historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and unbilled receivables. ECL impairment loss allowance or reversal is recognised during the period as expense or income respectively in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or change in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment of testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the assets. An impairment loss is reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

1.13 Foreign Currencies

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are restated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date.

Gains and losses arising on restatement of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are included in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at an exchange rate that approximates the rate prevalent on the date of the transaction.

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled. Revenue, expense and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

1.14 Income Taxes

Income tax expenses comprise current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Current income tax for current and prior periods recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively



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enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred income tax asset and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit and loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to extent that it is probable future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. 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. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

1.15 Cash and Cash Equivalents:

For the purpose of presentation in statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

1.16 Discontinued Operations and Non-Current Assets held for sale

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed off or is classified as held for sale and:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations and;
- is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations.

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount is intended to be recovered principally through a sale (rather than through continuing use) when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sale of such asset (or disposal group) and the sale is highly probable and is expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.

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

Non-current assets are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale and are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities related to the assets held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



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1.17 Employee Benefits

1.17.1 Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees of TAKE Solutions Limited. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method.

The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its Balance Sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through remeasurements of the net defined liability/ (assets) are recognized in the other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. The effect of any plan amendment is recognized in net profits in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.17.2 Provident Fund

Eligible employees receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the eligible employee and the Company make monthly contributions to this provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited in a government administered provident fund. The Company has no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions.

1.17.3 Compensated Absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences. The employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised accumulating compensated absences and utilise it in future periods or receive cash at retirement or termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The Company measures the expected cost of compensated absences as the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period. The Company recognises accumulated compensated absences based on the actuarial valuation. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognised in the period in which the absences occur. The Company recognises actuarial gains and losses immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

1.17.4 Share-Based Payments

In respect of options granted by the Holding Company, the Company recognizes compensation expense relating to share-based payments in Statement of Profit and Loss using fair value in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share-Based Payments. The estimated fair value of awards is charged to the Statement of Profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the award with the corresponding increase Deemed Share Capital account.



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1.17.5 Short term Employee Benefits:

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of the rendering of services are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, allowances, expected cost of bonus etc. are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

1.18 Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year they occur.

1.19 Earnings Per Equity Share

Basic earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the 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 on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivables had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any shares splits and bonus share issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of directors.

1.20 Statement of Cash Flows

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

1.21 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the management's 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. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).



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A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets: A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

1.22 Cash dividend to the equity holders of the Company

The Company recognises a liability to make cash distributions to equity holders of the Company when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. Final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

1.23 Exceptional items

Exceptional Items include income/expenses that are considered to be part of ordinary activities, however of such significance and nature that separate disclosure enables the users of financial statements to understand the impact in more meaningful manner. Exceptional Items are identified by virtue of their size, nature and incidence.

1.24 Segment Reporting:

Operating Segments are reported in a manner consistent with the reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM as identified by the Board of Directors include the Executive and the other Directors but do not include the Independent Directors.

1.25 Prior Period Adjustments

Errors of material amount relating to prior period(s) are disclosed by a note with nature of prior period errors, amount of correction of each such prior period presented retrospectively, to the extent practicable along with change in basic and diluted earnings per share. However, where retrospective restatement is not practicable for a particular period then the circumstances that lead to the existence of that condition and the description of how and from where the error is corrected are disclosed in Notes on Accounts.

1.26 Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from 1 April, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general-



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
2.1 (a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Office Equipments	Plant and Equipments	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Gross Carrying Value							
Balance as at April 01, 2021	14.44	176.18	15.62	4.07	8.75	2.31	221.37
Additions during the year	1.25	2.09	-	-	1.09	-	4.43
Deductions/ disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	15.69	178.27	15.62	4.07	9.84	2.31	225.80
Balance as at April 01 2022	15.69	178.27	15.62	4.07	9.84	2.31	225.80
Additions during the year	0.80	1.52	-	-	0.17	-	2.49
Deductions/ disposals	-	-	-	(4.07)	-	-	(4.07)
Balance as at March 31 2023	16.49	179.79	15.62	-	10.01	2.31	224.22
Accumulated Depreciation							
Balance as at April 01, 2021	9.09	79.05	4.99	1.97	4.95	2.31	102.36
Depreciation charge for the year	2.49	19.78	1.57	0.50	1.89	-	26.23
Deductions/ disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	11.58	98.83	6.56	2.47	6.84	2.31	128.59
Balance as at April 01, 2022	11.58	98.83	6.56	2.47	6.84	2.31	128.59
Depreciation charge for the year	2.57	18.29	1.57	0.13	1.51	-	24.07
Deductions/ disposals	-	-	-	(2.60)	-	-	(2.60)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	14.15	117.12	8.13	-	8.35	2.31	150.06
Net Carrying Value							
Balance as at March 31, 2022	4.11	79.44	9.06	1.60	3.00	-	97.21
Balance as at March 31, 2023	2.34	62.67	7.49	-	1.66	-	74.16



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.1 (b) Right of Use Asset

Particulars	Office Building
	₹ Mn
Gross Carrying Value	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	176.44
Additions during the year	-
Deductions/ disposals	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	176.44
Balance as at April 01, 2022	176.44
Additions during the year	75.41
Deductions/ disposals	(46.68)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	205.17
Accumulated Amortisation	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	80.96
Amortisation charge for the year	33.86
Deductions due to termination of Lease agreement	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	114.82
Balance as at April 01, 2022	114.82
Amortisation charge for the year	37.07
Deductions due to termination of Lease agreement	(46.68)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	105.21
Net Carrying Value	
Balance as at March 31, 2022	61.62
Balance as at March 31, 2023	99.96

- During the years ended 31 March 2023 & 31 March 2022, the Company has incurred expenses amounting to ₹ 15.88 Mn and ₹ 11.86 Mn respectively on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets (Refer Note No 2.33). For the years ended 31 March 2023 & 31 March 2022, the total cash outflows for leases, including short-term leases and low-value assets amounted to ₹ 61.39 Mn and ₹ 52.90 Mn respectively.
- Lease contracts entered into by the Company primarily pertains to buildings taken on lease to conduct its business in the ordinary course.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

➤ **Terms of Operating Lease :-**

- Lease Liability to be paid over the lease tenure at the agreed monthly rental
- Weighted average incremental borrowing rate ranges from 7.50% to 10%.

➤ **Components of Lease Cost :-**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Interest Cost – Operating Lease Liabilities (Note No. 2.31)	8.85	8.95
Amortisation on ROU (Note No. - 2.32)	37.07	33.86
Total	45.92	42.81

2.1 (c) Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Opening Balance	30.95	2.09
Additions during the year	69.38	28.86
Impairment charge for the year	-	-
Closing Balance	100.33	30.95

The ageing of Capital work-in-progress is given below as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

(₹ Mn)

Project in progress	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) BABE LAB-Project	69.38	28.86	2.09	-	100.33
Total	69.38	28.86	2.09	-	100.33

(₹ Mn)

Project in progress	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) BABE LAB-Project	28.86	2.09	-	-	30.95
Total	28.86	2.09	-	-	30.95

CWIP completion schedule

There are no capital work-in-progress, whose completion is either overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as on 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.1 (d) Other intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software	Technical Knowhow	Total
	₹ Mn		
Gross Carrying Value			
Balance as at April 01, 2021	25.95	40.43	66.38
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Deductions/ disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	25.95	40.43	66.38
Balance as at April 01, 2022	25.95	40.43	66.38
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Deductions/ disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	25.95	40.43	66.38
Accumulated Amortisation and Impairment Losses			
Balance as at April 01, 2021	2.40	39.96	42.36
Depreciation charge for the year	4.15	0.08	4.23
Deductions/ disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	6.55	40.04	46.59
Balance as at April 01, 2022	6.55	40.04	46.59
Depreciation charge for the year	5.98	0.08	6.06
Deductions/ disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	12.53	40.12	52.65
Net Carrying Value			
Balance as at March 31, 2022	19.40	0.39	19.79
Balance as at March 31, 2023	13.42	0.31	13.73

2.1 (e) Intangible assets under development

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	
Opening Balance	2.86	-
Additions during the year	3.95	2.86
Closing Balance	6.81	2.86



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The ageing of intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are given below:

Project in progress	(₹ Mn)				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3years	Total
(i) BA-BE Project	3.95	2.86	-	-	6.81
Total	3.95	2.86	-	-	6.81

Project in progress	(₹ Mn)				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3years	Total
(i) BA-BE Project	2.86	-	-	-	2.86
Total	2.86	-	-	-	2.86

- There are no intangible assets under development, whose completion is either overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan as on 31st March, 2023 and 31st March, 2022.

2.2 Non-Current Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Investment in Subsidiaries (Carried at Cost)		
Investments in Equity Instruments (Unquoted)		
Acunova Life Sciences Inc, USA*		
No of Shares: Nil (1,120 as at March 31, 2022)	-	49.42
Advance against allotment of shares	-	179.46
Navitas Life Sciences Company Limited, Thailand*		
No of Shares: Nil (93,202 as at March 31, 2022)	-	26.21
Investment in Navitas Limited Liability Partnership - (carried at Cost)	10.00	10.00
Total	10.00	265.09

* Refer Note No. 2.34



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	265.09	265.09
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	255.09	-

During the previous year, the Company has entered into an agreement with TAKE Solutions Limited for exchange of interest held in Navitas LLP. With effect from 1st October, 2021, the Company holds 99.99% share in Navitas LLP and TAKE Solutions Limited holds 0.01% in Navitas LLP. However, as the designated partners of Navitas LLP are members of the board of TAKE Solutions Limited and all operating decisions of Navitas LLP are directed by Take solutions Limited, Navitas LLP continuous to be a subsidiary of TAKE Solutions Limited by means of assessment of control as per Ind AS 110.

2.3 Other Financial Assets- Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	
(Carried at amortised cost)		
<u>Unsecured, considered good</u>		
Security deposits	28.12	34.15
Total	28.12	34.15

2.4 Tax Assets

a) Income Tax Asset (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	
Tax Receivables (net of provisions)	10.80	86.01
Total	10.80	86.01



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

b) Income Tax Expense

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Current tax (Including Earlier Years)	22.88	(6.13)
Deferred tax charge / (credit)	(8.83)	(0.42)
Total tax expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss	14.05	(6.55)

c) Income tax expense / (credit) on other comprehensive income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	1.29	0.33
Others	-	0.14
Total tax expense recognised in the other comprehensive income	1.29	0.47

d) Reconciliation of tax expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022

The Company has opted for lower corporate tax rate available under section 115BAA of the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('the Act') as introduced by Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. Accordingly, the Company has recognized provision for Income-tax at 25.168% for the years ended 31st March 2023 and 31st March 2022.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Accounting profit/(loss) before income tax	(1,009.78)	(119.71)
Enacted tax rates in India	25.168%	25.168%
Tax at statutory income tax rate	(254.14)	(30.13)
Add/(Less) Net Adjustment on account of:		
Effect of Impairment loss disallowed	64.57	
Share in (profit) / loss of Navitas LLP - Non-Deductible	130.96	24.49
Other Non-Deductible/(deductible) tax expenses	61.26	5.22
Other Adjustments	15.47	-
Short / (Excess) provision for earlier years	(4.07)	(6.13)
Tax expense as per Statement of Profit and Loss	14.05	(6.55)



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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

e) Components of Deferred Tax

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	
(a) Deferred Tax Assets		
Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets	9.32	8.73
Financial instruments measured at fair value	2.32	8.10
Employee benefits	2.63	4.17
Right to Use Assets	7.23	-
Total	21.50	21.00
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Right to Use Assets	-	3.66
Cash flow hedges	-	3.38
Total	-	7.04
Net Deferred tax Asset (a-b)	21.50	13.96



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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

f) Movement in Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability) during the current year

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2022	Recognized in P & L	Recognized in OCI	Balance As at March 31,2023
	₹ Mn			
(a) Deferred Tax Assets				
Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets	8.73	0.59	-	9.32
Financial instruments measured at fair value	8.10	(5.78)	-	2.32
Employee benefits	4.17	(0.25)	(1.29)	2.63
Right to Use Assets	-	7.23	-	7.23
Total	21.00	1.79	(1.29)	21.50
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Right to Use Assets	3.66	(3.66)	-	-
Cash flow hedges	3.38	(3.38)	-	-
Total	7.04	(7.04)	-	-
Net Deferred tax Asset (a-b)	13.96	8.83	(1.29)	21.50

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2021	Recognized in P & L	Recognized in OCI	Balance As at March 31,2022
	₹ Mn			
(a) Deferred Tax Assets				
Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets	8.94	(0.21)	-	8.73
Financial instruments measured at fair value	9.75	(1.65)	-	8.10
Employee benefits	3.46	0.38	0.33	4.17
Cash flow hedges	0.40	(0.54)	0.14	-
Total	22.55	(2.02)	0.47	21.00
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Right to Use Assets	8.64	(4.98)	-	3.66
Cash flow hedges	-	3.38	-	3.38
Total	8.64	(1.60)	-	7.04
Net Deferred tax Asset (a-b)	13.91	(0.42)	0.47	13.96



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Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.5 Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Unsecured, considered good		
Capital advances	287.03	-
Total	287.03	-

2.6 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Consumables	7.76	6.49
Total	7.76	6.49

Inventories are carried at lower of cost and net realisable value.

2.7 Trade Receivables- Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
(Carried at amortised cost)		
Receivables - Considered good	173.58	232.34
Receivables – Credit Impaired	-	2.50
(Less) Allowance for expected credit loss	(3.11)	-
(Less) Impaired	-	(2.50)
Total	170.47	232.34

In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is ranging between 0.5% and 15% and is based on the aging of the receivables.



Ecron Acunova Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Trade receivables aging as on March 31, 2023 is given below:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods for due date of payment (at gross)				Not Due	Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years		
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables — considered good	40.28	12.28	9.81	1.70	2.15	107.36
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables — credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	40.28	12.28	9.81	1.70	2.15	107.36
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	(0.40)	(0.61)	(0.98)	(0.26)	(0.32)	(3.11)
Total	39.88	11.67	8.83	1.44	1.83	106.82
						170.47

Trade receivables aging as on March 31, 2022 is given below:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods for due date of payment				Not Due	Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables -considered good	108.42	6.92	2.03	4.36	2.19	108.42
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	0.76	0.34	0.14	0.68	0.15	0.43
Sub-total	109.18	7.26	2.17	5.04	2.34	108.85
Less: Impairment on Trade Receivables	(0.76)	(0.34)	(0.14)	(0.68)	(0.15)	(0.43)
Total	108.42	6.92	2.03	4.36	2.19	108.42
						232.34



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.8 Contract Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
(Carried at amortised cost)		
Unsecured, considered good		
Unbilled receivables* [Refer Note No 14]	240.99	208.96
Total	240.99	208.96

*Classified as financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time.

2.9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Cash on hand	0.96	1.29
Balances with banks - current accounts	0.29	0.06
Total	1.25	1.35

2.10 Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Margin money deposit having original maturity more than 3 months and up to 12 months	-	40.47
Earmarked Balances	1.04	1.84
Total	1.04	42.31

2.11 Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Current, Unsecured		
Considered good	-	339.56
Total	-	339.56



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Type of Borrower	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding- net of ECL (₹ Mn)	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding- net of ECL (₹ Mn)	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Promoters	-	-	-	-
Directors	-	-	-	-
KMPs	-	-	-	-
Related Parties – Subsidiaries	-	-	339.56	100%
Total	-	-	339.56	

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	
Loans Within India	-	-
Loans outside India (Foreign Subsidiaries)		
-Ecron Acunova Ltd Thailand*	-	9.94
-Acunova Life Sciences Inc., USA**	-	329.61
Total	-	339.56

* Terms of repayment have not been stipulated.

** Repayable on demand with Rate of Interest 2.2% p.a.

Loans to directors, KMPs and the related parties:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	
Loan to Related Parties		
(a) repayable on demand	-	329.61
(b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment	-	9.95
(c) Other Loans	-	-
Total	-	339.56



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.12 Other Current Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
(Carried at amortised cost)		
Unsecured, considered good		
Interest receivables	-	0.32
Receivables towards sale of subsidiary	15.24	-
Others	-	2.08
Total	15.24	2.40

2.13 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Unsecured considered good		
Advance given to employees	0.79	0.63
Advance to suppliers	16.39	13.00
Prepaid expenses	6.76	21.10
Others	0.02	0.68
Indirect Tax Receivables	18.85	-
Total	42.81	35.41

2.14 Share Capital

(a) The authorised, issued, subscribed paid-up share capital and par value per share:

Sl. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
		₹ Mn	₹ Mn
(a)	Authorised Share Capital 45,000,000 (35,000,000 as at March 31, 2022) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	450.00	350.00
		450.00	350.00
(b)	Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital 42,982,202 (23,429,651 as at March 31, 2022) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	429.82	234.30
	Total	429.82	234.30



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(b) The reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding and the amount of share capital at the beginning and at the end of reporting year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	₹ Mn	No. of shares	₹ Mn
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	23,429,651	234.30	17,795,305	177.96
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period error	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current year	23,429,651	234.30	17,795,305	177.96
Add: Shares issued during the year	19,552,551	195.52	5,634,346	56.34
Outstanding at the end of the year	42,982,202	429.82	23,429,651	234.30

(c) The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having face value of ₹ 10/- each. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share and to receive interim/ final dividend as and when declared by the Board of Directors/ at the Annual General meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company in proportion to the number of equity shares held. Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. For the year ended 31st March 2023, the Board of Directors has not proposed any dividend. (Previous year - ₹Nil).

(d) Equity Shareholder holding more than 5% of equity shares along with the number of equity shares held at the end of the year is given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
TAKE Solutions Ltd., India	42,982,202	100.00%	23,429,651	100.00%

(e) Details of Shareholding of promoters as at the end of the year are given below:

S. No	Promoter Name	No. of Shares Held as on March 31, 2023	% of total shares	No. of Shares Held as on March 31, 2022	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	TAKE Solutions Ltd., India	42,982,202	100%	23,429,651	100%	NIL

(f) The Company has not allotted any fully paid-up equity shares by way of bonus shares nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the Balance Sheet date.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.15 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
General reserve	8.26	0.79
Securities premium	1,572.49	594.86
Deemed Share Capital- ESOP	6.90	14.33
Deemed Capital Contribution- Corporate Guarantee	11.00	11.00
Other Comprehensive Income	4.21	0.36
Cash Flow Hedge Reserve	-	(1.38)
Retained earnings	(2,207.64)	(1,183.81)
Total	(604.78)	(563.85)

Pursuant to the requirements of Division II to Schedule III, below is the nature and purpose of each reserve:

(a) General Reserve

General reserve represents appropriation of profits. This represents a free reserve and is available for dividend distributions. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit and loss.

(b) Securities Premium

Securities Premium includes:

- (i) The difference between the face value of the equity shares and the consideration received in respect of shares issued;
- (ii) The fair value of the stock options which are treated as expense, if any, in respect of shares allotted pursuant to Stock Options Scheme.

This reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(c) Deemed Share Capital - ESOP

The estimated fair value of options issued by the Holding Company is charged to the Statement of Profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for each separately vesting portion of the options with the corresponding increase Deemed Share Capital account.

(d) Deemed Capital Contribution – Corporate Guarantee

This represents the fair value of the guarantee given by the Holding Company on the loans availed by the Company.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(e) Other Items of Other Comprehensive Income

Other items of other comprehensive income consist of currency translation and re-measurement of net defined benefit liability net of taxes.

(f) Cash Flow Hedge Reserve

The cash flow hedging reserve represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of designated portion of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges. The cumulative gain or loss arising on changes in fair value of the designated portion of the hedging instruments that are recognised and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. Such gains or losses will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss in the period in which the hedged transaction occurs.

(g) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings comprise of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.

2.16 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
(Carried at Amortised cost)		
Secured Loans:		
Term Loans From Banks	51.09	133.98
Vehicle Loan	-	0.12
Total	51.09	134.10

Note: The Company has utilised the borrowings for the purpose for which the same was raised.

There was default in the repayment of the principal and interest amounts for the loans referred above. (Refer Note 10).



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
Details of Borrowings

a) Emergency Credit Loan

Bank	Non-Current		Interest Rate	Security	Repayments Term
	As at March 31, 2023 (₹ Mn)	As at March 31,2022 (₹ Mn)			
IndusInd bank Limited	13.59	39.32	EBLR + Spread of 0.05%. At present it is at 9.25% p.a.	Collateral security by way of charge on Inventory, Book debts and pledge of shares of EAL to an extent of 5,338,592 owned by TAKE. Corporate Guarantee given by TAKE.	36 monthly installments till 31st October 2024

Bank	Current		Interest Rate	Security	Repayments Term
	As at March 31, 2023 (₹ Mn)	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ Mn)			
IndusInd bank Limited	23.30	23.30	EBLR + Spread of 0.05%. At present it is at 9.25% p.a.	Primary security of Plant and Machinery and Collateral security by way of charge on Inventory, Book debts and pledge of shares of EAL to an extent of 5,338,592 owned by TAKE and guaranteed by TAKE.	36 monthly installments till 31st October 2024

*EBLR- External Benchmark Lending Rate



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

b) Term Loan

Bank	Non-Current		Interest Rate	Security	Repayments Term
	As at March 31, 2023 (₹ Mn)	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ Mn)			
IndusInd bank Limited	37.50	68.08	8.55% p.a.	Primary security of Plant and Machinery and Collateral security by way of charge on Inventory, Book debts and pledge of shares of EAL to an extent of 5,338,592 owned by TAKE and guaranteed by TAKE.	Repayable in 20 equal quarterly installments
IndusInd bank Limited	-	16.60	8.60 % p.a.		Repayable in 20 equal quarterly installments.
IndusInd bank Limited	-	9.98	8.60 % p.a.		Repayable in 16 equal quarterly installments.

Bank	Current		Interest Rate	Security	Repayments Term
	As at March 31, 2023 (₹ Mn)	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ Mn)			
IndusInd bank Limited	30.00	30.00	8.55% p.a.	Primary security of Plant and Machinery and Collateral security by way of Inventory, Book debts and pledge of shares of EAL to an extent of 5,338,592 owned by TAKE and guaranteed by TAKE.	Repayable in 20 equal quarterly installments
IndusInd bank Limited	-	40.00	8.60 % p.a.		Repayable in 20 equal quarterly installments.
IndusInd bank Limited	-	27.32	8.60 % p.a.		Repayable in 16 equal quarterly installments.



Ecron Acunova Limited

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

c) Working Capital Demand Loan

Bank	Current		Interest Rate	Security
	As at March 31, 2023 (₹ Mn)	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ Mn)		
IndusInd bank Limited	140.78	151.08	6 Months MCLR# + 0.35 to 1.80% p.a. It is at 9.75%	Primary security on inventory and book debts and Collateral security by way of charge on plant and machinery and pledge of shares of EAL to an extent of 5,338,592 owned by TAKE and guaranteed by TAKE.

#MCLR- Marginal Cost of the fund-based Lending Rate.

d) Vehicle Loan

Bank	Non-Current		Interest Rate	Security	Repayments Term
	As at March 31, 2023 (₹ Mn)	As at March 31, 2022 (₹ Mn)			
ICICI Bank Limited - Vehicle Loan	-	0.12	8.30% p.a.	Secured against Car installments.	Repayable in 60 equal quarterly installments.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.17 Lease Liabilities- Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Lease Liabilities	77.78	44.53
Total	77.78	44.53

2.18 Other financial liabilities- Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Carried at amortised Cost		
Advance from Holding Company	-	320.90
Total	-	320.90

2.19 Provisions- Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	5.38	4.80
Compensated absences	2.77	5.86
Total	8.15	10.66

2.20 Borrowings - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Loans repayable on demand - from banks -(Secured)	140.78	151.08
Loan from holding company – (Unsecured)	-	267.13
Current maturities of long-term borrowing	53.30	120.63
Total	194.08	538.84

➤ Note: The Company has utilised the borrowings for the purpose for which the same was raised.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

- There was default in the repayment of the principal and interest amounts for the loans referred above. (Refer Note 10)
- For the terms of Borrowings refer Note no. 2.16
- The Company has borrowings from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the unaudited/unreviewed quarterly books of account.

2.21 Lease Liabilities- Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Lease Liabilities	35.20	28.29
Total	35.20	28.29

2.22 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Trade payables:		
i. Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	9.59	8.31
ii. Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	143.51	175.30
Total	153.10	183.61

The average credit period for the creditors ranges between 30 to 45 days.

The ageing of Trade payables as on March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					(₹ Mn) Total Trade Payables
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	1.79	7.80	-	-	-	9.59
(ii) Others	20.83	66.35	36.00	4.50	15.83	143.51
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22.62	74.15	36.00	4.50	15.83	153.10



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

The ageing of Trade payables as on March 31, 2022:

(₹ Mn)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total Trade Payables
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	1.73	6.58	-	-	-	8.31
(ii) Others	43.61	105.42	11.39	14.36	0.52	175.30
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	45.34	112.00	11.39	14.36	0.52	183.61

Disclosure as required under Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Dues remaining unpaid to any supplier		
Principal	9.59	8.31
Interest on the above	-	-
Amount of interest paid in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006	-	-



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.23 Other Financial Liabilities- Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Carried at amortised cost		
Accrued Expenses	41.88	40.72
Payable for CSR Expense*	1.04	1.84
Employee benefits payables	1.35	3.89
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	137.38
Payable to TAKE Solutions Limited under assignment	381.25	-
Other Payables	0.43	4.23
Amount payable towards acquisition of share in Navitas LLP	-	10.00
Share in loss of Navitas LLP	91.77	97.31
Total	517.72	295.37

* Movement in payable for CSR expenses

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Opening Balance	1.84	-
Provided during the year	-	1.84
Less: Utilised during the year	(0.80)	-
Closing Balance	1.04	1.84

2.24 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Advance received from customers	5.27	-
Deferred revenue	245.36	238.76
Statutory payables	16.91	9.04
Total	267.54	247.80



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.25 Provisions- Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	1.94	4.97
Compensated absences	0.36	0.94
Total	2.30	5.91

2.26 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Income from Life Science Services	994.17	920.93
Total	994.17	920.93

2.27 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
(a) Interest Income		
On bank deposits	1.21	3.09
On other financial assets	2.13	1.56
(b) Other non-operating Income		
Share of Profit/ (Loss) from Navitas LLP	(520.34)	(97.31)
Others	1.45	5.05
(c) Other Gain and Losses		
Foreign exchange gain/(loss), net	10.91	8.27
Gain/(Loss) on sale of PPE	-	0.01
Total	(504.64)	(79.33)



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.28 Cost of Revenue

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Cost of Life Science Consultancy Services	237.37	269.04
Total	237.37	269.04

2.29 Laboratory consumables and chemicals consumed

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Stores, Spares and Consumables	58.06	53.96
Total	58.06	53.96

2.30 Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Salaries and allowances	224.68	304.89
Contributions to provident fund and other funds	11.21	14.39
Gratuity and other retirement benefits	0.22	8.37
Share based payment expenses	0.05	0.30
Staff welfare expenses	8.70	5.09
Total	244.86	333.04

2.31 Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Interest expense on term loan	16.73	32.94
Interest expense on cash credit	13.24	15.43
Interest expense on lease liability	8.85	8.95
Interest Expenses - Loan from Related Parties	26.04	13.73
Interest Expenses - Others	3.56	0.05
Other Borrowing Costs	3.40	2.26
Total	71.82	73.36



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.32 Depreciation and amortisation

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	24.07	26.23
Amortization of intangible assets	6.06	4.23
Amortisation of right of use assets	37.07	33.86
Total	67.20	64.32

2.33 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Repairs and maintenance - Others	12.63	9.86
Repairs and maintenance - Plant and Equipment	8.12	7.22
Repairs and maintenance -Buildings	7.34	7.41
Legal and professional charges	47.99	47.87
Rent	15.88	11.86
Rates and taxes	8.93	10.87
Communication expenses	3.80	3.69
Commission and brokerage	5.16	4.79
Insurance	2.84	3.33
Office expenses	18.95	16.98
Electricity expenses	23.94	20.59
Expenses on corporate social responsibility#	-	1.84
Travelling and conveyance	19.16	15.40
Bad debts and provision for bad debts - ECL (net)	5.72	24.81
Postage and courier	12.74	13.83
Subscription charges	8.64	9.79
Miscellaneous Expenses	4.15	4.38
Auditor's Remuneration*	1.60	3.94
Loss on Sale of Assets	1.47	-
Total	209.06	218.46



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

***Auditor's Remuneration**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	
Audit fees (including limited review)	1.60	3.50
Tax Audit	-	0.40
Other Services	-	0.04
Total	1.60	3.94

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year – (₹ Mn)	-	1.84
(b) Amount spent in cash during the year on:		
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	-
(c) Excess / (Shortfall) at the end of the year - (₹ Mn)	-	(1.84)
(d) Balance of previous years shortfall (net of current year's disbursements) - (₹ Mn)	(1.04)	-
(e) Reason for shortfall	Projects are identified and moneys have been kept in separate bank account to be utilised within 3 years	Projects are identified and moneys have been kept in separate bank account to be utilised within 3 years On-going projects undertaken through registered society or registered trust
(f) Nature of CSR activities (activities as per Schedule VII)	NA	NA
(g) Details of related party transactions	NA	NA
(h) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation	NA	Provision in full is provided in books



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.34 Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations

During the year ended March 31, 2023, two of the subsidiaries viz. Acunova Life Sciences Inc, USA and Navitas Life Sciences Company Limited, Thailand were disposed of by sale or otherwise and the financial transactions of those subsidiaries were reported as part of discontinued operations in accordance with Ind AS 105. Further, the Company has impaired the entire loans/advances given to and receivables from such subsidiaries and also the investments held in those subsidiaries to the realisable value which have been recognised under Discontinued Operations.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	
Revenue from operations	-	44.93
Other income	4.76	5.94
Total Income	4.76	50.87
Impairment recognized for diminution on Loans and Other Receivables	375.85	-
Loss on Sale or Disposal of Investments	239.85	-
Total Expenses	615.70	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax from discontinued operations	(610.94)	50.87
Tax Expense -On ordinary activities attributable to discontinued operations	-	-
Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations (after tax)	(610.94)	50.87



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

3. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Basic		
1. Opening number of shares	2,34,29,651	1,77,95,305
2. Closing number of shares	4,29,82,202	2,34,29,651
3. Weighted average number of shares	2,83,57,965	2,00,64,480
4. Profit/ (loss) available for equity shareholders from Continuing Operation (₹Mn)	(412.89)	(164.03)
5. Profit / (loss) available for equity shareholders from discontinued operations (₹ Mn)	(610.94)	50.87
6. Basic EPS (in ₹) from continuing operations	(14.56)	(8.18)
7. Basic EPS (in ₹) from discontinuing operations	(21.54)	2.54
8. Nominal value of share (in ₹)	10.00	10.00

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Diluted		
1. Weighted average number of potential equity shares	2,83,57,965	2,00,64,480
2. Profit/ (loss) available for equity shareholders from Continuing Operation (₹Mn)	(412.89)	(164.03)
3. Profit / (loss) available for equity shareholders from discontinued operations (₹ Mn)	(610.94)	50.87
4. Diluted EPS (in ₹) from continuing operations	(14.56)	(8.18)
5. Diluted EPS (in ₹) from discontinuing operations	(21.54)	2.54
6. Nominal value of share (in ₹)	10.00	10.00

4. Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as on the balance sheet date.

5. Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 "Employee Benefits"

➤ **Defined Contribution plans:**

Employers Contribution to Employees Provident Fund recognized as expense for the year is Rs.11.11 Mn (Previous Year- ₹14.27 Mn)

➤ **Defined Benefit plans:**

The Company has two Defined Benefit Plans – Gratuity & Leave Encashment -Unfunded

The Company operates a gratuity plan covering qualifying employee. The benefit payable is the greater of the amount calculated as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 or the Company scheme applicable to the employee.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Change in Present value in defined benefit obligation

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	21.34	16.76
Interest Cost	1.42	1.16
Current Service Cost	1.95	4.90
Past Service Cost	-	-
Liability Transferred In	-	-
Liability Transferred Out	-	-
(Benefit paid directly by the Employer)	(4.96)	(0.89)
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(5.22)	(0.59)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	14.53	21.34

Amount recognized in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Funded Status of Defined benefit obligation		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	14.53	21.34
Fair Value of plan assets as at the end of the year	7.21	11.57
Net obligation as at the end of the year	7.32	9.77

Net Gratuity cost

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Services Cost (including Past Service Cost)	1.95	4.90
Interest Cost (Net of Interest Income)	0.73	0.50
Total	2.68	5.40
Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Re-measurement due to changes in the present value resulting from experience adjustments	(5.14)	(1.30)
Total	(5.14)	(1.30)
Gratuity Cost in Total Comprehensive Income	(2.46)	4.10



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Actuarial (Gain)/Losses due to Demographic Assumption changes	0.53	0.24
Actuarial (Gain)/Losses due to Financial Assumption changes	(0.20)	(0.94)
Actuarial (Gain)/Losses due to Experience	(5.54)	0.12
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense / income	0.07	(0.01)
Net (income)/expense for the period recognised in OCI	(5.14)	(0.60)

For determination of the liability of the Company, the following actuarial assumptions were used:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Expected return on Plan Assets	7.52%	7.52%
Discount rate	7.64%	7.52%
Salary escalation rate	10.00%	10.00%
Attrition rate	7.94%	10.74%

The following payments are expected contributions to the projected benefit plan in future years:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Within 1 Year	0.48	0.75
1 to 2 Years	0.46	0.68
3 to 4 Years	0.46	0.63
4 to 5 Years	0.41	1.82
5 to 6 Years	0.43	0.55
6 to 10 Years	1.83	4.34
Above 10 Years	40.24	51.82



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Sensitivity Analysis of significant actuarial assumption

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	1%	-1%	1%	-1%
Discount rate (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	(11.51%)	13.58%	(10.77%)	12.68%
Salary Growth Rate (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	10.54%	(9.68%)	10.37%	(9.43%)
Attrition/Withdrawal Rate (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	(2.29%)	2.61%	(2.83%)	3.17%

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Regulatory Risk	Legislative risk is the risk of increase in the plan liabilities or reduction in the plan assets due to change in the legislation / regulation. The government may amend the Payment of Gratuity Act thus requiring the companies to pay higher benefits to the employees. This will directly affect the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation
In respect of the above plans, the most recent actuarial valuation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation was carried out as at 24 May 2023 by a member firm of the Institute of Actuaries of India. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.	

Compensated absences note:

The Company provides for accumulation of compensated absences by certain categories of its employees. These employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilised compensated absences and utilise them in future periods or receive cash in lieu thereof as per the Company's policy.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(i) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	3.12	6.80
Fair Value of plan assets as at the end of the year	NA	NA
Net obligation as at the end of the year	3.12	6.80

(ii) For determination of the liability of the Company, the following actuarial assumptions were used:

Particulars	Leave Encashment	
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Expected return on Plan Assets	NA	NA
Discount rate	7.64%	7.52%
Salary escalation rate	10.00%	10.00%
Attrition rate	7.94%	10.74%

6. Related Party Disclosure

Related Party Disclosure for the year ended March 31, 2023

List of Related Parties

➤ **Holding Company**

TAKE Solutions Limited, India

➤ **Subsidiaries (held directly)**

- Acunova Life Science Inc., USA (Dissolved w.e.f. March 07, 2023)
- Navitas Life Sciences Company Limited, Thailand (Ceased w.e.f. January 1, 2023)

➤ **Subsidiaries (held indirectly)**

- Navitas Life Sciences Services Limited, UK (classified as assets held for sale w.e.f. January 1, 2022) {Ceased w.e.f. 1st April 2022}
- Navitas Life Sciences LLC, Russia (classified as assets held for sale w.e.f. January 1, 2022) {Ceased w.e.f. 1st April 2022}

➤ **Fellow Subsidiaries**

- TAKE Solutions Global Holdings Pte Ltd, Singapore (classified as assets held for sale w.e.f. January 1, 2022) {Ceased w.e.f. 1st April 2022}
- Navitas Life Sciences SG Pte Ltd., Singapore (classified as assets held for sale w.e.f. January 1, 2022) {Ceased w.e.f. 1st April 2022}
- TAKE Solutions Limited ESOP Trust, India
- Navitas LLP, India
- TAKE Consultancy Services Inc., USA (w.e.f. August 15, 2022)



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

- TAKE Enterprise Services Inc., USA (classified as assets held for sale w.e.f. January 1, 2022) {Ceased w.e.f. 1st April 2022}
- NLS Holdings SG Pte Ltd, Singapore (Previously known as TAKE Solutions Information Systems Pte Ltd,) (classified as assets held for sale w.e.f. January 1, 2022) {Ceased w.e.f. 1st April 2022}
- Navitas, Inc., USA (classified as assets held for sale w.e.f. January 1, 2022) {Ceased w.e.f. 1st April 2022}
- Navitas Lifesciences S.A.S., Colombia (classified as assets held for sale w.e.f. January 1, 2022) {Ceased w.e.f. 1st April 2022}
- Navitas Life Sciences Holdings Limited, UK (classified as assets held for sale w.e.f. January 1, 2022) {Ceased w.e.f. 1st April 2022}
- Navitas Life Sciences Limited, UK (classified as assets held for sale w.e.f. September 21, 2021) {Ceased w.e.f. 1st April 2022}
- Navitas Life Sciences Services Inc, USA (classified as assets held for sale w.e.f. September 21, 2021) {Ceased w.e.f. 1st April 2022}
- Intelent Inc., USA (classified as assets held for sale w.e.f. January 1, 2022) {Ceased w.e.f. 1st April 2022}
- TAKE Innovations Inc., USA (classified as assets held for sale w.e.f. January 1, 2022) {Ceased w.e.f. 1st April 2022}

➤ **Key Management Personnel and Independent Directors**

- Dr. Ayaaz Hussain Khan – Managing Director
- Mr. V. Venkatesan – Chief Financial Officer (Appointed w.e.f. 30-12-2022)
- Mr. P. Srinivasan – Company Secretary (Appointed w.e.f. 13-02-2023)
- Mr. Nrusingha Charan Behera – Company Secretary (resigned w.e.f. 31-12-2022)
- Mr. Lalit Kanta Mahapatra (resigned w.e.f. 12-11-2021)
- Mr. Y R Sachin Kumar Holla –Chief Financial Officer (resigned w.e.f. 29-12-2022)

➤ **Companies in which promoter has substantial interest**

- Asia Global Trading (Chennai) Private Limited

The Company's material related party transactions and outstanding balances are with related parties with whom the Company routinely enters into transactions in the ordinary course of business.

Remuneration to KMP*

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn		
Ayaaz Hussain Khan	11.19		10.75
Nrusingha Charan Behera	1.32		1.54
Sachin Kumar Holla	1.31		1.74

* Does not include defined benefit costs (gratuity and leave salary). Actuarial valuation for defined benefit has been obtained for the pool of employees including the KMPs and provided as defined benefits of employees in the books. Hence liability for defined benefit obligations for KMPs as an individual employee is not ascertainable.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Transactions during the year (other than Remuneration to KMP)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Revenue from Operations		
Navitas LLP	38.60	61.61
TAKE Consultancy Services Inc	8.17	-
Acunova Life Sciences Inc	-	44.93
Navitas Inc	-	15.77
Navitas Clinical Research Inc	-	6.73
TAKE Innovation Inc	-	31.69
Interest Income		
Acunova Life Sciences Inc	4.76	5.94
Share of Profit/ (Loss)		
Navitas LLP	(520.34)	(97.31)
Other Income		
Navitas LLP	0.27	0.69
Expenditure on Clinical Operations		
Navitas LLP	0.43	7.22
Interest Expense		
TAKE Solutions Limited	26.04	13.73
Other Expenses		
TAKE Solutions Limited	1.31	2.04
Navitas Life Sciences Ltd	-	32.16
Loans Taken		
TAKE Solutions Limited	439.05	-
Investments Received		
TAKE Solutions Limited	1,173.15	-
Amount Received from Promoter group company		
Asia Global Trading (Chennai) Private Limited	63.90	-



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Balances outstanding with Related Parties

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Financial Assets - Closing balance (net of ECL)		
Loans		
Acunova Life Sciences Inc	-	329.62
Navitas Life Sciences Company Limited	-	9.94
Trade Receivables		
Navitas LLP	2.37	51.23
Contract Assets		
Navitas Life Sciences Company Limited	-	28.73
Financial Assets		
TAKE Solutions Limited	0.90	2.20
Navitas LLP	-	9.08
Borrowings		
TAKE Solutions Limited	-	267.13
Trade Payables		
Navitas LLP	-	8.05
Other Financial Liability		
TAKE Solutions Limited	381.25	466.98
Asia Global Trading (Chennai) Private Limited	63.90	-
Navitas LLP	94.68	-
Other Current Liability		
Navitas LLP	-	11.90
Corporate Guarantee received from Holding Company*		
TAKE Solutions Limited	245.18	405.81

* Disclosed to the extent of the borrowings outstanding as on Balance Sheet date.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

7. Leases

The following is the movement in lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Opening Balance of Lease Liabilities	72.82	104.91
Add:		
Addition during the year	69.74	-
Interest on Lease Liability	8.85	8.95
Less:		
Payment of lease liabilities	37.25	41.04
Concession on Lease Liability	1.18	-
Closing Balance of Lease Liabilities	112.98	72.82

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as on March 31, 2023.

Particulars	Undiscounted Basis	Discounted Basis
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Not later than one year	44.00	35.20
Later than one year but not later than five years	91.78	77.78
Later than 5 years	-	-
Total	135.78	112.98

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as on March 31, 2022.

Particulars	Undiscounted Basis	Discounted Basis
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Not later than one year	34.21	28.29
Later than one year but not later than five years	40.75	32.78
Later than 5 years	12.41	11.75
Total	87.37	72.82

Qualitative Disclosures - Lease Liability:

The leased building premises are used to carry out business operations and related support activities. The future cash outflows on lease payments are fixed in nature, subject to escalations. The lease agreements tenor extensions and termination conditions are subject to respective lease agreements.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

8. Financial Instruments

(a) Capital Management

The Company's capital management is intended to maximise the return to shareholders for meeting the long-term and short-term goals of the Company through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual and long-term operating plans and strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity and long-term/short-term borrowings. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of Net debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

For the purpose of the capital management, capital includes paid up equity share capital, securities premium and all other reserves attributable to the equity shareholders. Net debt includes all the long-term and short-term borrowings net off cash and cash equivalents.

The following table summarises the capital of the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	
Equity	(174.96)	(329.55)
Debt	245.17	672.94
Cash and cash equivalents	1.25	1.35
Total Net debt (I)	243.92	671.59
Net debt to equity ratio	(1.39)	(2.04)

(b) Accounting Classification and Fair Values

Carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are presented below. It does not include the fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities not measured at fair value if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

As at March 31, 2023		Carrying amount										
Particulars		Amortised Cost	At Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total						
		₹ Mn										
Financial assets												
Non-current												
(i) Investments												
Investment in Subsidiaries		-	10.00	-	-	10.00						
(ii) Other financial assets												
Security deposits		28.12	-	-	-	28.12						
Current												
(i) Trade receivables		170.47	-	-	-	170.47						
(ii) Contract Assets		240.99	-	-	-	240.99						
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		1.25	-	-	-	1.25						
(iii) Other bank balances		1.04	-	-	-	1.04						
(iv) Loans		-	-	-	-	-						
(v) Other financial assets		15.24	-	-	-	15.24						
Total financial assets		457.11	10.00	-	-	467.11						
Financial liabilities												
Non-current												
(i) Borrowings		51.09	-	-	-	51.09						
(ii) Lease liability		77.78	-	-	-	77.78						
Current												
(i) Borrowings		194.08	-	-	-	194.08						
(ii) Lease liability		35.20	-	-	-	35.20						
(iii) Trade payables		153.10	-	-	-	153.10						
(iv) Other financial liabilities		517.72	-	-	-	517.72						
Total financial liabilities		1,028.97	-	-	-	1,028.97						



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Carrying amount				
	Amortised Cost	At Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Total
	₹ Mn				
Financial assets					
Non-current					
(i) Investments					
Investments in Subsidiaries	-	265.09	-	-	265.09
(i) Other financial assets					
Security deposits	34.15	-	-	-	34.15
Current					
(i) Trade receivables	232.34	-	-	-	232.34
(ii) Contract Assets	208.96	-	-	-	208.96
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	1.35	-	-	-	1.35
(iii) Other bank balances	42.31	-	-	-	42.31
(iv) Loans	339.56				339.56
(v) Other financial assets	2.40	-	-	-	2.40
Total financial assets	861.07	265.09	-	-	1,126.16
Financial liabilities					
Non-current					
(i) Borrowings	134.10	-	-	-	134.10
(ii) Lease liability	44.53	-	-	-	44.53
(ii) Other financial liabilities	320.90				320.90
Current					
(i) Borrowings	538.84	-	-	-	538.84
(ii) Lease liability	28.29	-	-	-	28.29
(iii) Trade payables	183.61	-	-	-	183.61
(iv) Other financial liabilities	295.37	-	-	-	295.37
Total financial liabilities	1,545.64	-	-	-	1,545.64

(c) Financial Risk Management Policies

The Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, credit, liquidity and interest risks, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company has a risk management policy which covers risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities. The risk management policy is approved by the Board of Directors. The focus of the risk management committee is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial of the Company.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Item	Primarily affected by	Risk management policies
Market risk – Currency risk	Foreign currency transactions, its outstanding balances and exposure towards trade payables, exports, and long-term borrowings.	Mitigating foreign currency risk using foreign currency forward contracts, option contracts and currency swaps.
Market risk – Interest rate risk	Change in market interest rates	Maintaining a combination of fixed and floating rate debt; interest rate swaps for long-term borrowings; cash management policies
Market risk - Price risk	Change in prices of commodity and value of equity instruments	Monitoring forecasts of cash flows; diversification of portfolio
Credit risk	Ability of customers or counterparties to financial instruments to meet contractual obligations	Credit approval and monitoring practices; counterparty credit policies and limits; arrangements with financial institutions
Liquidity risk	Fluctuations in cash flows	Preparing and monitoring forecasts of cash flows; cash management policies; multiple-year credit and banking facilities

(i) Market Risk

The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk.

➤ **Exposure to Currency Risk**

Exposure in different currencies converted to functional currency i.e. '₹'.

The following significant exchange rates have been applied during the year:

Particulars	Average exchange rates		Closing exchange rates	
	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
USD - INR	80.323	74.545	82.169	75.655
GBP - INR	96.870	101.903	101.643	99.335
EUR - INR	83.660	86.644	89.389	84.096
THB - INR	2.284	2.286	2.411	2.275
SGD - INR	58.475	55.283	61.791	55.882



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Foreign currency risk from financial instruments as of:

Particulars	31st March, 2023								
	USD	CAD	EUR	GBP	DKK	MYR	PLN	YEN	Total
	₹ Mn								
Net Financial Assets	67.08	2.55	13.57	-	-	-	-	-	83.20
Net Financial Liabilities	46.92	-	-	-	0.07	0.12	0.04	-	47.15
Net Assets/(Liabilities)	20.16	2.55	13.57	-	(0.07)	(0.12)	(0.04)	-	36.05

Disclosure in respect of the previous period could not be given since the disclosures were not made in the financial statements pertaining to the previous period.

Sensitivity Analysis:

A reasonably possible 5% strengthening (weakening) of foreign currencies against Indian Rupee during the year FY 2022-23 would have affected profit or loss as per the amounts shown below:

Effect INR	Forex strengthening	Forex weakening
	₹ Mn	
During the year 2022-23		
Profit - increase/(decrease)	1.80	(1.80)

➤ **Management of Interest Rate Risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that an upward movement in interest rates would adversely affect the borrowing costs of the Company. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments is given below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	-	267.13
Variable rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	245.17	405.81
Total	245.17	672.94

Sensitivity Analysis:

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's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates arises on borrowings with floating interest rate. The Company has considered 100 basis point increase or decrease, when the reporting interest rate risk internally represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates and thereby impact on the profit or loss during the year.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Variable rate instruments		
Interest expenses on variable rate borrowings	29.97	48.37
Increase		
1% increase on average interest rate	30.27	48.85
Impact on profit / (loss)	(0.30)	(0.48)
Decrease		
1% decrease on average interest rate	29.67	47.89
Impact on profit / (loss)	0.30	0.48

Exposure to Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risks relates primarily to the Company's interest obligations on its borrowings. To mitigate this risk, the Company uses the best combination of variable and fixed interest rates.

(ii) Credit Risk

Credit risk encompasses both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities including deposits with banks.

The gross carrying amount of financial assets, net of any impairment losses recognised represents the maximum credit exposure.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹ Mn	₹ Mn
Trade receivables (net of allowance of doubtful debts)	170.47	232.34
Contract Assets	240.99	208.96
Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances	2.29	43.66
Loans	-	339.56

➤ **Trade Receivable**

- (i) Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer
- (ii) Trade receivables are impaired in the year when recoverability is considered doubtful based on the recovery analysis performed by the company for individual trade receivables.
- (iii) The Company's exposure to customers is diversified and three customers individually contribute to more than 10% of outstanding trade receivables as at March 31, 2023.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(iv) Management estimates of expected credit loss for the Trade Receivables are provided below:

Particulars	Overdue period					
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Not Due
Trade Receivables	1.00%	5.00%	10.00%	15.00%	15.00%	0.50%

➤ **Cash and cash equivalents**

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by domestic credit rating agencies. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company periodically and the limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments. One bank (PY - one bank) individually accounted for more than 10% of the Company's deposits and bank balances for the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022. None of the other financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk.

(iii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company also constantly monitors funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintain financial flexibility.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile remaining contractual maturity period at the balance sheet date for its financial liabilities based on the undiscounted cash flows.

As at March 31, 2023	Contractual cash flows – Undiscounted				
	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
		₹ Mn			
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings from banks and financial institutions	245.17	194.08	51.09	-	245.17
Trade payables	153.10	153.10	-	-	153.10
Lease liability	112.98	44.00	91.78	-	135.78
Other financial liabilities	517.72	517.72	-	-	517.72



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

As at March 31, 2022	Contractual cash flows – Undiscounted				
	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	₹ Mn				
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings from banks and financial institutions	405.81	271.71	134.10	-	405.81
Borrowings from related parties	267.13	267.13	-	-	267.13
Trade payables	183.61	183.61	-	-	183.61
Lease liability	72.82	34.21	40.75	12.41	87.37
Other financial liabilities	295.37	295.37	-	-	295.37

9. Segment Reporting

Operating Segments are reported in a manner consistent with the reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM as identified by the Board of Directors include the Executive and the other Directors but do not include the Independent Directors.

The company on a basis operates in the business segment of promotion of services related to Life Sciences and hence there is only one business segment. The company on a basis is primarily operating in India, which is considered as single geographical segment. Accordingly, segment information has not been separately disclosed.

10. Default on Bank Loans

The Company has defaulted in repayment of Long-Term Secured Loans and interest in respect of the following amounts included under Borrowings during the financial year ending March 31, 2023

Nature of the borrowing	Name of lender	Principal or Interest	Amount unpaid on the due date ₹ Mn	Number of days of delay
Term Loan	IndusInd Bank Ltd	Principal	80.48	Delays ranging between 1 to 59 days
Guaranteed Emergency Credit Loan	IndusInd Bank Ltd	Principal	19.42	
Term Loan	IndusInd Bank Ltd	Interest	8.13	Delays ranging between 1 to 34 days
Guaranteed Emergency Credit Loan	IndusInd Bank Ltd	Interest	2.80	
Total			110.83	



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

The Company has defaulted in repayment of Long-Term Secured Loans and interest in respect of the following amounts included under Borrowings during the financial year ending March 31, 2022

Nature of the borrowing	Name of lender	Principal or Interest	Amount unpaid on the due date ₹ Mn	Number of days of delay
Term Loan	IndusInd Bank Ltd	Principal	80.83	Delays ranging between 3 to 57 days
Guaranteed Emergency Credit Loan	IndusInd Bank Ltd	Principal	9.71	
Vehicle Loan	ICICI Bank Ltd	Principal	0.30	
Term Loan	IndusInd Bank Ltd	Interest	9.21	Delays ranging between 1 to 51 days
Guaranteed Emergency Credit Loan	IndusInd Bank Ltd	Interest	3.55	
Vehicle Loan	ICICI Bank Ltd	Interest	0.03	
Total			103.63*	

* Of the above a sum of ₹ 28.03 Mn has been paid subsequent to the financial year ending March 31, 2022.

11. Additional Disclosures

a) Details of Benami Property Held:

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

b) Wilful Defaulter

The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

c) Relationship With Struck Off Companies

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

d) Details of Crypto Currency Or Virtual Currency:

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year

e) Compliance With Number of Layers Of Companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

f) Undisclosed Income

The company does not have any transaction recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

g) Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Asset

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

h) Registration of Charges or Satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period

i) Others

There are no funds that have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

There have been no funds that have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.



Ecrone Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

12. Financial Ratios

S.No	Ratio/Measure	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022	Variance	Reasons for variance beyond 25%
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.41	0.67	(39%)	Impairment on Loans given
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders' Equity	Negative	NA	NA	Negative Equity.
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for Debt Services	Debt Services	(1.31)	0.03	(4,467%)	On account of Negative Other Income
4	Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after Taxes	Average Total Shareholders' Funds	(4.06)	(2.07)	(199%)	Higher Loss for the year on account of Impairment loss and negative other income.
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold or Sales	Average inventory	8.15	8.61	(5%)	
6	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivables	4.94	3.29	50%	Increase in revenue from operations and quicker realisation
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Purchase and other expenses	Average Trade payables	3.00	3.56	(16%)	
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working capital	Negative	Negative	NA	Negative Working Capital
9	Net profit ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue from Operations	(1.03)	(0.12)	(91%)	Higher Loss for the year on account of Impairment loss and negative other income.
10	Return on Capital employed	Earnings before Interest and Taxes	Average Capital employed	(3.76)	(0.13)	(363%)	Higher Loss for the year on account of Impairment loss and negative other income.
11	Return on investment	Income generated from Investments	Time weighted average Investments	Nil	Nil	NA	



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

13. Going Concern Assumption

The Company has incurred huge loss for the year ended March 31, 2023 on account of recognition of impairment loss on loans, investments and other receivables due from its subsidiary and the networth of Company continues to be in negative as on March 31, 2023. Further, during the year ended March 31, 2023, significant number of employees of the Company has resigned which could affect the future business operations and cash flows of the Company. Furthermore, the Company has significant unpaid statutory dues. These indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the Company is exploring various funding options for expansion and also expects improvement in the overall level of operations in the Generics Development Capabilities vertical as evidenced by capex and other expansion plans undertaken during the reporting period in the said business vertical. In view thereof and expecting favourable market conditions in future, the Financial Statements have been prepared on a "going concern basis" and no adjustment has been made to the carrying value of assets and liabilities.

14. Other Disclosures

Unbilled receivables and deferred revenue in respect of contracts novated during the year which are under reconciliation and confirmation. According to the management, the adjustments if any required upon completion of the reconciliation process will not be material. Further, as required under Ind AS 115, disclosures in respect of movement in contract balances and deferred revenue and remaining performance obligation as at the end of the reporting period could not be made.

15. Subsequent Events

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.



Ecron Acunova Limited
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

16. Comparative Figures

Corresponding figures for previous year presented have been regrouped, where necessary, to conform to the current year's classification.

**For Sundar Srinivasan & Sridhar
Chartered Accountants**

Firm's Registration Number: 004201S

**V. Vijay Krishna
Partner**
Membership Number: 216910

Place: Chennai
Date: May 29, 2023



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ecron Acunova Limited**

CIN: U73100KA2004PLC035260

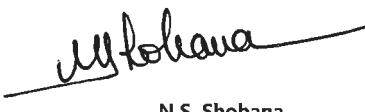
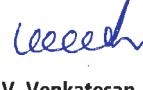
**Ayaaz Hussain Khan
Managing Director**
DIN: 07820092

**V. Venkatesan
Chief Financial Officer**

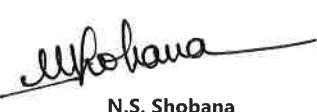
**C. Gowrishankar
Director**
DIN: 00269690

**P. Srinivasan
Company Secretary**
Membership No: F8391

2.

Navitas LLP Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at March 31, 2023			
Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
		Amount in ₹	
CONTRIBUTION & LIABILITIES			
Partners' Funds			
(i) Contribution - Capital Account	2.1	10,000,000	10,000,000
(ii) Partners' Current Account	2.2	903,690	344,060,107
Non Current Liabilities			
(i) Long term Borrowings	2.3	6,529,644	17,742,774
(ii) Lease Liability		-	67,278,957
(iii) Provisions	2.4	-	60,092,940
Current Liabilities			
(i) Short-term Borrowings	2.3	80,860,081	161,525,701
(ii) Lease Liability		-	30,842,713
(iii) Trade Payables	2.5	-	514,376
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		37,558,135	122,982,574
(iv) Other Current Liabilities	2.6	80,429,566	310,257,001
(v) Provisions	2.7	-	3,636,751
Total		216,281,116	1,128,933,894
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
(i) Property, plant and equipment	2.8(a)	-	128,206,845
(ii) Capital work in progress	2.8(a)	-	72,200
(iii) Right of use assets	2.8(b)	-	86,817,175
(iv) Intangible assets	2.8(a)	-	2,340,841
(v) Other Non Current Assets	2.9	10,076,374	10,076,374
(vi) Deferred tax assets (net)		-	11,721,868
(vii) Income Tax Assets (net)		36,183,266	25,133,452
Current Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables including unbilled receivables	2.10	129,095,180	778,626,869
(ii) Cash & Bank Balances	2.11	390,002	889,685
(iii) Short-Term Loans & Advances	2.12	40,536,294	85,048,585
Total		216,281,116	1,128,933,894
As per our report attached			
For Sundar Srinivas & Sridhar Chartered Accountants		For Navitas LLP LLPIN : AAA-0367	
Firm Registration No.: 004201S			
			
V. Vijay Krishna Partner	216910	N.S. Shobana Designated Partner	V. Venkatesan Designated Partner
Membership No.: 216910		DIN: 01649318	DIN: 00194600
Place: Chennai			
Date : May 29, 2023			

Navitas LLP			
Statement of Income & Expenditure for the year ended March 31, 2023			
Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
		Amount in ₹	
Income			
Revenue from Operations - Exports		235,680,527	797,875,150
Revenue from Operations - Domestic		164,615,015	452,716,915
Other Income, net	2.13	59,239,208	21,669,585
Total Income		459,534,750	1,272,261,650
Expenses			
Cost of Software Licenses and Services		124,428,327	362,345,166
Personnel Expenses	2.14	169,344,411	452,689,600
Administrative Expenses	2.15	5,241,431	8,167,410
Power and Fuel		3,166,371	10,942,301
Selling and Marketing Expenses		2,552,183	469,728
Statutory Audit Fees (including Limited Review Fee)		900,000	3,600,000
Depreciation and Amortisation	2.16	82,199,757	158,311,588
Interest & Finance Cost		20,219,916	27,543,342
Other Expenses			
Bad Debts including provision for doubtful debts		407,161,290	(433,506)
Impairment of Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets		49,471,088	-
Repairs & Maintenance		60,574,008	67,796,775
Rent, Rates & Taxes		19,511,058	16,864,894
Travelling & Conveyance		6,896,980	3,425,363
Professional Charges		4,694,542	208,920,383
Total		956,361,362	1,320,643,043
Profit/(Loss) before Tax & Prior Period Adjustments		(496,826,612)	(48,381,394)
Prior Period Income/(Expense) -Net of tax	1.1 (a)	6,176,078	-
Profit/(Loss) before Tax		(490,650,534)	(48,381,394)
Tax Expense			
Current Tax		-	44,107,000
Deferred Tax charge/(credit)		6,593,447	(33,762,001)
(Excess)/Short Provision for earlier years		-	378,992
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(497,243,981)	(59,105,385)
Profit/(Loss) Transferred to Partners' Current Account		(497,243,981)	(59,105,385)
Profit/(Loss) Transferred to Reserves & Surplus			
As per our report attached			
For Sundar Srinivas & Sridhar Chartered Accountants		For Navitas LLP LLPIN : AAA-0367	
Firm Registration No.: 004201S			
			
V. Vijay Krishna Partner		N.S. Shobana Designated Partner DIN: 01649318	V. Venkatesan Designated Partner DIN: 00194600
Membership No.: 216910			
Place: Chennai			
Date : May 29, 2023			

Navitas LLP		
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023		
Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	Amount in ₹	
A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax & Prior Period Adjustments	(496,826,612)	(48,381,394)
Adjustments for		
Depreciation & Amortisation	82,199,757	158,311,588
Bad Debts including provision for doubtful debts	407,161,290	(433,506)
Interest Income	(82,747)	(1,322,187)
Withdrawal of Excess Provision	(12,603,985)	-
Gain on Sale of PPE	(3,943,053)	-
Interest Expense	20,219,916	27,543,342
Guarantee Commission	-	885,000
Expense on Employee Stock Option Scheme	-	85,911
Loss on Impairment	49,471,088	-
Operating Profit before working Capital Changes	45,595,654	136,688,754
(Increase) / Decrease in Current Assets other than cash & cash equivalents	287,300,865	253,156,217
Increase/ (Decrease) in Liabilities	(313,958,105)	106,954,674
Direct Taxes paid including TDS Receivables	(11,049,814)	(63,420,206)
NET CASH FLOW FROM / (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	7,888,600	433,379,439
B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of PPE	(2,250,214)	(451,200)
Proceeds from sale of PPE	5,142,312	-
Interest Received	50,261	37,254
NET CASH FLOW FROM /(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	2,942,359	(413,946)
C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest Paid	(15,428,506)	(16,293,577)
Movement in Borrowings (net)	(91,878,750)	1,239,198
Movement in partners' current account (net)	96,362,303	(381,598,688)
Payment of Lease Liability	-	(37,392,364)
NET CASH FLOW FROM / (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(10,944,953)	(434,045,431)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash equivalents	(113,994)	(1,079,939)
Add: Cash and Cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	146,304	1,226,243
Cash & Cash equivalents as at the end of the year	32,310	146,304
Deposits with remaining maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months	357,692	743,381
Cash & Bank Balances as at the end of the year - Note No 2.11	390,002	889,685
As per our report attached		
For Sundar Srinivas & Sridhar	For Navitas LLP	
Chartered Accountants	LLPIN : AAA-0367	
Firm Registration No.: 004201S		
		
		
V. Vijay Krishna	N.S. Shobana	V. Venkatesan
216910	Designated Partner	Designated Partner
Partner	DIN: 01649318	DIN: 00194600
Membership No.: 216910		
Place: Chennai		
Date : May 29, 2023		

NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Business overview

Navitas LLP (hereinafter referred to as "LLP") is a Limited Liability Partnership firm incorporated on 13 November 2009. It is registered at Registrar of Companies, Chennai. LLP is a domain expert in the areas of Clinical, Regulatory, Safety and Compliance. LLP's capabilities cover; industry leading networks, strategic and change management consulting, technology and BPO.

1. Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts

1.1 Disclosure of Accounting Policies

a) Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial Statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the mandatory Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and the relevant provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis.

Upto the financial year ended March 31, 2022, since IND AS is applicable to our holding company, LLP has maintained the books as required by Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Ind AS notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the relevant provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis of accounting except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values.

During the year, it was brought to the notice of the Management that Ind AS Transition Facilitation Group (ITFG) in its Bulletin 11 had clarified that non-corporate entities are required to follow Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Such entities cannot adopt Ind AS even voluntarily. Therefore, Ind AS is not applicable to partnership firms, LLPs and other forms of non-corporate entities even if IND AS is applicable to its holding company. For the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements by the Holding Company, LLP has to prepare separate Financial Statements as per Ind AS.

Hence, during the year, LLP has passed the necessary adjustment entries to eliminate the effects of Ind AS wrongly adopted in the earlier years so as to comply with Accounting Standards issued by ICAI and relevant provisions of Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. The effect on account of de-recognition of Ind AS assets and Ind AS liabilities net of taxes is recognised in the financial statements as prior period adjustments by adopting the principles of AS 5 in the absence of any other accounting treatment to the contrary.

b) Going Concern Assumption

During the year, LLP has incurred significant loss and the Order Book Value stands at INR Nil as at the end of the Financial Year. No business operations could be carried on since the last quarter of the financial year as all the employees of LLP have resigned. As at the end of the year, current liabilities have exceeded the current assets. These factors have significantly affect the cash flows of the LLP and further the LLP has exposure to bank and has significant unpaid



NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

statutory dues. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the LLP's ability to continue as a going concern. Management has assessed that enforced sale of fellow subsidiary of TAKE Solutions Limited by the financial lenders of said fellow subsidiary has impacted the business of LLP and that management is trying to manage the situation and explore alternative growth options to stabilise the business. These have been tabled at the Board and are pending conclusion at this point of time. In view thereof and expecting a favourable market condition in future, the Financial Statements (i.e.) Statement of Assets and Liabilities & Statement of Income and Expenditure, have been prepared on a "going concern basis" and no adjustment has been made to the carrying value of assets and liabilities.

c) Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions the LLP may undertake in future, actual results ultimately may differ from the estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in future periods.

1.2 Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Life Sciences Business

The Contracts between the LLP and its customers are either time or material contracts or fixed price contracts.

- a) Revenue from fixed-price contracts is recognized according to the milestones achieved as specified in the contracts on the Proportionate Completion Method based on the work completed. Any anticipated losses expected upon the contract completion are recognized immediately. Changes in job performance, conditions and estimated profitability may result in revisions and corresponding revenues and costs are recognized in the period in which such changes are identified.
- b) In respect of time and material contract, revenue is recognized in the period in which the services are provided. Unbilled revenue represents cost and earnings in excess of billings while deferred revenue represents the billing in excess of cost and earnings.

Other Income – Other income is recognised on accrual basis

1.3 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) including Intangible Assets

PPE (including intangible assets) are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. PPE including Intangible Asset are capitalized at acquisition cost, which comprises of freight, installation cost, duties, taxes, and other directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for the intended use.

PPE including intangible assets are depreciated on Straight Line Method (SLM) over the useful life of the assets as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. For the assets acquired / disposed during the year, depreciation has been charged on pro-rata basis.



NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

1.4 Impairment of Assets

At each Balance Sheet date, the Management reviews the carrying amounts of its assets included in each of the cash generating units to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such an indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. For an asset that does not generate independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the Statement of income and expenditure. If at the Balance Sheet date there is an indication that if a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the net book value that would have been determined if no impairment had been recognized.

1.5 Accounting for effects in foreign exchange rates

- a) Conversion** - All monetary items denominated in foreign currency are reflected at the closing exchange rates prevailing on the Statement of Assets and Liabilities date; the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Income & Expenditure. 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.
- b) Initial Recognition** - Income and Expenditure items involving foreign exchange are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the dates of transaction.
- c) Exchange Differences** - Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the period are recognized in the Statement of Income & Expenditure for the period.

1.6 Accounting for Retirement Benefits

a) Provident Fund

The LLP makes contribution to statutory provident fund in accordance with Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 which is a defined contribution plan and contribution paid or payable is recognized as an expense in the period in which the services are rendered by the employee.

b) Gratuity

Gratuity is a defined benefit scheme and is accrued based on actuarial valuations at the Statement of Assets and Liabilities date, carried out by an independent actuary.

c) Leave Encashment

Provision for leave encashment benefits is made based on the actuarial valuation as at the Statement of Assets and Liabilities date.



NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

1.7 Accounting for taxes on income

a) Current Tax

Provision for Income Tax is determined in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961.

b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax reflects the effect of timing differences between the assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting purposes and the amounts that are recognized for current tax purposes. Deferred Tax Assets are recognized only if there is virtual certainty of their realization.

1.8 Intangible Assets

Software Product Development Cost

Internally developed software products are valued based on costs directly attributable to the development of such software and allocated indirect cost and they are capitalized individually once their technical feasibility is established. Expenses incurred during research phase till the establishment of commercial feasibility is charged off to Statement of Income & Expenditure. Products capitalized are being amortized over a period of three years from the launch date and the unamortized product costs as at Statement of Assets and Liabilities are shown under Assets separately.

1.9 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognised when the LLP has a present obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent Asset is neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

1.10 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby excess of income over expenditure is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing activities cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated. The cash flow statement forms part of the financial statements.

1.11 Cash and Cash equivalents

The company considers all highly liquid financial instrument, which are readily convertible into cash and have original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents.



NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

1.12 Leases

Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially vest with the lessor are recognised as operating leases. Lease rentals under operating leases are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis.

2. Notes to Accounts

2.1 Contribution - Capital Account

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	₹	₹
Partner's Contribution		
TAKE Solutions Limited	1,000	1,000
Ecron Acunova Limited, India	9,999,000	9,999,000
Total	10,000,000	10,000,000

2.2 Partners' Current Account

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	₹	₹
Opening Balance	344,060,107	784,764,180
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	(497,243,981)	(59,105,385)
Movement in current account (net)	154,087,564	(381,598,688)
Closing Balance	903,690	344,060,107



NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.3 Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	₹	₹
Non-Current		
Secured		
Working Capital Term Loan – Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line - from Banks	6,529,644	17,742,774
Total (A)	6,529,644	17,742,774
Current		
Secured		
Working Capital Term Loan – Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line - from Banks	11,205,963	11,205,963
Loans Repayable on Demand - from Banks	69,654,118	150,319,738
Total (B)	80,860,081	161,525,701
Total (A+B)	87,389,725	179,268,475

Details of the Borrowings are given below

Facility Name	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		Other Details of Borrowings
	Amount outstanding ₹	Interest Rate	Amount outstanding ₹	Interest Rate	
Working Capital Term Loan (under ECLGS of NCGTC)					Security: Second charge with the existing cash credit facility and shall be secured by all the existing security created in favour of ICICI Bank Limited and charge created on the assets under this facility.
Non-Current	6,529,644	I-EBLR* + 0.55%	17,742,774	I-EBLR* + 0.55%	Repayment Terms: Over a period of 4 Years. Repayment commences from December 2021.
Current	11,205,963		11,205,963		



NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Loans Repayable on demand - Cash Credit	69,654,118	6 Months MCLR# + 3.10%	150,319,738	6 Months MCLR# + 0.35 to 1.80% p.a.	Security: Secured against the current assets of the LLP and corporate guarantee provided by TAKE Solutions Limited.
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*External Benchmark Lending Rate # Marginal Cost of the Fund-Based Lending Rate

2.4 Provisions- Non-current

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	₹	₹
Provision for Gratuity	-	41,168,940
Provision for Leave Encashment	-	10,838,074
Provision for Sick Leave	-	8,085,926
Total	-	60,092,940

2.5 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	₹	₹
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	514,376
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	37,558,135	122,982,574
Total	37,558,135	123,496,950



NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.6 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	₹	₹
Accrued Expenses	23,041,086	196,295,808
Employee Benefits Payables	21,170,058	9,381,146
Advance received from customers	4,331,120	2,433,824
Deferred Revenue	4,130,714	59,998,029
Statutory payables	27,653,635	32,136,689
Other Payables	102,953	10,011,505
Total	80,429,566	310,257,001

2.7 Provisions – Current

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	₹	₹
Provision for Gratuity	-	1,030,069
Provision for Leave Encashment	-	1,341,419
Provision for Sick Leave	-	1,265,263
Total	-	3,636,751



NAVITAS LLP

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

**2.8 Property Plant and Equipment & Right of Use assets
(a) Property Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Capital Work in Progress**

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation Block			Amount in ₹	
	Balance as at April 01, 2022	Additions	Deletions/ Discarded	Balance as at Mar 31, 2023	Balance as at April 01, 2022	Depreciation/ Amortisation	Deletions/ Discarded	Balance as at Mar 31, 2023	Balance as at Mar 31, 2023
Tangible Assets									
Office Equipments	4,236,287	2,250,214	6,486,501	-	3,784,687	579,884	4,364,571	-	451,600
Furniture and Fixtures	36,749,521	-	36,749,521	-	34,791,560	230,738	35,022,298	-	1,957,961
Computers & System Software	843,790,386	-	843,790,386	-	717,993,102	79,633,485	791,626,587	-	125,797,284
Total	884,776,194	2,250,214	887,026,408	-	756,569,349	80,444,107	837,013,456	-	128,206,845
Intangible Assets									
Computer software	14,055,153	-	14,055,153	-	11,714,312	1,755,650	13,469,962	-	2,340,841
Total	14,055,153	-	14,055,153	-	11,714,312	1,755,650	13,469,962	-	2,340,841
Grand Total	898,831,347	2,250,214	901,081,561	-	768,283,661	82,199,757	850,483,418	-	130,547,686
Grand Total - PY	898,455,339	379,000	-	898,831,339	641,541,947	126,741,706	-	768,283,653	130,547,686
Capital work in progress	72,200	-	72,200	-	-	-	-	-	72,200
Total	72,200	-	72,200	-	72,200	-	-	-	72,200
Total - PY	-	72,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,200



NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(b) Right of Use Assets

Particulars	₹
	Buildings
Gross Carrying Value	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	157,849,412
Additions	-
Deductions due to termination of Lease agreement	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	157,849,412
Balance as at April 01, 2022	157,849,412
Additions	-
De-recognised [Refer Note No. 1.1 (a)]	157,849,412
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-
Accumulated Amortisation	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	39,462,354
Amortisation for the year	31,569,882
Deductions due to termination of Lease agreement	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	71,032,237
Balance as at April 01, 2022	71,032,237
Amortisation for the year	-
De-recognised [Refer Note No. 1.1 (a)]	71,032,237
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-
Net Carrying Value	
Balance as at March 31, 2022	86,817,175
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-

2.9 Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	₹	₹
Indirect Taxes Receivable (net)	10,076,374	10,076,374
Total	10,076,374	10,076,374



NAVITAS LLP

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.10 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	₹	
Outstanding for a period less than 6 months from the date they are due for receipt		
Unsecured, considered good	1,911,952	113,736,245
Unsecured, considered doubtful	19,313	623,061
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(19,313)	(623,061)
Total (A)	1,911,952	113,736,245
Outstanding for a period exceeding 6 months from the date they are due for receipt		
Unsecured, considered good	127,183,228	431,567,415
Unsecured, considered doubtful	22,328,150	619,512
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(22,328,150)	(619,512)
Total (B)	127,183,228	431,567,415
Not Due		
Unsecured, considered good	-	57,035,909
Unsecured, considered doubtful	-	183,807
Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	(183,807)
Total (C)	-	57,035,909
Unbilled Receivables (D)		176,287,300
Total (A+B+C+D)	129,095,180	778,626,869

2.11 Cash & Bank Balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	₹	
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balance in current accounts	23,123	55,473
Cash on hand	9,187	90,831
Other Bank Balances		
Deposits with remaining maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months	357,692	743,381
Total	390,002	889,685



NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.12 Short-term Loans and advances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	₹	
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid Expenses	-	53,314,743
Advance to suppliers	7,099,777	3,435,925
Advance to employees	-	352,329
Indirect Tax Receivables	26,094,856	3,675,205
Security deposits (net)	7,305,912	24,267,120
Interest Receivable	35,749	3,263
Total	40,536,294	85,048,585

2.13 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹	
Interest Income on bank deposits	82,747	29,738
Interest Income on other financial assets*	-	1,292,449
Gain on Sale of PPE	3,943,053	-
Exchange Fluctuation Gain (net)	42,609,423	20,035,274
Withdrawal of Excess Provision	12,603,985	-
Miscellaneous Income	-	312,124
Total	59,239,208	21,669,585

*[Refer Note No. 1.1 (a)]

2.14 Personnel Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹	
Salaries and incentives	169,860,076	413,595,075
Contributions to provident fund	7,236,008	18,632,173
Gratuity and other benefits	(19,421,211)	13,947,023
Expense on employee stock option scheme*	-	85,911
Staff welfare expenses	11,669,538	6,429,418
Total	169,344,411	452,689,600

*[Refer Note No. 1.1 (a)]



NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2.15 Administrative Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Communication Expenses	2,593,628	2,694,357
Insurance	321,166	416,341
Bank Charges	868,622	539,305
Other Expenses	1,458,015	4,517,407
Total	5,241,431	8,167,410

2.16 Depreciation and Amortisation

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	80,444,107	124,816,863
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,755,650	1,924,843
Amortisation of right of use assets	-	31,569,882
[Refer Note No. 1.1 (a)]		
Total	82,199,757	158,311,588

3. Related Party Disclosure for the year ended March 31, 2023:

3.1 List of Related Parties

Name of the Related Party	Relationship
TAKE Solutions Limited, India	Partner
Ecron Acunova Limited, India	Partner
Navitas, Inc., USA, ceased w.e.f. April 01, 2022	Fellow Subsidiary
Navitas Life Sciences Limited, UK, ceased w.e.f. April 01, 2022	Fellow Subsidiary
TAKE Innovations Inc, USA, ceased w.e.f. April 01, 2022	Fellow Subsidiary

3.2 Transactions details with related parties:

a) Share of Profit/(Loss)

Name of the Partner	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
TAKE Solutions Limited, India	(49,724)	38,208,253
Ecron Acunova Limited, India	(497,194,257)	(97,313,638)



NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

b) Revenue from sale of services

Name of the Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Navitas, Inc.	-	214,790,950
Navitas Life Sciences Limited	-	3,612,201
Ecron Acunova Limited	413,484	7,216,412
Take Innovations Inc.	-	137,211,386

c) Cost of Licenses and Services

Name of the Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Ecron Acunova Limited	45,770,206	61,606,858

d) Other Administrative Expenses

Name of the Related Party	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Ecron Acunova Limited	270,318	693,504
TAKE Solutions Limited	-	885,000

e) Accounts Receivable

Name of the Related Party	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Ecron Acunova Limited	-	13,914,974

f) Trade Payable

Name of the Related Party	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Ecron Acunova Limited	-	57,725,261



NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

g) Balances in Accrued Expenses

Name of the Related Party	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Ecron Acunova Limited	-		6,995,033	

4. Segment Reporting:

LLP operates in a single business segment viz life sciences, hence no disclosure is made in financial statements.

5. Deferred Tax

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Components of Deferred Tax Liability / (Asset)				
Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets	-		16,174,686	
Employee Benefits Expense	-		(22,269,699)	
Right of Use Assets*	-		(5,128,421)	
Others	-		(498,434)	
Net Deferred Tax Liability / (Asset)	-		(11,721,868)	

*[Refer Note No. 1.1 (a)]

6. Due to Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

The Management has completed the process of identifying enterprises which have provided goods and services to the LLP and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at March 31, 2023 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the LLP and the same has been relied upon by the auditors. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under the said Act. In the view of the management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act is not expected to be material.



NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Due to micro enterprises and small enterprises	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
1. The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year (No amount is due for more than 45 days).	-	-
2. The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond appointed day during the accounting year.	-	-
3. The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-
4. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
5. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years. Until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of Disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-
Total	-	-

7. Employee benefits

a) Defined Benefit Plans

The LLP's obligation towards Gratuity is a Defined Benefit Plan. The LLP has not funded its gratuity liability and the same continues to remain unfunded as at 31 March 2023. The following table sets out the Gratuity scheme and the amount recognized in the financial statements as per the Actuarial Valuation done by an Independent Actuary.



NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Expenses recognised in Profit & Loss Account	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
	₹	₹
Current Service Cost	-	8,271,079
Interest Cost on benefit obligation	2,860,527	2,995,161
Net Actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in the year	(36,236,879)	(4,433,227)
Past services cost	-	-
Net Benefit expense	(33,376,352)	6,833,013
Change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	42,199,009	43,766,383
Interest cost	2,860,527	2,995,161
Current services cost	-	8,271,079
Benefits paid	(88,22,657)	(8,400,386)
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligation	(36,236,879)	(4,433,227)
Change in the Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	-	42,199,009
Principal actuarial assumptions:		
Assumptions		
Salary Rise	0.00%	10.00%
Discount rate	0.00%	7.57%
Attrition Rate	0.00%	7.48%

Amount recognized in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	₹	₹
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	-	42,199,009
Fair Value of plan assets as at the end of the year	-	-
Net obligation as at the end of the year	-	42,199,009



NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Notes:

- (i) The estimate of future salary increase takes into account inflation, likely increments, promotions and other relevant factors.
- (ii) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market as applicable for risk free investment as at the Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation

b) Long Term Compensated Absences

The key assumptions, as provided by the independent actuary, used in the computation of long-term provision for compensated absences are as given below:

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31 March 2023	For the Year Ended 31 March 2022
Salary Rise	0.00%	10.00%
Discount rate	0.00%	7.57%
Attrition Rate	0.00%	7.48%

8. Defaults in repayment of borrowings

LLP has made defaults in repayment of borrowings during the year, however there is no default existing on the Balance Sheet date. Details are given below:

Description of borrowings	Name of lender	Amount defaulted on the due date (₹)	Principal or Interest	Number of days of delay
Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line	ICICI Bank Limited	46,17,852	Principal	1 to 90 days
Guaranteed Emergency Credit Line	ICICI Bank Limited	13,80,764	Interest	1 to 90 days

9. Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities not provided for as at the end of FY 2022-23 is Rs 612,966,999 & as at end of FY 2021-22 Rs 569,376,742 in respect of Income Tax demands where the LLP has filed an appeal before various authorities. Management expects a favourable outcome on the pending tax litigations.

10. Others

No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or any other sources or kind of funds) by the LLP to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the LLP (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The LLP has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the



NAVITAS LLP
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

understanding that the LLP shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Other party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

11. Comparative Figures

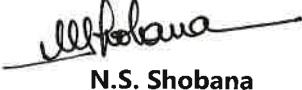
Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform to the current year presentation. [Refer Note No. 1.1 (a)]

**For Sundar Srinivas & Sridhar
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 004201S**


V. Vijay Krishna
Partner
Membership No.: 216910



**For Navitas LLP
LLPIN : AAA-0367**


N.S. Shobana
Designated Partner
DIN: 01649318


V. Venkatesan
Designated Partner
DIN: 00194600

Place: Chennai
Date: May 29, 2023

TAKE Solutions Limited ESOP Trust			
Balance Sheet as at			
Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022	
INR			
TRUST FUND & LIABILITIES			
TRUST FUND			
Opening Balance	75,286,561	75,296,561	75,286,561
Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure	(10,000)	75,276,561	
Liabilities			
Long term borrowings from TAKE Solutions Limited	51,415,950	51,415,950	
Provision	22,038	12,038	
	126,714,549	126,714,549	
ASSETS			
Investment in Equity Shares (17,09,016 Equity Shares of TAKE Solutions Limited)	126,036,315	126,036,315	
Current Assets			
Cash at Bank	678,234	678,234	
	126,714,549	126,714,549	
"As per my report of even date attached"			
V.S.Saptharishi Chartered Accountant Membership No.: 024123			
Place : Chennai Date : May 29, 2023			
For TAKE Solutions Limited ESOP Trust			
		 Managing Trustee	 Trustee
Page 1 of 3			

TAKE Solutions Limited ESOP Trust		
Income and Expenditure Account for the year ended		
Particulars	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
EXPENDITURE		INR
Audit Fees	10,000	10,000
Excess/(Short) of Income over Expenditure	(10,000)	(10,000)

"As per my report of even date attached"

For TAKE Solutions Limited ESOP Trust

V.S.Saptharishi
Chartered Accountant
Membership No.: 024123

Place : Chennai
Date : May 29, 2023

Managing Trustee

Trustee



TAKE Solutions Limited ESOP Trust

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Accounts

1. Disclosure of Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles under historical cost convention on the accrual basis of accounting.

2. Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions the trust may undertake in future, actual results ultimately may differ from the estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in future periods.

3. Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognized when the company's right to receive dividend is established.

4. Investments

a) Long-term investments are carried at cost. Cost comprises of transfer fee, stamp paper, brokerage etc. Cost of investments in overseas subsidiaries comprises the consideration paid for the investment translated in rupee terms.

Any decline in the value of the long-term investments, other than a temporary decline, is recognized and charged to the Income and Expenditure Account.

b) Current Investments are carried at the lower of cost (determined on the specific identification basis) and fair value. The comparison of cost and fair value is carried out separately in respect of each investment.

c) Profit or Loss on sale of investments is determined on specific identification basis.

For TAKE Solutions Limited ESOP Trust

V.S. Saptharishi
Chartered Accountant
Membership No.: 024123

Place : Chennai
Date : May 29, 2023



Managing Trustee

Trustee

TAKE Consultancy Services Inc				
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023				
Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023 USD		
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Financial assets				
(i) Trade Receivables	2.1	10,250		
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	2.2	524,024		
Total current assets		534,274		
Total assets		534,274		
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(i) Equity Share Capital	2.3	1,000,000		
(ii) Other Equity	2.4	(481,226)		
Total Equity		518,774		
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Other Financial Liabilities	2.5	15,500		
Total current liabilities		15,500		
Total Liabilities		15,500		
Total Equity and Liabilities		534,274		
Notes forming part of financial statements	1 & 2			
In terms of our report of even date attached				
For Sundar Srinivas & Sridhar				
Chartered Accountants				
Firm Registration No: 004201S				
				
V Vijay Krishna				
Partner				
Membership No: 216910				
Place : Chennai				
Date : May 29, 2023				
				
				
Venkatesan Vedamirtham				
Director				

TAKE Consultancy Services Inc		
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2023		
Particulars	Note	For the period ended March 31, 2023
		USD
Revenue from Operations	2.6	20,118
Total Income		20,118
Expenses:		
Cost of Revenue	2.7	385,000
Employee Benefit Expenses		11,832
Operating and other expenses	2.8	104,512
Total expenses		501,344
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(481,226)
Tax expense		
Current tax		-
Profit/(Loss) after tax (A)		(481,226)
Other Comprehensive Income		
i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Other Comprehensive Income (B)		-
Total Comprehensive Income (A+B)		(481,226)
Earnings per equity shares of USD 1/- each		
(1) Basic (in USD)		(0.48)
(2) Diluted (in USD)		(0.48)
Weighted average equity shares used in computing earnings per equity share		
(1) Basic (in Nos.)		1,000,000
(2) Diluted (in Nos.)		1,000,000
Notes forming part of financial statements	1 & 2	
In terms of our report of even date attached		
For Sundar Srinivasan & Sridhar		For and behalf of the Board
Chartered Accountants		of Directors
Firm Registration No: 004201S		Identification No: 0450849858
V Vijay Krishna		
Partner		Venkatesan Vedamirtham
Membership No: 216910		Director
Place : Chennai		
Date : May 29, 2023		

TAKE Consultancy Services Inc

Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended March 31, 2023

	Particulars	Note No.	For the period ended March 31, 2023
			USD
I.	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	PROFIT/ (LOSS) BEFORE TAX		(481,226)
	Operating Profit before working Capital Changes		(481,226)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables		(10,250)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities		15,500
	Cash flow from/ (used in) Operations		(475,976)
	Taxes Paid		-
	NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(475,976)
II.	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-
	NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-
III.	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		-
	Proceeds from Issue of shares		1,000,000
	NET CASH FLOW FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		1,000,000
IV.	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash equivalents (I + II + III)		524,024
V.	Add: Cash and Cash equivalent as at the beginning of the period		-
VI.	Cash & Cash equivalent as at the end of the period	2.2	524,024
VII.	Notes forming part of financial statements	1 & 2	

In terms of our report of even date attached

For Sundar Srinivas & Sridhar

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 004201S



V Vijay Krishna

Partner

Membership No: 216910

Place : Chennai

Date : May 29, 2023

**For and behalf of the Board
of Directors**

Identification No: 0450849858

**Venkatesan Vedamirtham
Director**

TAKE Consultancy Services Inc
Statement of Changes In Equity for the period ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
	USD		
Equity share capital infusion	1,000,000	-	1,000,000
Profit / (Loss) for the period	-	(481,226)	(481,226)
Balance as at 31st March 2023	1,000,000	(481,226)	518,774

Notes forming part of financial statements

In terms of our report of even date attached

**For Sundar Srinivas & Sridhar
Chartered Accountants**

Firm Registration No: 004201S

V Vijay Krishna
Partner

Membership No: 216910



**For and behalf of the Board
of Directors**

Identification No: 0450849858

Venkatesan Vedamirtham
Venkatesan Vedamirtham
Director

Place : Chennai

Date : May 29, 2023

TAKE Consultancy Services Inc
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Company Overview

TAKE Consultancy Services Inc. ("the Company") is incorporated in State of New Jersey on 15th August, 2022 and it is a subsidiary of TAKE Solutions Limited, India. The Company is domiciled in United States of America and its registered office is situated at 502, Carnegie Center, Suite 102, Princeton, NJ 08540, USA. As on the March 31, 2023, 100.00% of the Equity Share Capital of the Company is held by TAKE Solutions Limited.

1. Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

(a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2023 have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015], and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time, guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and other relevant provisions of the Act and accounting principles generally accepted in India.

(b) Basis of Measurement

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis of accounting, except certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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.

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized 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.

(c) Consistency of Accounting Policy

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements, except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.



TAKE Consultancy Services Inc
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

(d) Functional Currency and Rounding of amounts

The standalone financial statements are presented in USD ('\$') which is also the functional currency of the Company.

1.2 Current and Non-Current classification

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

- (a) it is expected to be realized or sold or consumed in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- (c) it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (d) it is cash or a cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current if:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company's normal operating cycle is twelve months.

1.3 Use of estimates, assumptions and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates, judgement and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the Management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effect are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving judgements and the use of assumptions in the standalone financial statements have been disclosed below:



TAKE Consultancy Services Inc
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

(a) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Judgements include estimating the probability of the cash outflows for the present obligations and accordingly provisions are determined and reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect current best estimates.

The Company uses significant judgement to identify and measure contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent liabilities in relation to assessment/litigations can involve complex issues, which can only be resolved over extended time periods.

(b) Provision for Income tax & deferred tax assets :

The Company uses estimates and judgements based on the relevant rulings in the areas of allowances and disallowances which is exercised while determining the provision for income tax. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

(c) Fair value measurements

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, the fair value is measured using internal valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

(d) Other estimates

The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.



TAKE Consultancy Services Inc
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

1.4 Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Consultancy Services

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Arrangements with customers for software-related services are either on a fixed-price, fixed-timeframe or on a time-and-material basis.

Revenue on time-and-material contracts are recognized as the related services are performed and revenue from the end of the last invoicing to the reporting date is recognized as unbilled revenue.

Revenue from fixed-price, fixed-timeframe contracts, where the performance obligations are satisfied over time and where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration, is recognized as per the percentage-of-completion method. When there is uncertainty as to measurement or ultimate collectability, revenue recognition is postponed until such uncertainty is resolved. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. Maintenance revenue is recognized rateably over the term of the underlying maintenance arrangement.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which we refer to as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which we refer to as unearned revenues).

(b) Other Income

Other income is recognized on accrual basis

1.5 Financial Instruments

1.5.1 Initial Recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not fair valued through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

1.5.2 Subsequent Measurement

i) Non-Derivative Financial Instruments

a) Financial Assets Carried at Amortized Cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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.



TAKE Consultancy Services Inc
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

b) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified dates and by sale. Further, in cases where the company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI).

c) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss.

d) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to the short term maturity of these instruments.

ii) Derivative Financial Instruments

a) Initial Recognition and Subsequent Measurement

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

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognized in OCI and later reclassified to profit or loss when the hedge item affects the profit or loss.

For the purpose of hedge accounting, hedges are classified as:

- Fair value hedges when hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment.
- Cash flow hedges when hedging the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability.

At present no hedging instrument is used by the Company.

1.5.3 Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the



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asset to another party and does not retain control of the asset. The Company continues to recognise the asset to the extent of Company's continuing involvement.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with a new lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

1.5.4 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 the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

1.5.5 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amounts are presented in the standalone balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.6 Impairment

a) Financial Assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit and loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL. The amount of ECL (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

b) Non-Financial Assets

Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or change in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are



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largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the assets. An impairment loss is reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

1.7 Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the Balance Sheet date. The gains or losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction.

Transaction gains or losses realised upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled. Revenue, expense and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of transaction.

1.8 Income Taxes

Income tax expenses comprise current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income.

Current income tax for current and prior periods recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred income tax asset and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit and loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates



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on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to extent that it is probable future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. 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. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary will not be distributed in the foreseeable future.

1.9 Cash and Cash Equivalents:

For the purpose of presentation in statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

1.10 Earnings Per Equity Share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the 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 on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivables had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for any shares splits and bonus share issues including for changes effected prior to the approval of the financial statements by the Board of directors. .

1.11 Statement of Cash Flows

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

1.12 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.



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The amount recognised as a provision is the management's 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. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets: A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed only when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

1.13 Exceptional items

Exceptional Items include income/expenses that are considered to be part of ordinary activities, however of such significance and nature that separate disclosure enables the users of financial statements to understand the impact in more meaningful manner. Exceptional Items are identified by virtue of their size, nature and incidence.

1.14 Segment Reporting:

Operating Segments are reported in a manner consistent with the reporting to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM as identified by the Board of Directors include the Executive and the other Directors but do not include the Independent Directors.

1.15 Prior Period Adjustments

Errors of material amount relating to prior period(s) are disclosed by a note with nature of prior period errors, amount of correction of each such prior period presented retrospectively, to the extent practicable along with change in basic and diluted earnings per share. However, where retrospective restatement is not practicable for a particular period then the circumstances that lead to the existence of that condition and the description of how and from where the error is corrected are disclosed in Notes on Accounts.



TAKE Consultancy Services Inc
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

2. Notes to Accounts

2.1 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023
	USD
Trade Receivables	
Unsecured, considered good*	10,250
Less: Provision for expected credit loss	-
Total	10,250

* Undisputed and outstanding for a period of less than 30 days

2.2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023
	USD
Balances with bank	524,024
Total	524,024

2.3 Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023
	USD
Authorised	
1,000,000 Equity Shares of USD 1 each	1,000,000
Issued, Subscribed & Paid up	
1,000,000 Equity Shares of USD 1 each*	1,000,000
Total	1,000,000

* During the period ended March 31, 2023, TAKE Solutions Ltd (Holding Company) has invested \$1,000,000 (i.e. 1,000,000 shares of \$1 each)



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2.3.1 Reconciliation of the Number of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning and the end of the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	
	No of Shares	USD
At the beginning of the period	-	-
Changes in Equity Share capital due to Prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-
Issued during the period	1,000,000	1,000,000
Outstanding as at the end of the Year	1,000,000	1,000,000

2.3.2 Rights, Preferences and restrictions attaching to each class of shares including restrictions on the distribution of dividends and repayment of capital

- a) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of USD 1
- b) Each holder of the equity share, as reflected in the records of the Company as of the date of the shareholder meeting, is entitled to one vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholder meeting.
- c) Company declares and pays dividends in US Dollars. For the year ended 31st March 2023, the Board of Directors has not proposed any dividend.
- d) In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

2.3.3 Shares held by holding company, its subsidiaries and associates

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2023	
	No of Shares	% of Holding
TAKE Solutions Limited - Holding Company	1,000,000	100%

2.3.4 Shareholders holding more than 5% of Equity Shares as at the end of the year

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2023	
	No of Shares	% of Holding
TAKE Solutions Limited - Holding Company	1,000,000	100%



TAKE Consultancy Services Inc
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2.3.5 Shares held by Promoters

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2023	
	No of Shares	% of Holding
TAKE Solutions Limited - Holding Company	1,000,000	100%

2.4 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023
	USD
Retained Earnings*	(481,226)
Total	(481,226)

* Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the company.

2.5 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023
	USD
Accrued Expenses	500
Other Payables	15,000
Total	15,500

2.6 Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2023
	USD
Revenue from sale of services	20,118
Total	20,118

2.7 Cost of Revenue

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2023
	USD
Services Cost	385,000
Total	385,000



TAKE Consultancy Services Inc
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

2.8 Operating and Other Expenses

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2023
	USD
Audit Fee*	1,000
Bank Charges	440
Professional and consultancy fee	102,827
Printing charges	63
Rates and taxes	182
Total	104,512

*Auditors Remuneration

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2023
	USD
For Statutory Audit (including limited review fee)	1,000
Total	1,000

2.9 Earnings per Share

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2023
	USD
Profit /(loss) attributable to equity holders (USD)	(481,226)
Weighted average number of equity shares	
Basic (in Numbers)	1,000,000
Diluted (in Numbers)	1,000,000
Nominal value of shares (in USD)	1.00
Earnings per share (USD)	
Basic	(0.48)
Diluted	(0.48)



TAKE Consultancy Services Inc
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

3. Related Party Disclosures

3.1 List of related parties

S.No	Nature of Relationship	Name of the Party
1.	Ultimate Holding Company	TAKE Solutions Pte Ltd
2.	Holding Company	TAKE Solutions Limited
3.	Fellow Subsidiary Company	Ecron Acunova Limited
4.	Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Venkatesan Vedamirtham - Director

3.2 Transactions during the period

Services Cost

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2023
	USD
TAKE Solutions Limited	250,000
Ecron Acunova Limited	100,000

4. Contingent Liabilities and Capital Commitments (in USD)

- **Contingent Liabilities** - Nil
- **Capital Commitments** - Nil

5. Financial Instruments

Accounting Classification and Fair Values

The following table shows the financial assets and financial liabilities by category and Management considers that carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements at amortized cost represent the best estimate of fair value:

31-March-2023	Carrying Amount (in USD)	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets		
Trade receivables		10,250
Cash and cash equivalents		524,024
Financial Liabilities		
Current		
Other Financial liabilities		15,500



TAKE Consultancy Services Inc
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Financial instruments carried at amortised cost such as Trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and other financial liabilities are considered to be same as their fair values, due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

6. Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to the following risks

- (a) Credit risk
- (b) Liquidity risk.

The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives, which are summarised below:

A. Credit risk

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

Cash and cash equivalents

The credit risk on cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand) is limited because the counterparties are banks with good credit ratings.

B. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company also constantly monitors funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintain financial flexibility.

7. Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- To ensure Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and
- To provide adequate return to shareholders

Management assesses the capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.



TAKE Consultancy Services Inc
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

8. Un-hedged Foreign Currency Exposures

There are no foreign currency exposures as at March 31, 2023.

9. Additional Disclosures

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- a. 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
- b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- a. 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
- b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

10. Financial Ratios

S.No	Ratio/Measure	Numerator	Denominator	For the period ended March 31, 2023
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	34.47
2	Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after Taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	(0.93)
3	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from Operation	Average Trade Receivables	1.96
4	Net Working capital turnover ratio	Revenue from Operation	Working capital	0.04
5	Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue from Operations	(23.92)
6	Return on Capital employed	Earnings before Interest and Taxes	Capital employed	(0.93)



TAKE Consultancy Services Inc
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

11. Subsequent Events

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

12. The Financial statements of the Company for the period ended March 31, 2023 have been approved by the Board of Directors on May 29, 2023. Further, since the Company was incorporated on August 15, 2022, comparatives are not presented.

For Sundar Srinivas & Sridhar

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 004201S



V Vijay Krishna

Partner

Membership No: 216910

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

TAKE Consultancy Services Inc.

Identification No: 0450849858

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Venkatesan Vedamirtham'.

Venkatesan Vedamirtham

Director

Place: Chennai

Date: May 29, 2023