

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited

**Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS standalone financial statements of Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

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

**Other Information**

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

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



## **Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- ▶ Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- ▶ Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- ▶ Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- ▶ Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting



and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- ▶ Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
  - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit
  - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except, for the matters stated in the paragraph i(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g)
  - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account
  - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, specified under section 133 of the Act;
  - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
  - (f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph (b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph i(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
  - (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;



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- (h) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024;
- (i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 30 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements;
  - ii. The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - iv.
    - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
    - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
    - c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
  - v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.



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- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made using privileged/ administrative access rights, as described in note 42 to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of accounting software where audit trail has been enabled.

For S R B C & CO LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Anil Jobanputra  
Partner  
Membership Number: 110759  
UDIN: 24110759BKECK3660  
Place of Signature: Mumbai  
Date: August 22, 2024



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Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date

Re: Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited (**the "Company"**)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.  
(B) The Company has maintained proper records, where relevant, showing full particulars of Intangibles Assets.  
(b) All Property, Plant and Equipment have not been physically verified by management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.  
(c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.  
(d) The Company does not follow the revaluation model for subsequent measurement of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.  
(e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.
- ii. (a) Inventory has been physically verified by management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed in respect such inventories.  
(b) As disclosed in note 13 to the Standalone Financial Statements, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of INR five crore in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Based on the records examined by us in the normal course of audit of the standalone financial statements, the quarterly statements filed by the Company with such banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company.
- iii. (a) During the year the Company has provided loans, stood guarantees and provided security to its wholly owned subsidiary Companies as follows



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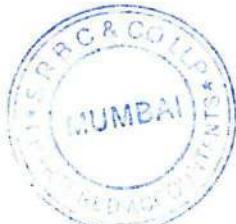
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Particulars	Loans (Amount in INR Million)	Guarantees (Amount in INR Million)
<b>Aggregate amount provided during the year to -</b>		
<b>Subsidiaries</b>		
- Symbiotec Lifesciences Private Limited	739.8	800
- Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited	528.8	1300
- Navisci Pte Ltd	58.5	
<b>Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases</b>		
<b>Subsidiaries</b>		
- Symbiotec Lifesciences Private Limited	1,192.0	800
- Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited	705.2	1300
- Navisci Pte Ltd	65.5	

During the year the Company has not provided advances in the nature of loans.

- (b) During the year, the guarantees provided, security given and the terms and conditions of grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans are not prejudicial to the Company's interest. The Company has not made any investments during the year.
- (c) The Company has granted loan during the year to its wholly owned subsidiaries where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayment or receipts are regular.
- (d) There are no loans granted which are overdue for more than ninety days as at March 31, 2024. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.
- (e) There were no loans granted to companies which had fallen due during the year. There were no advances in the nature of loan granted to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties and accordingly the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) in that respect is not applicable and hence not commented upon by us.
- (f) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of loans making investments and providing guarantees and securities as applicable. During the year, the Company has not granted any loans to parties covered under section 185 of the Act. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order in respect of section 185 is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.
- v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.
- vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture of steroids and hormones and are of the opinion that *prima facie*, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.



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vii. (a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities, where applicable though there has been a slight delay in few cases. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) The dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues that have not been deposited on account of any dispute, are as follows:

Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Mar-24 (in million)	Period to which it pertains	Forum where the dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	2.96	FY 16-17	CIT Appeals
The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax	3.08	FY 16-17	Additional Commissioner and Appellate Authority of Commercial Tax
The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax	3.29	FY 17-18	Additional Commissioner and Appellate Authority of Commercial Tax

Amount includes interest till the date of demand and are net of advances paid/adjusted under protest.

F.Y.: Financial year

- viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously not recorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon
- ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associate companies and joint ventures. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.



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- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments). Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.
- xi. (a) No fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.
- xiii. Transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to Standalone the Ind AS financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon by us.
- xiv. (a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The internal audit reports of the Company issued till the date of the audit report, for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence the requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.
- xvi. (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.
- (b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.



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- (d) Based on the information and explanation provided by the management of the Company, there is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 41 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone Ind AS financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. (a) There are no unspent amounts in respect of other than ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 31 to the financial statements.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub section (6) of section 135 of Companies Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 31 to the financial statements.

For S R B C & CO LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

  
per Anil Jobanputra

Partner

Membership Number: 110759  
UDIN: 24110759BKEBCK3660

Place of Signature: Mumbai  
Date: August 22, 2024





**ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE  
IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SYMBIOTEC PHARMALAB PRIVATE LIMITED****Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the  
Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements of Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024, in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

**Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements.

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements**

A company's internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records



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that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Ind AS Financial Statements**

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Ind AS financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For S R B C & CO LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



per Anil Jobanputra  
Partner  
Membership Number:  
UDIN: 24110759BKEBCK3660  
Place of Signature: Mumbai  
Date: August 22, 2024

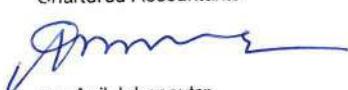


**Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited**  
**Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024**

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
		Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	2a	3,235.78	2,648.97
Capital work-in-progress	2b	193.63	739.02
Intangible assets	3	2.38	7.50
Financial assets			
Investments	4	422.49	656.00
Others financial assets	5	2,002.24	1,148.33
Non-current tax assets (net)	27	60.30	-
Other non-current assets	6	32.46	85.12
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>5,949.28</b>	<b>5,284.94</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	7	3,326.13	2,417.21
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	8	1,254.32	1,123.14
Cash and cash equivalents	9	62.02	25.28
Other bank balances	10	0.68	2.98
Other financial assets	5	140.49	159.22
Other current assets	6	199.28	138.39
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>4,982.92</b>	<b>3,866.22</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>10,932.20</b>	<b>9,151.16</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	11	109.36	109.36
Other equity	12	7,502.01	6,618.76
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>7,611.37</b>	<b>6,728.12</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	13	11.20	14.10
Lease liabilities	14 A	18.96	11.29
Provisions	15	104.65	60.05
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	27	199.44	195.72
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>334.25</b>	<b>281.16</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	13	505.97	1,058.57
Trade payables	17	10.24	14.69
Due to micro and small enterprises		2,258.97	851.42
Due to others		5.47	-
Lease liabilities	14 A	82.74	82.22
Other financial liabilities	14	91.15	75.24
Other current liabilities	16	32.04	52.85
Provisions	15	-	6.89
Current tax liabilities (net)	27	2,986.58	2,141.88
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>3,320.83</b>	<b>2,423.04</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>10,932.20</b>	<b>9,151.16</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>			
Material accounting policies	1.1		

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

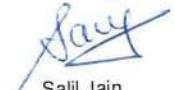
For S R B C & CO LLP  
ICAI firm registration number: 324982E/E300003  
Chartered Accountants

  
per Anil Jobanputra  
Partner  
Membership no.: 110759  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: August 22, 2024



  
Anil Jobanputra  
Managing Director  
DIN : 00041531  
Place: Indore  
Date: August 22, 2024

  
Raghavender Ramachandran  
Chief Financial Officer  
Place: Indore  
Date: August 22, 2024

  
Salil Jain  
Company Secretary  
Membership no: A41610  
Place: Indore  
Date: August 22, 2024

  
8/2

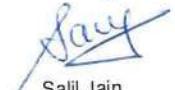
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited

  
Shankar Gopalakrishnan  
Director  
DIN: 00392337  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: August 22, 2024



  
Sumit Gupta  
Director  
DIN : 06401402  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: August 22, 2024

  
Salil Jain  
Company Secretary  
Membership no: A41610  
Place: Indore  
Date: August 22, 2024

Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited  
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended	For the year ended
		March 31, 2024 Rs. in Million	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	18	6,736.08	5,635.86
Other income	19	197.60	123.70
<b>Total income</b>		<b>6,933.68</b>	<b>5,759.56</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of raw materials, packing material and consumables consumed	20	3,152.47	3,045.68
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	21	63.25	(147.78)
Employee benefit expenses	22	1,015.97	925.47
Other expenses	24	1,081.73	1,017.84
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>5,313.42</b>	<b>4,841.21</b>
<b>Profit before interest, tax, depreciation , amortization and exceptional items</b>		<b>1,620.26</b>	<b>918.35</b>
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	372.60	276.18
Finance costs	23	68.67	74.19
<b>Profit before tax for the year before exceptional item</b>		<b>1,178.99</b>	<b>567.98</b>
<b>Exceptional Item :</b>			
Provision for impairment (refer note 4)		-	645.73
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax for the year</b>		<b>1,178.99</b>	<b>(77.75)</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>			
Current tax	27	283.03	150.98
Tax adjustments of earlier years	27	0.71	0.64
Deferred Tax	27	5.80	(2.78)
<b>Income tax expense</b>		<b>289.54</b>	<b>148.84</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the year</b>		<b>889.45</b>	<b>(226.59)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
Re-measurements gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		(8.28)	3.87
Income tax effect on above		2.08	(0.97)
		(6.20)	2.90
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>883.25</b>	<b>(223.69)</b>
Earnings per share - Face Value Rs. 10.00 per share			
Basic (in Rs.)	26	81.33	(20.72)
Diluted (in Rs.)		81.33	(20.72)

Material accounting policies

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

For S R B C & CO LLP

ICAI firm registration number: 324982E/E300003  
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited

per Anil Jobanputra  
Partner

Membership no.: 110759  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: August 22, 2024

Anil Satwant  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00041531  
Place: Indore  
Date: August 22, 2024

Shankar Gopalakrishnan  
Director  
DIN: 00392337  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: August 22, 2024

Sumit Gupta  
Director  
DIN : 06401402  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: August 22, 2024

Raghavender Ramachandran  
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Indore  
Date: August 22, 2024



Salil Jain  
Company Secretary  
Membership no.: A41610  
Place: Indore  
Date: August 22, 2024



**Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited**

**Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024**

**A. Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	<u>Rs. in Million</u>
As at March 31, 2022	109.36
Changes in Equity share capital during the year	-
As at March 31, 2023	109.36
Changes in Equity share capital during the year	-
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>109.36</b>

**B. Other Equity**

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		
	Securities Premium (Refer note 12)	Retained earnings (Refer note 12)	Total other equity
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
<b>Balances as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>1,611.31</b>	<b>5,231.14</b>	<b>6,842.45</b>
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	(226.59)	(226.59)
Other comprehensive income	-	2.90	2.90
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(223.69)</b>	<b>(223.69)</b>
<b>Balances as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>1,611.31</b>	<b>5,007.45</b>	<b>6,618.76</b>
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	889.45	889.45
Other comprehensive income	-	(6.20)	(6.20)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>883.25</b>	<b>883.25</b>
<b>Balances as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>1,611.31</b>	<b>5,890.70</b>	<b>7,502.01</b>

Material accounting policies 1.1

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

For S R B C & CO LLP

of ICAI firm registration number: 324982E/E300003  
Chartered Accountants



per Anil Jobanputra  
Partner  
Membership no.: 110759  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: August 22, 2024

Anil Satwani  
Managing Director  
DIN : 00041531  
Place: Indore  
Date: August 22, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited

Shankar Gopalakrishnan  
Director  
DIN: 00392337  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: August 22, 2024

Sumit Gupta  
Director  
DIN : 06401402  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: August 22, 2024

Raghavender Ramachandran  
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Indore  
Date: August 22, 2024



Salil Jain  
Company Secretary  
Membership no.: A41610  
Place: Indore  
Date: August 22, 2024

Particulars	2023-24 Rs. in Million	2022-23 Rs. in Million
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	1,178.99	(77.75)
<b>Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	372.60	276.18
Interest income	(120.20)	(68.36)
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	(0.07)	(0.25)
Finance Cost	68.67	74.20
(Gain)/loss on sale of investment in subsidiary	(57.23)	-
Provision for impairment	-	645.73
Unrealized Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	(1.80)	(2.50)
Sundry balances written back (net)	-	(6.77)
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	(0.06)	(0.06)
Remeasurements gains/ (losses) defined benefit plans	(8.28)	-
Provision for doubtful debts written back (net)	-	(6.67)
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>1,432.62</b>	<b>833.75</b>
<b>Movement in Working Capital</b>		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables and prepayments	(157.23)	226.63
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	(908.91)	36.90
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and other payables	1,435.21	(17.59)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	23.79	12.02
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>1,825.48</b>	<b>1,091.71</b>
Direct taxes paid	(350.92)	(158.19)
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>(A)</b>	<b>933.52</b>
<b>Cash Flow from investment activities</b>		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment including capital work in progress and capital advances	(401.60)	(718.30)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.44	0.85
Disposal of Investments in subsidiaries	290.74	-
Loan given to Subsidiaries	(1,304.33)	(1,442.48)
Repayment of Loan from Subsidiaries	484.24	731.68
Maturity of bank deposits	2.29	33.67
Interest received	120.23	69.54
<b>Net cash flow used in investing activities</b>	<b>(B)</b>	<b>(1,325.04)</b>
<b>Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds/(Repayments) of short-term borrowings	(552.60)	430.01
Proceeds//(Repayments) of long-term borrowings	(2.90)	6.78
Payment of lease liabilities	(4.44)	(1.10)
Interest Paid	(69.89)	(70.39)
<b>Net cash (used in)/from financing activities</b>	<b>(C)</b>	<b>365.30</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(A+B+C)</b>	<b>(26.22)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	25.28	51.50
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>62.02</b>	<b>25.28</b>
	2023-24 Rs. in Million	2022-23 Rs. in Million
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 9)</b>		
Cash on hand	0.48	0.57
Balances with banks - in current accounts	61.54	24.71
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>62.02</b>	<b>25.28</b>



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**Disclosure as required by Ind AS 7**

**Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities**

31st March 2024	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes	Closing Balance
Long-term borrowings	14.10	(2.90)	-	11.20
Short-term borrowings	1,058.57	(552.60)	-	505.97
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>1,072.67</b>	<b>(555.50)</b>	-	<b>517.17</b>

31st March 2023	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes	Closing Balance
Long-term borrowings	7.31	6.79	-	14.10
Short-term borrowings	628.54	430.03	-	1,058.57
<b>Total liabilities from financing activities</b>	<b>635.85</b>	<b>436.82</b>	-	<b>1,072.67</b>

Note :- Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS -7 specified under section 133 of the act.

Material accounting policies as per our report of even date 1.1

For S R B C & CO LLP

of ICAI firm registration number: 324982E/E300003  
Chartered Accountants

per Anil Jobanputra  
Partner

Membership no.: 110759

Place: Mumbai

Date: August 22, 2024



*[Signature]*

Anil Sawani  
Managing Director

DIN : 00041531

Place: Indore

Date: August 22, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited

*[Signature]*  
Shankar Gopalakrishnan  
Director

DIN: 00392337

Place: Mumbai

Date: August 22, 2024

*[Signature]*  
Sumit Gupta  
Director

DIN : 06401402

Place: Mumbai

Date: August 22, 2024

*[Signature]*  
Raghavender Ramachandran  
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Indore

Date: August 22, 2024



*[Signature]*  
Salil Jain  
Company Secretary  
Membership no.: A41610  
Place: Indore  
Date: August 22, 2024

**Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

**Note 2a : Property, plant and equipment**

	Freehold Land	ROU Land	Building	Plant and Machinery	Electrical Installations	Furniture, Fittings and Equipment's	Office Equipment's	Vehicles	Lease Vehicles	Computers	Total
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	7.34	61.16	919.74	2,483.11	177.14	54.11	20.81	43.82	-	81.14	3,848.37
Additions*				54.93	118.83 (1.36)	40.85	15.87 (0.47)	9.52 (0.04)	23.25 (4.13)	-	9.39
Disposals / Adjustment											(6.00)
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>61.16</b>	<b>974.67</b>	<b>2,600.58</b>	<b>217.98</b>	<b>69.51</b>	<b>30.30</b>	<b>62.94</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>90.53</b>	<b>4,115.02</b>
Additions*				134.37	661.21	49.40	31.56 (0.37)	11.00	7.39	15.61	44.12 (0.07)
Disposals / Adjustment											(0.44)
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>61.16</b>	<b>1,109.04</b>	<b>3,261.79</b>	<b>267.38</b>	<b>100.70</b>	<b>41.30</b>	<b>70.33</b>	<b>15.61</b>	<b>134.58</b>	<b>5,069.24</b>

**Depreciation**

<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	-	8.06	151.56	845.77	88.45	22.73	11.57	22.80	-	49.19	1,200.13
Charge for the year		2.69	32.48	189.03 (1.36)	16.65	5.43 (0.06)	3.28 (0.00)	8.11 (0.73)	-	13.39	271.06
Disposals/Write Off/Adjustments											(5.15)
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.75</b>	<b>184.04</b>	<b>1,033.44</b>	<b>105.10</b>	<b>28.10</b>	<b>14.85</b>	<b>27.18</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>62.58</b>	<b>1,466.04</b>
Charge for the year		2.69	37.41	255.98	23.70	8.21 (0.06)	5.52	10.34	2.88 (0.01)	20.75 (0.01)	367.49 (0.07)
Disposals/Write Off/Adjustments											
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>13.44</b>	<b>221.45</b>	<b>1,289.42</b>	<b>128.80</b>	<b>36.25</b>	<b>20.37</b>	<b>37.53</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>83.32</b>	<b>1,833.46</b>

\* Additions to fixed assets includes Rs. 60.60 mn (March 31, 2023: Rs. 9.84 mn) incurred towards inhouse R&D facility.

**Note 2b : Capital work in progress**

**Particulars**

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>50.41</b>
Additions		790.63
Capitalised		1,567.13
Disposals		-
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>47.72</b>
		887.59
		1,972.36
		138.58
		64.45
		20.94
		32.79
		12.73
		51.26
		3,235.78

**b) Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing**

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>18.84</b>	<b>11.79</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>193.63</b>
Projects in progress					739.02

**Amount in CWIP for a period of**

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>62.78</b>	<b>116.37</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>739.02</b>
Projects in progress					

There are no overdue projects as on March 31,2024.

SYMBIOTEC PHARMALAB PVT. LTD.  
INDORE



Note 3 : Intangible Assets

	Product Know How Rs. in Million	Total Rs. in Million
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>66.55</b>	<b>66.55</b>
Additions	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>66.55</b>	<b>66.55</b>
Additions	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>66.55</b>	<b>66.55</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>		
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>53.93</b>	<b>53.93</b>
Charge for the year	5.12	5.12
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>59.05</b>	<b>59.05</b>
Charge for the year	5.12	5.12
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>64.17</b>	<b>64.17</b>
<b>Net book value</b>		
As at March 31, 2023	7.50	7.50
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>2.38</b>

\* Product registration includes testing, data access and other product registration related expenses.

Note 4 : Non-Current Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. In Million	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. In Million
<b>Investments in subsidiaries (unquoted) (valued at cost unless otherwise stated)</b>		
Navisci Pte Ltd.	994.82	1,228.33
14,407,001 (March 31, 2023: 17,907,001) equity shares of USD 1 each		
Less: Impairment in value of investment	645.13	645.13
	349.69	583.20
Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited	10.00	10.00
1,000,000 (March 31, 2023: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each		
Xinjiang Symbiotec Biotechnology Ltd.	62.70	62.70
Capital contribution of RMB 6 mn (March 31, 2023: RMB 6 mn)		
SPL LifeScience India Private Limited	-	0.60
Nil (March 31, 2023: 60,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	-	0.60
Less: Impairment in value of investment	-	-
Symbiotec Lifesciences Private Ltd	0.10	0.10
10,000 (March 31, 2023: 10,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each		
<b>Aggregate amount of unquoted investments</b>	<b>422.49</b>	<b>656.00</b>
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments before impairment	1,067.62	1,301.73
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	645.13	645.73



SKR



**Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

**Note 5 : Other financial assets (unsecured, considered good)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Rs. In Million		Rs. In Million	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>				
Margin money deposits with banks*	0.14	-	0.14	-
Interest receivable	-	0.05	-	0.08
Security deposits	24.91	-	22.24	-
Dues from subsidiaries -Loan (refer note 35)	1,951.90	-	1,125.95	-
Dues from subsidiaries -Others (refer note 35)	-	-	-	5.86
Export benefit receivable (Duty Drawback)	-	21.33	-	15.71
Government incentives receivable**	-	115.05	-	124.05
Others	25.29	4.06	-	13.52
	<b>2,002.24</b>	<b>140.49</b>	<b>1,148.33</b>	<b>159.22</b>

\* Includes Rs. 0.83 mn (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.14 mn) given as collateral security to banks/financial institutions for loans taken.

\*\* Includes PLI incentive of Rs 92.40 mn.

**Note 6 : Other assets (unsecured, considered good)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Rs. in Million		Rs. in Million	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Capital advance	27.97	-	39.13	-
Balance with government authorities (including advance income tax)	4.49	80.64	45.99	86.83
Remission of Duties and Taxes on Export Products (RODTEP)	-	3.73	-	-
Prepaid expenses	-	50.35	-	33.69
Advances to suppliers	-	64.56	-	17.87
	<b>32.46</b>	<b>199.28</b>	<b>85.12</b>	<b>138.39</b>

**Note 7 : Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Finished goods	824.00	-	956.50	-
Raw material, packing material and consumables [includes stock in transit of Rs. 35.32 mn (March 31, 2023: Rs. 32.67 mn)]	1,531.33	-	559.16	-
Semi finished goods	767.85	-	732.07	-
Work in progress	202.95	-	169.48	-
	<b>3,326.13</b>		<b>2,417.21</b>	

During the year provision for slow moving inventories amounted to Rs.130 mn (March 31, 2023: Rs 0.5 mn).

**Note 8 : Trade Receivables (unsecured)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Considered good	1,254.32	-	1,123.14	-
Considered doubtful	1.77	-	2.86	-
Less: Provision for credit impaired	1,256.09	-	1,126.00	-
	(1.77)	-	(2.86)	-
	<b>1,254.32</b>		<b>1,123.14</b>	

There are no trade receivables which are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any person. Also, there are no trade receivables which are due from firms or private companies, in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Trade receivables are non interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 90 days.

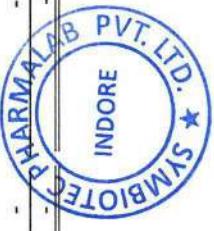


**Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited**  
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

**Trade Receivables Ageing**

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total Rs. in Million	
	As at March 31, 2024		Less than 6 months		6 months -1 year			
	Not Due Rs. in Million	Less than 6 months Rs. in Million	1-2 years Rs. in Million	2-3 years Rs. in Million	More than 3 years Rs. in Million			
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	849.38	404.94	-	-	-	-	1,254.32	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	-	-	1.77	-	-	1.77	
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>849.38</b>	<b>404.94</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,256.09</b>	

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total Rs. in Million	
	As at March 31, 2023		Less than 6 months		6 months -1 year			
	Not Due Rs. in Million	Less than 6 months Rs. in Million	1-2 years Rs. in Million	2-3 years Rs. in Million	More than 3 years Rs. in Million			
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	755.79	367.35	-	-	-	-	-	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	1.09	-	-	1.77	-	-	2.86	
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>756.88</b>	<b>367.35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,126.00</b>	



**Note 9 : Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million
Balances with banks - in current accounts	61.54	24.71
Cash on hand	0.48	0.57
	<b>62.02</b>	<b>25.28</b>

**Note 10 : Other bank balances**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million
Term Deposit	0.68	0.16
Margin money deposit*	-	2.82
	<b>0.68</b>	<b>2.98</b>

\*Includes Rs.Nil (March 31, 2023: Rs. 2.82 mn) as margin for import letter of credit

**Note 11 : Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million
<b>Authorised</b>		
12,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 12,00,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	120.00	120.00
<b>Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up</b>		
10,936,396 (March 31, 2023: 10,936,396) equity shares of Rs.10 each	109.36	109.36
	<b>109.36</b>	<b>109.36</b>

**a. Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of Shares	Rs. In Million	Number of Shares	Rs. In Million
At the beginning of the period	1,09,36,396	109.36	1,09,36,396	109.36
Add: issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	<b>1,09,36,396</b>	<b>109.36</b>	<b>1,09,36,396</b>	<b>109.36</b>

**b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the amount of per share dividend recognised as distributions to equity shareholders was Rs.Nil (March 31, 2023: Rs.Nil).

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

**c. Details of significant shareholders in the Company (more than 5% or Promoter Holding):**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Holding %	No. of shares	Holding %	No. of shares
<b>Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up</b>				
Rosewood Investments	42.67%	46,66,794	42.67%	46,66,794
India Business Excellence Fund-III	28.09%	30,71,630	28.09%	30,71,630
Satwani Holdings LLP (Formerly Symbiotec Steroids LLP) *	16.85%	18,42,928	16.85%	18,42,928
Anil Satwani *	4.11%	4,50,000	4.11%	4,50,000
Kashish Satwani *	4.11%	4,50,000	4.11%	4,50,000

\* Equity shares held by the promoters

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.



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**Note 12 : Other Equity**

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Total other equity
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
<b>Balances as at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>1,611.31</b>	<b>5,231.14</b>	<b>6,842.45</b>
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	(226.59)	(226.59)
Other comprehensive income	-	2.90	2.90
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(223.69)</b>	<b>(223.69)</b>
<b>Balances as at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>1,611.31</b>	<b>5,007.45</b>	<b>6,618.76</b>
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	889.45	889.45
Other comprehensive income	-	(6.20)	(6.20)
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>883.25</b>	<b>883.25</b>
<b>Balances as at March 31, 2024</b>	<b>1,611.31</b>	<b>5,890.70</b>	<b>7,502.01</b>

**Nature and purpose of reserves:**

- a) Securities premium account represents the surplus of proceeds received over the face value of shares, at the time of issue of shares.
- b) Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to General reserve and payment of dividend.

The above reserves will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

**Note 13 : Borrowings (Secured)**

**(a) Long term Borrowings:**

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	
	Rs. in Million	Non-current
<b>Term loans</b>		
Vehicle finance scheme from bank	11.20	14.10
	11.20	14.10

- a) Loan from Yes Bank under vehicle finance schemes amounting to Rs.1.65 mn (March 31, 2023: Rs.2.42 mn) is secured by an exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of vehicles purchased under said scheme and is carrying interest rate of 9.15% and is repayable in remaining 23 equal monthly instalments (Including Current).
- b) Loan from Axis Bank under vehicle finance schemes amounting to Rs.14.19 mn (March 31, 2023: Rs.17.67 mn) is secured by an exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of vehicles purchased under said scheme and is carrying interest rate of 9.76% and is repayable in remaining 40 equal monthly instalments (Including current).

**(b) Short-term borrowings (secured)**

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
<b>From banks (refer note a &amp; b below)</b>		
Current maturities of long term debt [refer note 13 (a)]	4.66	6.00
Cash Credit /Working Capital Demand Loan (WCDL)	501.31	1,052.57
Standby Line of credit*	-	-
	505.97	1,058.57

\* Working capital limits from banks is secured by first pari passu charge over entire current assets of the Company, second pari passu charge on leasehold/ freehold land and building including capital work in progress in the name of the Company, constructed /to be constructed thereon and movable plant and machinery , other movable fixed assets and carry interest rate ranging from 8.00% to 9.00% per annum.The above loan is also secured by way of personal guarantee of the Managing Director of the Company, Corporate guarantee of Satwani Holdings LLP to few members in the consortium for their existing limits.



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## Note 14 : Other financial liabilities (current, at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1.88	3.11
Creditors for fixed assets	33.20	37.14
Employee related liabilities	29.27	38.31
Others	18.39	3.66
	<b>82.74</b>	<b>82.22</b>

## Note 14A : Lease liabilities

	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Rs. in Million		Rs. in Million	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
ROU Leasehold Land Liability (refer note 29)	11.23	0.01	11.29	-
Vehicle lease Liability (refer note 29)	7.73	5.46	-	-
	<b>18.96</b>	<b>5.47</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>-</b>

## Note 15 : Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Rs. in Million		Rs. in Million	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 28)	74.93	20.88	60.05	15.48
Provision for compensated absences	29.72	11.16	-	37.37
	<b>104.65</b>	<b>32.04</b>	<b>60.05</b>	<b>52.85</b>

## Note 16 : Other Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Rs. in Million		Rs. in Million	
	Current	Current	Current	Current
Advances from customers (contract liability)				
Statutory dues	7.26		27.28	
Income billed but not accrued* (contract liability)	16.86		16.48	
	67.03		31.48	
	<b>91.15</b>		<b>75.24</b>	

\* Refer material accounting policy of revenue from contracts with customers

## Note 17 : Trade Payables (current, at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
a) Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 32)	10.24	14.69
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,258.97	851.42
	<b>2,269.21</b>	<b>866.11</b>

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and generally have a payment term of 30 days to 120 days.



**Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

**Trade payables Ageing**

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total Rs. in Million
	Not Due	Less than 1 year		1-2 years	2-3 years	
		Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	6.11	4.13	-	-	-	10.24
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,046.43	131.86	53.31	0.01	-	2,231.61
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,052.54</b>	<b>139.83</b>	<b>53.32</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>17.69</b>

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total Rs. in Million
	Not Due	Less than 1 year		1-2 years	2-3 years	
		Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	8.70	5.99	-	-	-	14.69
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	707.55	97.03	2.20	11.76	4.69	823.23
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.75</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>28.18</b>

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total Rs. in Million
	Not Due	Less than 1 year		1-2 years	2-3 years	
		Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	737.00	103.60	6.71	11.76	7.04	866.11



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**18 : Revenue from Operations**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million
Sale of products	6,515.65	5,425.20
Finished goods		
Other operating revenue	52.83	41.83
Scrap and other sales		
Performance Linked Incentive (PLI)	92.40	116.55
Income from Export incentives	67.70	41.46
Miscellaneous income	7.50	10.82
	<b>6,736.08</b>	<b>5,635.86</b>

**Revenue from contracts with customers**

India	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million
India	2,882.95	2,675.59
Outside India	3,853.13	2,960.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,736.08</b>	<b>5,635.86</b>

**Timing of revenue recognition**

Goods & services transferred at a point in time	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million
Services transferred over a period of time	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,736.08</b>	<b>5,635.86</b>

**Contract balances**

Trade receivables	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million
Contract Assets	-	-
Contract liabilities	(74.29)	(58.76)
<b>Net Contract balances</b>	<b>1,180.03</b>	<b>1,064.38</b>

**Details of deferred revenue**

Tabulated is the reconciliation of deferred/accrued revenue for the years ended 31st March 2024 and 31st March 2023 :

Balance at the beginning of the year	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million
Revenue recognised during the year	31.48	-
(refer note 18) Milestone payment received during the year	35.55	31.48
Balance at the end of the year (refer note 5 & 16)	<b>67.03</b>	<b>31.48</b>
Other current liabilities (refer note 16)	67.03	31.48
Other financial assets- Current (refer note 5)	-	-

Total price allocated to the unsatisfied performance obligations is INR 177.5 mn (USD 2.14 mn). The next milestone for this project is on completion of registration batches. The company will recognise this revenue when it has more visibility of its completion.



Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price :

	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million
Revenue as per contracted price	6,806.78	5,721.49
Less : Adjustment		
- Sales Return	(70.70)	(85.62)
Net revenue from sale of products & services	<u>6,736.08</u>	<u>5,635.86</u>

Note 19 : Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. In Million
Provision for doubtful debts written back (net)	-	6.67
Gain on sale of Investment in subsidiary	57.23	-
Gain on disposal of Fixed Assets (net)	0.07	0.25
Insurance claim received	-	7.88
Sundry balances written back	-	6.77
Miscellaneous income	9.29	29.94
Corporate Gurantee Commission (refer note 35)	10.81	3.83
Interest income (refer note 35)	<u>120.20</u>	<u>68.36</u>
	<u>197.60</u>	<u>123.70</u>

Note 20 : Consumption of raw materials, packing material and consumables

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million
Inventory at the beginning of the year	559.16	743.83
Add : Purchases	4,124.64	2,861.01
Less : Inventory at the end of the year	<u>(1,531.33)</u>	<u>(559.16)</u>
<b>Cost of raw material, packing material and consumables consumed</b>	<b><u>3,152.47</u></b>	<b><u>3,045.68</u></b>

Note 21: (Increase)/Decrease in inventories of finished goods, semi-finished goods and work in progress

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million
<b>Inventories at the beginning of the year</b>		
Finished goods	956.50	715.99
Semi finished goods	732.07	782.93
Work in progress	169.48	211.35
	<b><u>1,858.05</u></b>	<b><u>1,710.27</u></b>
<b>Inventories at the end of the year</b>		
Finished goods	824.00	956.50
Semi finished goods	767.85	732.07
Work in progress	202.95	169.48
	<b><u>1,794.80</u></b>	<b><u>1,858.05</u></b>
<b>(Increase)/Decrease in inventories of finished goods ,semi finished goods and work in progress</b>	<b><u>63.25</u></b>	<b><u>(147.78)</u></b>



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**Note 22 : Employee benefit expenses**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Salaries, wages and bonus	889.02	786.58
Contractual Workers- Wages	46.27	44.85
Contribution to provident and other funds	29.48	29.17
Gratuity expense (refer note 28)	10.51	10.08
Staff welfare expenses	40.69	54.79
	<b>1,015.97</b>	<b>925.47</b>

**Note 23 : Finance costs**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Interest on borrowings (at amortised cost)		
On loans	1.74	1.73
On cash credit accounts/ WCDL	52.85	46.46
On pre-shipment credit in foreign currency	-	3.96
Processing charges	2.89	4.43
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1.96	1.07
Others	9.23	16.54
	<b>68.67</b>	<b>74.19</b>

**Note 24 : Other expenses**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Consumption of stores and spares	147.57	138.49
Freight and handling expenses	42.20	39.76
Power and Fuel	311.68	287.48
Repairs and Maintenance		
- Building	29.64	20.93
- Plant and Machinery	107.63	92.43
- Others	52.38	44.36
Insurance	27.31	27.65
Rates and taxes	9.66	6.74
Communication expenses	3.37	3.02
Travelling and conveyance	12.55	14.87
Printing and stationery	9.11	7.68
Business promotion expenses	9.47	6.84
Legal and professional	65.19	63.23
Commission on sales	54.50	76.57
CSR expenditure (refer note 31)	21.52	23.78
Bad Debts	0.82	6.97
Loss on foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	6.83	26.97
Research and development expenses	93.44	76.40
Bank charges	6.74	6.29
Waste management expenses	7.29	5.76
Miscellaneous expenses	62.83	41.62
	<b>1,081.73</b>	<b>1,017.84</b>



a) Payment to auditors

(Included in legal and professional fees above)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
As auditor:		
Audit fee	4.20	4.10
Other Services	0.21	0.21
	4.41	4.31

**Note 25 : Depreciation and amortization expenses**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Depreciation of tangible assets (refer note 2a)	367.48	271.06
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 3a)	5.12	5.12
	372.60	276.18

**Note 26: Earning Per Share**

The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax as per statement of profit and loss ( in Rs. Million)	889.45	(226.59)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (in no's)	1,09,36,396	1,09,36,396
<b>Earnings per share (basic and diluted) (in Rs.)</b>	<b>81.33</b>	<b>(20.72)</b>



**Note 27 : Current And Deferred Tax**

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 are: Profit or loss section

	2023-24 Rs. in Million	2022-23 Rs. In Million
<b>Current income tax:</b>		
Current income tax charge	283.03	150.98
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	0.71	0.64
<b>Total current tax expense</b>	<b>283.74</b>	<b>151.63</b>
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	5.80	(2.78)
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>289.54</b>	<b>148.85</b>
<b>OCI section</b>		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:		
Net (loss)/gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(2.08)	0.97
<b>Income tax charged to OCI</b>	<b>(2.08)</b>	<b>0.97</b>

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023:

	2023-24 Rs. in Million	2022-23 Rs. in Million
<b>Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations</b>	<b>1,170.70</b>	<b>(73.88)</b>
<b>Accounting profit before income tax</b>		
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2023: 25.168%)	294.64	(18.59)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	0.71	0.64
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes	5.98	6.06
Tax effect of provision for Impairment of Investment which is not deductible for tax purposes	-	162.61
Tax effect on others	(11.79)	(1.86)
<b>At the effective income tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2023: 25.168%)</b>	<b>289.54</b>	<b>148.85</b>
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>289.54</b>	<b>148.85</b>

**Non-current/ Current tax Liability/(Asset) (net)**

	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million
Opening balance	6.89	13.90
Add: Provisions ( Net of tax paid)	(67.19)	(7.02)
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>(60.30)</b>	<b>6.89</b>

**Deferred tax liabilities (net)**

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Balance Sheet As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million
Property, plant and equipment	240.52	230.53
Gratuity and leave encashment(Actuary report)	(37.24)	(28.41)
Others	(3.84)	(6.40)
<b>Net deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>199.44</b>	<b>195.72</b>

**Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net):**

	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million
<b>Opening balance as of April 1</b>	<b>195.72</b>	<b>197.53</b>
Tax rate Change		
Tax (income)/expense during the period recognised in profit or loss	5.80	(2.78)
Tax (income)/expense during the period recognised in OCI	(2.08)	0.97
<b>Closing balance as at March 31</b>	<b>199.44</b>	<b>195.72</b>

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.



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**a) Defined contribution plan - provident fund**

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expenditure, when an employee renders the related service.

The Company has recognized following amounts as an expense in statement of profit and loss (refer note 22)

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Contribution to Provident fund	27.11	26.03
Contribution to other funds	2.37	3.14
	<b>29.48</b>	<b>29.17</b>

**b) Defined benefit plans - gratuity**

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on post employment at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service as per the rules of the Company. The aforesaid liability is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation made at the end of the financial year.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
<b>I Changes in present value of defined benefit obligations during the year</b>		
Present value of defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the year	75.53	68.55
Interest Cost	4.95	3.97
Current Service Cost	10.51	10.08
Benefit Paid	(3.46)	(3.20)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.37	(2.87)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	7.91	(1.00)
<b>Present value of defined benefit obligations at the end of the year</b>	<b>95.81</b>	<b>75.53</b>

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
<b>II Net (assets/liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet</b>		
Present value of defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	95.81	75.53
<b>Net liability- current (refer note 15)</b>	20.88	15.48
<b>Net liability- non current (refer note 15)</b>	74.93	60.05

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
<b>III Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year</b>		
Current service cost	10.51	10.08
Net interest cost	4.95	3.97
<b>Total charge to Profit and loss</b>	<b>15.46</b>	<b>14.05</b>

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
<b>IV Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.37	(2.87)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	7.91	(1.00)
<b>Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>(3.87)</b>



#### V Significant estimates: Actuarial assumptions and sensitivity

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Discount rate	7.20%	7.30%
Salary Growth Rate	8.00%	8.00%
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)
Attrition Rates	20% at all ages	20% at all ages

#### VI Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumption

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Impact of 50 bps increase in discount rate	(1.84)	(1.51)
Impact of 50 bps decrease in discount rate	1.90	1.56
Impact of 100 bps increase in withdrawal rate	0.60	0.54
Impact of 100 bps decrease in withdrawal rate	(0.63)	(0.56)
Impact of 50 bps increase salary growth rate	(1.74)	(1.48)
Impact of 50 bps decrease salary growth rate	1.71	1.45

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 recognizes accumulated compensated absences based on actuarial valuation. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognized in the period in which the absences occur. The Company recognizes actuarial gains or losses immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

#### VII Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
<b>Expected Cashflows</b>		
Year 1 Cashflow	20.88	15.48
Year 2 Cashflow	15.70%	14.40%
Year 3 Cashflow	17.39	12.78
Year 4 Cashflow	13.00%	11.90%
Year 5 Cashflow	13.78	11.89
Year 6 Cashflow	10.30%	11.10%
Year 7 Cashflow	12.22	9.80
Year 8 Cashflow	9.20%	9.10%
Year 9 Cashflow	12.51	8.64
Year 10 Cashflow	9.40%	8.10%
Year 11 to Year 15 Cashflow	35.35	30.21
Year 16 to Year 20 Cashflow	26.50%	28.10%



**Note 29 : Disclosure of Lease as per Ind AS 116**

The Changes in the Carrying Value of right of use (ROU) liabilities for the year ended 31st March 2024 and 31st March 2023 are disclosed :-

Particulars	Vehicle Lease Liability		ROU Land Lease Liability	
	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2024	Rs. in Million	March 31, 2024	Rs. in Million
<b>ROU Land Balance at the beginning of the year</b>			50.41	53.09
Opening Balance on account of adoption of IND AS 116	-		-	-
Additions	15.61		-	-
Amortization cost accrued during the year	(2.88)		(2.69)	(2.69)
Deletions	-		-	-
<b>ROU Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>12.73</b>		<b>47.72</b>	<b>50.41</b>
<b>Lease Liabilities at the beginning of the year</b>	-		11.29	11.32
Additions	15.61		-	-
Interest Cost Accrued during the year	0.89		1.08	1.07
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(3.31)		(1.13)	(1.10)
Deletion	-		-	-
<b>Lease Liabilities at the end of the year</b>	<b>13.19</b>		<b>11.24</b>	<b>11.29</b>
Non Current Lease Liabilities	7.73		11.23	11.29
Current Lease Liabilities	5.46		0.01	-
<b>Total Lease Liabilities</b>	<b>13.19</b>		<b>11.24</b>	<b>11.29</b>

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis :-

Particulars	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Not Later than 1 year	6.18		1.23	1.14
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	8.93		5.17	6.40
Later than 5 years	-		17.98	17.98

**Note 30 : Commitments and Contingencies**

a) Capital and other commitments

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	299.96	208.03

b) Contingent Liabilities

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Indirect tax matters	8.51	4.11
Income tax matters	2.96	2.96



- i) The Company has a process whereby periodically all long term contracts are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year end, the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- ii) The Company's pending litigations comprises of proceedings pending with tax and other regulatory authorities. The Company has reviewed its pending litigations and proceedings and where the management assessment of a financial outflow is probable, the Company has made adequate provision and disclosed the contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material adverse effect on its financial results.
- iii) There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement on Provident Fund (PF) dated 28th February, 2019. As a matter of caution, the Company has contributed to PF on a prospective basis from the date of the SC order. The Company will update its provision, on receiving further clarity on the subject.

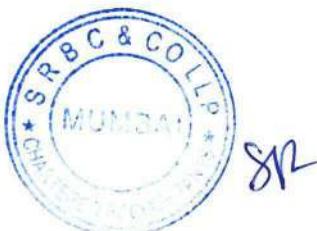
**Note 31 : CSR Expenditure**

As part of Corporate Social Responsibility, the Company supports various social activities in the area of education and empowerment, environment and nature conservation, healthcare, national / local area need, etc. that leads to long term sustainable transformation and social integration and by creating opportunities that enable the socially disadvantaged to utilize their potential in achieving their aspirations and ambitions.

**Details of CSR Expenditure:**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024		For the year ended March 31, 2023	
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	21.52		23.78	
<hr/>				
Gross amount actually spent by the company during the year				For the year ended March 31, 2024
Particulars				Rs. In Million
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	In cash
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	24.72	-	24.72	Yet to be paid in cash
				Total
<hr/>				
<hr/>				
Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023			Rs. In Million
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-	In cash
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	15.92	-	15.92	Yet to be paid in cash
				Total
<hr/>				

During the year Company has spend Rs 3.2 mn in excess of the amount required to be spent ,which will be available for set off in FY 2024-25. In the previous year the company has deposited unspent CSR money of Rs 7.86 mn in a separate bank account subsequent to the year end.



**Note 32 : Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006**

	As at <u>March 31, 2024</u>	As at <u>March 31, 2023</u>
	<u>Rs. in Million</u>	<u>Rs. in Million</u>
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	10.01	14.52
Interest due on above	0.23	0.17
	<b>10.24</b>	14.69

- i) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year

- ii) 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 the MSMED Act 2006.

- iii) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year **3.89** **3.66**

The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until  
 iv) 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 MSMED Act 2006

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the Auditors.

### Note 33 : Research & Development

**Research and development costs, as certified by the management, debited to the statement of profit and loss.**

	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
	<u>Rs. in Million</u>	<u>Rs. in Million</u>
Revenue expenses debited to appropriate heads of accounts	170.43	134.84
Depreciation on research and development assets	22.83	19.08
	<u>193.26</u>	<u>153.92</u>

During the year company has incurred capital expenditure of Rs 60.60 mn (March 31, 2023: Rs. 9.84 mn) incurred towards inhouse R&D facility.



**Note 34: Segment Information****Business Segment:**

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"), in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. The Company CODM is the Managing Director and the Company has only one reportable segment i.e. manufacturing of Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients (API) and Intermediates.

The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by operating segments. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

**Geographical segment:**

The business is organised in two geographical segments i.e. within India and outside India.

Revenue from external customers	For the year ended	For the year ended
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
India	2,882.95	2,675.59
Outside India	3,853.13	2,960.28
<b>Total revenue per the statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>6,736.08</b>	<b>5,635.86</b>

The revenue information above is based on the locations of the customers.

Revenue from two customer (March 31, 2023: two customer) amounted to Rs.1739.32 mn (March 31,2023: 1338.91 mn) which is 26% (March 31, 2023: 24%) of the Company's total revenue from sale of products.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, revenue from sale of goods from two foreign country amounted to Rs.1620.99 mn which is 24% of the Company's total revenue.During the year ended March 31, 2023, one foreign country had generated revenue of 13.24% of total revenue amounting Rs.746.94 mn.

**Non-current assets:**

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
India	5,471.40	4,505.51
Outside India	477.88	779.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,949.28</b>	<b>5,284.94</b>



**Note 35 : Related party transactions****Name of the related party and related party****relationships Related party where control exists**

Shareholder	Rosewood Investments
Shareholder	India Business Excellence Fund-III
Subsidiary	Navisci Pte Ltd.
Subsidiary	Propel Pharma Corp
Subsidiary	SPL lifescience India Private Limited (struck off wef 11th April 2023)
Subsidiary	Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited
Subsidiary	Xinjiang Symbiotec Biotechnology Co. Ltd.
Subsidiary	Symbiotec lifesciences Pvt. Ltd.
Joint Venture	Xenamed Corporation
Joint Venture	Starling Therapeutics LLP

**Other related parties with whom transactions have taken during the year****Key management personnel**

Mr. Anil Satwani	- Managing Director
Mr. Raghavender Ramchandran	- Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Salil Jain	- Company Secretary

**Relatives of key management personnel**

Mrs. Kashish Satwani	- Spouse of Managing Director
Mr. Sunil Satwani	- Brother of Managing Director
Mr. Sushil Satwani	- Brother of Managing Director
Mr. Krishna Satwani	- Son of Managing Director

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year:

a. Advance Salary	<u>Year ended</u>		<u>Rs. in Million</u>
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	0.22
b. Others	<u>Year ended</u>	<u>Nature</u>	<u>Rs. in Million</u>
	March 31, 2024	Other receivable	-
i. Navisci Pte Ltd.	March 31, 2023	Other receivable	5.52
	<u>Year ended</u>	<u>Loan given</u>	<u>Interest Charged</u>
ii. SPL lifescience India Private Limited*	March 31, 2024	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
	March 31, 2023	47.10	9.22
iii. Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited	March 31, 2024	58.55	8.95
	March 31, 2023	-	-
iv. Xinjiang Symbiotec Biotechnology Co. Ltd.	<u>Year ended</u>	<u>Loan repaid</u>	<u>Loan Outstanding</u>
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
v. Knoeva Pharmaceutical Private Limited	March 31, 2024	126.57	65.49
	March 31, 2023	-	133.53

Year endedSale of InvestmentRs. in Million

March 31, 2024	(290.74)
March 31, 2023	-

## ii. SPL lifescience India Private Limited\*

Year ended	<u>Amount receivable</u>	
	<u>Rs. in Million</u>	<u>Rs. in Million</u>
March 31, 2024	-	-
March 31, 2023	-	0.35

\* Struck off effective 11th April 2023

## iv. Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited

Year ended	<u>Amount receivable</u>	
	<u>Rs. in Million</u>	<u>Rs. in Million</u>
March 31, 2024	15.80	-
March 31, 2023	3.91	1.74



SPR



Year ended	Interest Income	Corporate Guarantee Commission income	Loan given	Loan repaid	Loan Outstanding
			Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
March 31, 2024	49.01	8.46	470.69	354.62	705.17
March 31, 2023	25.56	3.27	896.87	589.53	537.13

\* Maximum loan outstanding during the year was Rs 705.17 mn

v. Xinjiang Symbiotec Biotechnology Co. Ltd.

Year ended	Purchase of Goods	Amount Payable
		Rs. in Million
March 31, 2024	46.90	33.04
March 31, 2023	22.51	26.53

vi. Symbiotec lifesciences Pvt Ltd

Year ended	Interest Income	Corporate Guarantee Commission income	Loan given	Loan repaid	Loan Outstanding
			Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
March 31, 2024	59.87	2.36	683.71	3.05	1,192.05
March 31, 2023	20.74	0.55	419.60	142.15	455.29

\* Maximum loan outstanding during the year was Rs 1192.05 mn

c. Remuneration and other benefits to Key Managerial personnel

	For the year ended	For the year ende
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Salaries and other benefits to Key Managerial personnel	86.39	63.28
Mr. Anil Satwani	75.17	52.45
Others	11.22	10.83
Salaries to relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	19.93	17.60

The remuneration to the key managerial personnel does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave benefits as these are determined on an actuarial basis for the Company as a whole.

Mr. Anil Satwani has given personal guarantee for the working capital limits taken by the company.

**Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:**

All transactions with related parties are made in the ordinary course of business and are at arm's length.



**Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

**Note 36 : Fair Value Measurement**

a) The carrying value and fair value of financial assets / liabilities by categories are as follows:

Particulars	Carrying Value of financial assets / liabilities	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
<b>A. Financial assets / liabilities at costs</b>		
<b>1. Financial assets at costs (non-current)</b>		
- Investments (refer note 4)	422.49	656.00
<b>B. Financial assets / liabilities at amortised costs</b>		
<b>1. Financial assets at amortised costs (non-current)</b>		
- Others financial assets (refer note 5)	2,002.24	1,148.33
<b>2. Financial assets at amortised costs (current)</b>		
- Trade receivables (refer note 8)	1,254.32	1,123.14
- Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 9)	62.02	25.28
- Other bank balances (refer note 10)	0.68	2.98
- Others financial assets (refer note 5)	140.49	159.22
<b>3. Financial liabilities at amortised costs (non-current)</b>		
- Borrowings (refer note 13)	11.20	14.10
- Lease Liabilites (refer note 14A)	18.96	-
<b>4. Financial liabilities at amortised costs (current)</b>		
- Borrowings (refer note 13)	505.97	1,058.57
- Trade payables (refer note 17)	2,269.21	866.11
- Other financial liabilities (refer note 14)	82.74	82.22
- Lease Liabilites (refer note 14A)	5.47	-

**Calculation of Fair Values:**

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, short term borrowings, trade payables, other financial assets and other financial liabilities (except forward contracts payable those being measured at fair value through profit and loss) approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

The Company uses following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly unobservable.



**Note 37 : Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management provides assurance that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

**A. Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risks – interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk such as commodity risk. Financial instrument affected by market risks includes borrowings, deposits and other financial assets. The Company is not exposed to other price risk whereas the exposure to currency risk and interest risk is given below:

**(i) Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company manages interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate of interest on loans and borrowings. To manage this, Company has loans taken from banks that are linked to MCLR rate, which are variable.

**Interest rate sensitivity**

The sensitivity analysis below is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Currency	Increase / decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	
			Rs. In Million	
March 31, 2024	INR	+50	(2.12)	
	INR	-50	2.12	
March 31, 2023	INR	+50	(3.97)	
	INR	-50	3.97	

**(ii) Currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates and arises when transactions are done in foreign currencies. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's receivables and payables.

The Company's exposure to significant foreign currency risk is as follows:

Particulars	Currency	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
		Indian rupees Rs. in Million	Foreign currency Rs. in Million	Indian rupees Rs. in Million	Foreign currency Rs. in Million
Unhedged foreign currency					
Payable	USD	1,853.22	22.31	470.82	5.73
	EUR	1.22	0.01	3.68	0.04
Receivable	USD	498.71	5.98	464.31	5.65
	EUR	69.48	0.77	29.31	0.33
Cash/Bank Balance	USD	61.58	0.74	12.30	0.15
	EUR	0.12	0.00	0.06	0.00
	GBP	-	-	-	-
	AED	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00
	Rmb	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.00
Dues from Subsidiary	USD	65.49	0.79	-	-

0.00 represents amount below 50,000



SNL



**Foreign currency sensitivity**

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD, EUR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities including non-designated foreign currency derivatives. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Currency	Change in rate	Effect on profit before tax
			Rs. in Million
March 31, 2024	USD	+5%	-61.70
	USD	-5%	61.70
	EUR	+5%	3.41
	EUR	-5%	-3.41
March 31, 2023	USD	+5%	6.96
	USD	-5%	(6.96)
	EUR	+5%	1.28
	EUR	-5%	(1.28)

0.00 represents amount below 50,000

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is not a representative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

**B. Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

**(i) Trade receivables**

Customer credit is managed by the Company subject to the established policy procedures and control related to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed every year and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and if outstanding is above due date the further shipments are controlled and can only be released if there is a proper justification.

The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customer's credit worthiness are monitored at periodical intervals. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

**Reconciliation of loss allowance for trade receivables is as follows**

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Balance as the beginning of the year	2.86	14.62
Impairment losses recognised in the year based on lifetime expected credit losses	-	1.09
Changes in measurement of loss allowance	-	(1.51)
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	(1.09)	(9.92)
Amounts recovered during the year	-	(1.42)
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>2.86</b>



**(ii) Other financial assets**

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. The other financial assets includes dues from subsidiary against reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Company on their behalf to be received in cash within one year.

**C. Liquidity risk****(i) Liquidity risk management**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligation as they fall due. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected or encounters difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and bank balance and availability of funding through adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The table below summarise the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows :

Particulars	Total	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>			
Long term borrowings	11.20	-	11.20
Short term borrowings	505.97	505.97	-
Lease Liabilities	24.42	5.47	18.96
Trade payables	2,269.21	2,269.21	-
Other financial liabilities	82.74	82.74	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,893.54</b>	<b>2,863.39</b>	<b>30.15</b>
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>			
Long term borrowings	14.10	-	14.10
Short term borrowings	1,058.57	1,058.57	-
Trade payables	866.11	866.11	-
Other financial liabilities	82.22	82.22	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,020.99</b>	<b>2,006.90</b>	<b>14.10</b>

**Note 38 : Capital management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder's value. The Company's Capital Management objectives are to maintain equity including all reserves to protect economic viability and to finance any growth opportunities that may be available in future so as to maximize shareholders' value. The Company monitors capital using debt equity ratio as its base, which is debt to equity. The Company's policy is to keep debt equity ratio below one and infuse capital if and when required through issue of new shares and/or better operational results and efficient working capital management.

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Borrowings including lease liability	541.59	1,083.96
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(62.02)	(25.28)
<b>Net Debt (A)</b>	<b>479.56</b>	<b>1,058.67</b>
<b>Total Equity (B)</b>	<b>7,611.37</b>	<b>6,728.12</b>
<b>Debt / Equity ratio (A/B)</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.16</b>

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.



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**Note 39 : Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**a) Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets**

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 the Company's assets are determined by 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.

**b) Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses impairment on financial assets based on Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the financial assets and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in forward looking estimates are analysed.

**c) Impairment of non-financial assets including investment in subsidiaries**

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset or a group of assets (cash generating unit) may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating unit.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. 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 Profit and Loss. If at the balance sheet date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciable historical cost, had no impairment been recognised.

**d) Taxes**

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

**e) Employee benefits**

The Company's obligation for employee benefits is determined based on actuarial valuations. 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 and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, these liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Refer note 28 for details of the key assumptions used in determining the accounting of these plans.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation.

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The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for India. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

**f) Revenue from contracts with customers**

In terms of collaboration agreement entered into by the company, refer Material accounting policies (note 1.3 d)

**g) Impairment**

The Company recognised a non cash impairment charge of INR 645.13 million in relation to the Company's investment in equity to Navisci Pt Lte ("Navisci"), in the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023. This charge was taken based on management assessment of various factors including but not limited to changes in market landscape, plans for reduction in future expenditure, etc. This non cash charge had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company as such investments were in the nature of research and development and have already been expensed off in the respective years.

h) In respect of the shareholder agreements entered, the Company has an obligation to issue the shares based on the call and put options exercised as and when by shareholders.

**Note 40:**

No proceeding have been initiated or pending against the Company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the Rules made thereunder.

The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs either severally or jointly with any other person. No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.

The Company does not have any transaction which is not 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).

The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crore in aggregate from banks or financial institutions and the quarterly returns filed by the Company are in agreement with the books of accounts .

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

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

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

The date of implementation of the Code on Wages 2019 and the Code on Social Security, 2020 is yet to be notified by the Government. The Company will assess the impact of these Codes and give effect in the standalone financial statements when the Rules / Schemes thereunder are notified.

The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.



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**Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

**Note 41 : Ratios**

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	% change	Remarks
a) Current ratio = (Current assets) / (Current liabilities)	1.67	1.81	-7.57%	
b) Debt equity ratio = (Long-term borrowings + Short-term borrowings and lease liabilities) / (Total equity)	0.07	0.16	-55.37%	Change due to increase in profits and reduction in borrowings
c)Debt service coverage ratio = {Profit/(loss) after tax but before finance costs, depreciation and amortisation and exceptional items} / (Finance costs + Short-term borrowings + Short term Lease liabilities)	2.29	0.68	237.68%	Change due to increase in profits and reduction in borrowings
d) Return on equity ratio (%) = (Net profit / (loss) after tax / Average shareholders equity)	12.41%	-3.31%	-474.47%	Change due to increase in profits and lower profit in previous year on account of impairment charge on investment.
e) Inventory turnover ratio = (Cost of materials consumed + Purchase of stock-in-trade + Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress) / (Average inventory)	1.12	1.19	-5.78%	
f) Trade receivables turnover ratio = Net Credit Sales/ Average Trade Receivables	5.48	4.24	29.31%	Change due to increase in sales
g) Trade payable turnover ratio in no. of days = Net Credit Purchases/ Average Trade Payables	2.63	3.34	-21.11%	Change due to increase in Purchases
h) Net capital turnover ratio = (Revenue from contracts with customers) / (Current assets - Current liabilities)	3.26	3.15	3.73%	
i) Net profit / (loss) ratio (%) = {Net profit/(loss) after tax} / (Total revenue from operations)	13.20%	-4.18%	-416.14%	Change due to increase in profits and lower profit in previous year on account of impairment charge on investment.
j) Return on capital employed (%) = {Net Profit / (loss) after tax} / (Total assets -Total liabilities-intangible assets - intangible assets under development + Long term borrowings + Short term borrowings + Lease liabilities)	10.91%	-2.90%	-475.87%	Change due to increase in profits and lower profit in previous year on account of impairment charge on investment.
k) Return on investment = (Income generated from FVTPL Investment) / Weighted average FVTPL investment	0%	0%	NA	

**Note 42 :**

The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made using privileged/ administrative access rights to accounting software. Further, no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of other software.



**Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited**

**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

**Note 43: Previous year figures**

Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified to conform to current year's classification wherever necessary.

**For S R B C & CO LLP**

ICAI firm registration number: 324982E/E300003

Chartered Accountants

per Anil Jobanputra  
Partner

Membership no.: 110759

Place: Mumbai  
Date: August 22, 2024



Anil Satwani  
Managing Director  
DIN : 00041531

Place: Indore  
Date: August 22, 2024

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited**

Shankar Gopalakrishnan  
Director  
DIN: 00392337

Place: Mumbai  
Date: August 22, 2024

Sumit Gupta  
Director  
DIN : 06401402

Place: Mumbai  
Date: August 22, 2024

Raghavender Ramachandran  
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Indore  
Date: August 22, 2024



Salil Jain  
Company Secretary  
Membership no.: A41610

Place: Indore  
Date: August 22, 2024

## 1.1 Corporate information

Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited ('the Company') is a private company domiciled in India. The Company's registered office is in Indore, Madhya Pradesh and it has one subsidiary each in Singapore & China and two in India. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling of Active Pharmaceuticals Ingredients (API) and Intermediates. The Company caters to both domestic and international markets.

## 1.1 Material accounting policies

### 1.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under historical cost convention, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Investments
- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on August 22, 2024. The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest Million (INR 000,000), except when otherwise stated.

## 1.3 Summary of Material accounting policies

### a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

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

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

### b. Foreign currencies

The financial statements are presented in India Rupees (INR), which is also its functional and presentation currency.

### Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognized in the statement of profit and loss of the year.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI') or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

### c. Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:



- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value includes discounted cash flows analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result from general approximation of value and the same may differ from the actual value realised.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

#### **d. Revenue from contracts with customers**

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory risks.

However, Goods and services tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

##### **Sale of goods**

Revenue from sale of products (including sale under co-marketing agreement) is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the products. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of products, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration (if any). Revenues are net of sales returns, discounts, provision for anticipated returns on expiry, made on the basis of management expectations.

##### **Rendering of services**

Revenue from service rendered is recognized based on the terms of the agreements as and when services are rendered and are net of GST (wherever applicable).

Company has more than one performance obligation in case of long - term contracts satisfied over a period of time.

Collaboration arrangements are contractual agreements with third parties that involve a joint operating activity, typically a research and/or commercialization effort, where both we and our partner are active participants in the activity and are exposed to the significant risks and rewards of the activity. Our rights and obligations under our collaboration arrangements vary. These arrangements typically consist of an initial up-front payment on inception of the contract and subsequent payments dependent on achieving certain milestones in accordance with the terms prescribed in the agreement. Non-refundable up-front license fees received in connection with these agreements are deferred and recognised over the balance period in which the Company has pending performance obligations. The revenue is measured by input method i.e. the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of a contract. The input method is the most faithful depiction of the company's performance because it directly measures the value of the services transferred to the customer. Accordingly, milestone payments which are contingent on achieving certain milestones are recognised as revenues basis the input costs determined subject to the probability that the company will collect the consideration.

##### **Interest income**

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding 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. Interest income is included in 'Other Income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

##### **Export Incentive Entitlements**

Incentive entitlement on exports are recognised to the extent there is no uncertainty as to realisation.

##### **Other Income**

Other income is accounted for on accrual basis except where the receipt of income is uncertain.



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**Contract balances :****Trade receivables**

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (n) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

**Contract assets**

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

**Contract liabilities**

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

**e. Income Taxes****Current income tax**

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent it relates an item which is recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

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

**Deferred tax**

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- When the deferred Tax Asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an Asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

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



**f. Property, plant and equipment**

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Useful life</b>
Buildings	
-Factory buildings	30 years
-Other buildings	60 years
Plant and machinery	3 years to 20 years
Electrical installations	10 years Furniture, fittings and equipments 10 years Office equipments 5 years
Vehicles	8 years
Computers	3 years

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of plant and machinery over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

**g. Research and development costs**

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditures on an individual project are recognised as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that the asset will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete and its ability and intention to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of resources to complete the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development

Following initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the asset is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortised over the period of expected future benefit. Amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

**h. Borrowing 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 capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

**i. Leases**

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration

**Company as a lessee**

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and Right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

**i) Right of use assets (ROU)**

The Company recognises Right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use).



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Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of Right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The Right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in Note 1.3 (k) Impairment of non-financial assets.

#### **ii) Lease Liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. The Company's lease liabilities are included in Financial Liabilities.

#### **j. Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials, packing material and consumables: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- Work-in-progress and finished goods: Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity.

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.

#### **k. Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

#### **I. Provisions and Contingencies Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.



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**Contingencies**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed 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 is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

A contingent asset is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of benefits is probable, contingent asset are disclosed in the financial statements.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

**m. Retirement and other employee benefits**

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months are classified as short term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences, performance incentives etc. and the expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognised during the period in which the employee renders related service.

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

Employee benefits in the form of contribution to Provident Fund managed by Government Authorities, Employees State Insurance Corporation and Labour Welfare Fund are considered as defined contribution plan and the same is charged to the statement of profit and loss for the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due.

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to the retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognised as a liability at the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date.

**n. Financial instruments**

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

**Financial assets*****Initial recognition and measurement***

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

***Subsequent measurement***

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets including derivatives at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)



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**Financial asset at amortised cost**

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables, loans and other financial assets.

**Financial Assets at FVTOCI**

A 'financial asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Financial asset included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

**Financial asset at FVTPL**

- FVTPL is a residual category for financial asset. Any financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial asset included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

**Derecognition**

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the differences between the carrying amounts measured at the date of derecognition and the consideration received is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

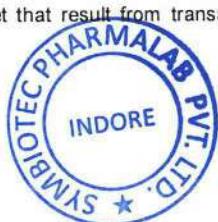
**Impairment of financial assets**

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

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 115.



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The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

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

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

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The twelve month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within twelve months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e. net of all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the year is recorded in the statement of profit and loss. The amount is reflected under the head 'Other expenses / income' in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, i.e. financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

#### **Financial liabilities**

##### ***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

##### ***Subsequent measurement***

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

###### ***Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

###### ***Loans and borrowings***

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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

This category generally applies to borrowings.

###### ***Derecognition***

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



**Offsetting of financial instruments**

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

**o. Segment Reporting**

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Makers evaluate the Company's performance and allocate the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

**p. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalent in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**q. Cash dividend to equity share holders**

The Company recognises a liability to make cash or non-cash distributions to its equity share holders when the distribution is authorised and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

Dividends paid/payable are recognised in the year in which the related dividends are approved by the Shareholders or Board of Directors as appropriate.

**r. Earnings per share**

The Company's Earnings per Share ('EPS') is determined based on the net profit attributable to the shareholders' of the Company.

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit from continuing operations and total profit, both attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive shares outstanding during the year including share based payments, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

**s. Government grants and subsidies**

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received.

When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

**t. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS :**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

