

Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	2a	2,648.97		2,648.24	
Capital work-in-progress	2b	739.02		226.15	
Intangible assets	3	7.50		12.62	
Financial assets					
Investments	4	656.00		1,301.73	
Others financial assets	5	1,148.33		462.72	
Other non-current assets	6	85.12		137.15	
Total non-current assets		5,284.94		4,788.61	
Current assets					
Inventories	7	2,417.21		2,454.11	
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	8	1,123.14		1,436.55	
Cash and cash equivalents	9	25.28		51.50	
Other bank balances	10	2.98		11.69	
Other financial assets	5	159.22		41.30	
Other current assets	6	138.39		161.05	
Total current assets		3,866.22		4,156.20	
Total assets		9,151.16		8,944.81	
Equity and Liabilities					
Equity					
Equity share capital	11	109.36		109.36	
Other equity	12	6,618.76		6,842.45	
Total equity		6,728.12		6,951.81	
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	13	14.10		7.31	
Provisions	15	60.05		55.35	
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	27	195.72		197.53	
Other non current liabilities	16	11.29		11.32	
Total non-current liabilities		281.16		271.51	
Current liabilities					
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	13	1,058.57		628.54	
Trade payables	17				
Due to micro and small enterprises		14.69		10.58	
Due to others		851.42		838.25	
Other financial liabilities	14	82.22		126.50	
Other current liabilities	16	75.24		58.19	
Provisions	15	52.85		45.53	
Current tax liabilities (net)	27	6.89		13.90	
Total current liabilities		2,141.88		1,721.49	
Total liabilities		2,423.04		1,993.00	
Total equity and liabilities		9,151.16		8,944.81	

Significant 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

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

per Anil Jobanputra
Partner
Membership no.: 110759
Place: Mumbai
Date: September,13,2023

Anil Satwani
Managing Director
DIN : 00041531
Place: Indore
Date: September,13,2023

Shankar Gopalakrishnan
Director
DIN: 00392337
Place: Indore
Date: September,13,2023

Sumit Gupta
Director
DIN : 06401402
Place: Indore
Date: September,13,2023

Raghavender Ramachandran
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Indore
Date: September,13,2023

Salil Jain
Company Secretary
Membership no: A41610
Place: Indore
Date: September,13,2023

Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
		Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	5,635.86	6,338.49
Other income	19	123.70	56.47
Total income		5,759.56	6,394.96
Expenses			
Cost of raw materials, packing material and consumables consumed	20	3,045.68	3,557.44
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	21	(147.78)	(15.16)
Employee benefit expenses	22	925.47	817.41
Other expenses	24	1,017.84	936.80
Total expenses		4,841.21	5,296.49
Profit before interest, tax, depreciation , amortization and exceptional items		918.35	1,098.47
Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	276.18	251.06
Finance costs	23	74.19	19.68
Profit before tax for the year before exceptionnal item		567.98	827.73
Exceptional Item :			
Provision for impairment		645.73	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax for the year		(77.75)	827.73
Tax expense			
Current tax	27	150.98	210.46
Tax adjustments of earlier years	27	0.64	(2.14)
Deferred Tax	27	(2.78)	2.10
Income tax expense		148.84	210.42
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(226.59)	617.31
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
Re-measurements gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		3.87	1.30
Income tax effect on above		(0.97)	(0.33)
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax		2.90	0.97
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(223.69)	618.28
Earnings per share - Face Value Rs. 10.00 per share			
Basic (in Rs.)	26	(20.72)	56.45
Diluted (in Rs.)		(20.72)	56.45
Significant accounting policies	1.1		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements			

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Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	<u>Rs. in Million</u>
As at March 31, 2021	109.36
Changes in Equity share capital during the year	-
As at March 31, 2022	109.36
Changes in Equity share capital during the year	-
As at March 31, 2023	109.36

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	
Balances as at March 31, 2021	1,611.31	4,612.86	6,224.17
Profit for the year	-	617.31	617.31
Other comprehensive income	-	0.97	0.97
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	618.28	618.28
Balances as at March 31, 2022	1,611.31	5,231.14	6,842.45
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(226.59)	(226.59)
Other comprehensive income	-	2.90	2.90
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(223.69)	(223.69)
Balances as at March 31, 2023	1,611.31	5,007.45	6,618.76

Significant accounting policies 1.1

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

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Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	2022-23 Rs. in Million	2021-22 Rs. in Million
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(77.75)	827.73
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation	276.18	251.06
Interest income	(68.36)	(31.20)
Loss/(Gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	(0.25)	0.61
Finance Cost	74.20	19.68
(Gain)/loss on fair valuation of current investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net)	-	(0.03)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of current investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net)	-	(0.03)
Provision for impairment	645.73	-
Unrealized Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	(2.50)	(8.72)
Payment of lease liabilities		
Sundry balances written back (net)	(6.77)	(9.54)
Interest income from financial assets measured at amortised cost	(0.06)	(0.06)
Provision for doubtful debts written back (net)	(6.67)	7.92
Operating profit before working capital changes	833.75	1,057.42
Movement in Working Capital		
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables and prepayments	226.63	(181.12)
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	36.90	(201.55)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and other payables	(17.59)	(215.24)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	12.02	8.98
Cash generated from operations	1,091.71	468.49
Direct taxes paid	(158.19)	(233.35)
Net cash flow from operating activities	(A)	235.14
Cash Flow from investment activities		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment including capital work in progress and capital advances	(718.30)	(415.84)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.85	0.04
Proceeds from sale of mutual funds (net)	-	4.42
Investments in subsidiaries	-	(80.26)
Loan given to Subsidiaries	(1,442.48)	(478.15)
Repayment of Loan from Subsidiaries	731.68	229.78
Maturity of bank deposits	33.67	390.94
Interest received	69.54	9.67
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(B)	(339.40)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds of short-term borrowings	430.01	168.94
Proceeds of long-term borrowings	6.78	-
Repayment of long-term borrowings	-	(7.29)
Payment of lease liabilities	(1.10)	(1.10)
Interest Paid	(70.39)	(12.19)
Net cash flow from financing activities	(C)	148.35
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	44.09
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	51.50	7.41
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	25.28	51.50
Components of cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 9)	2022-23 Rs. in Million	2021-22 Rs. in Million
Cash on hand	0.57	0.52
Balances with banks - in current accounts	24.71	50.98
Total cash and cash equivalents	25.28	51.50

Disclosure as required by Ind AS 7
Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

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
Total liabilities from financing activities	635.85	436.82	-	1,072.67

31st March 2022	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes	Closing Balance
Long-term borrowings	14.60	(7.29)	-	7.31
Short-term borrowings	459.61	172.10	(3.17)	628.54
Total liabilities from financing activities	474.21	164.81	(3.17)	635.85

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.

Significant accounting policies as per our report of even date 1.1

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

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Place: Indore
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Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 2a : Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold Land	ROU Land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Electrical Installations	Furniture, Fittings and Equipments	Office Equipments	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
As at March 31, 2021	7.34	61.16	841.65	2,215.51	137.85	45.32	14.82	42.02	52.22	3,417.89
Additions*			78.09	283.82	39.29	8.79	6.01	1.80	28.98	446.79
Disposals / Adjustment	-	-	(16.23)		-	-	(0.02)	-	(0.06)	(16.31)
As at March 31, 2022	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	40.85	15.87	9.52	23.25	9.39	272.65
Disposals / Adjustment	-	-	(1.36)		-	(0.47)	(0.04)	(4.13)		(6.00)
As at March 31, 2023	7.34	61.16	974.67	2,600.58	217.98	69.51	30.30	62.94	90.53	4,115.01
Depreciation										
As at March 31, 2021			5.38	121.48	674.82	73.87	18.11	8.91	17.29	42.13
Charge for the year			2.69	30.08	176.28	14.58	4.62	2.66	5.51	7.05
Disposals/Write Off/Adjustments	-	-	-	(5.33)	-	-	-	-	-	(5.33)
As at March 31, 2022	-	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	16.65	5.43	3.28	8.11	13.39
Disposals/Write Off/Adjustments	-	-	-	(1.36)	-	(0.06)	(0.00)	(3.73)		(5.15)
As at March 31, 2023	-	10.75	184.04	1,033.43	105.10	28.10	14.85	27.19	62.58	1,466.04
Net book value										
As at March 31, 2022	7.34	53.10	768.18	1,637.34	88.69	31.38	9.24	21.02	31.95	2,648.24
As at March 31, 2023	7.34	50.41	790.63	1,567.14	112.88	41.41	15.45	35.75	27.95	2,648.97

* Additions to fixed assets includes Rs. 9.84 mn (March 31, 2022: Rs. 34.23 mn) incurred towards inhouse R&D facility.

Note 2b : Capital work in progress

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
As at March 31, 2022		226.15		267.28
Additions		719.20		317.03
Capitalised		206.33		358.16
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	739.02	226.15		

b) Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing

As at March 31, 2023	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
Projects in progress	621.78	116.37	0.87	-	739.02

As at March 31, 2022	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
Projects in progress	204.54	21.61	-	-	226.15

There are no overdue projects as on March 31,2023.

Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 3 : Intangible Assets

Particulars	Product Know How Rs. in Million	Product registration* Rs. in Million	Total Rs. in Million
As at March 31, 2021	66.55	0.79	67.34
Additions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	66.55	0.79	67.34
Additions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	66.55	0.79	67.34
Amortisation			
As at March 31, 2021	46.63	0.79	47.42
Charge for the year	7.31	-	7.31
As at March 31, 2022	53.93	0.79	54.72
Charge for the year	5.12	-	5.12
As at March 31, 2023	59.05	0.79	59.84
Net book value			
As at March 31, 2022	12.62	-	12.62
As at March 31, 2023	7.50	-	7.50

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

Note 4 : Non-Current Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Investments in subsidiaries (unquoted) (valued at cost unless otherwise stated)		
Navisci Pte Ltd.	1,228.33	1,228.33
17,907,001 (March 31, 2022: 17,907,001) equity shares of USD 1 each		
Less: Impairment in value of investment	645.13	-
	583.20	1,228.33
Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited	10.00	10.00
1,000,000 (March 31, 2022: 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, 2022: RMB 6 mn)		
SPL LifeScience India Private Limited	0.60	0.60
60,000 (March 31, 2022: 60,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each		
Less: Impairment in value of investment	0.60	-
	-	0.60
Symbiotec Lifesciences Private Ltd	0.10	0.10
10,000 (March 31, 2022: 10,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each		
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	656.00	1,301.73
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments before impairment	1,301.73	1,301.73
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	645.73	-

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Rs. in Million		Rs. in Million	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Margin money deposits with banks*	0.14	-	25.10	-
Interest receivable	-	0.08	-	1.25
Security deposits	22.24	-	22.12	-
Dues from subsidiaries -Loan (refer note 35)	1,125.95	-	415.50	-
Dues from subsidiaries -Others (refer note 35)	-	5.86	-	6.75
Export benefit receivable	-	15.71	-	21.45
Government incentives receivable	-	124.05	-	7.50
Others	-	13.52	-	4.35
	1,148.33	159.22	462.72	41.30

* Includes Rs. 0.14 mn (March 31, 2022: Rs. 25.10 mn) given as collateral security to banks/financial institutions for loans taken.

Note 6 : Other assets (unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Rs. in Million		Rs. in Million	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Capital advance	39.13	-	95.56	-
Balance with government authorities (including advance income tax)	45.99	86.83	41.59	92.98
MEIS benefit receivable	-	-	-	27.83
Prepaid expenses	-	33.69	-	29.23
Advances recoverable	-	17.87	-	11.01
	85.12	138.39	137.15	161.05

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Finished goods [includes stock in transit of Rs Nil (March 31, 2022: Rs.23.31 mn)]			956.50	715.99
Raw material, packing material and consumables [includes stock in transit of Rs. 32.67 mn (March 31,2022 : Rs. 61.18 mn)]			559.16	743.83
Semi finished goods			732.07	782.93
Work in progress			169.48	211.35
	2,417.21		2,454.11	

During the year provision for slow moving inventories amounted to Rs.0.5 mn (March 31, 2022: Rs 8.1 mn).

Note 8 : Trade Receivables (unsecured)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Considered good	1,123.14		1,436.55	
Considered doubtful	2.86		14.62	
Less: Provision for credit impaired	1,126.00		1,451.17	
	(2.86)		(14.62)	
	1,123.14		1,436.55	

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.

Trade Receivables Ageing

As at March 31, 2023	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	754.02	367.35	-	1.77	-	-	1,123.14
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	755.11	367.35	-	3.54	-	-	1,126.00

As at March 31, 2022	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	1,374.80	61.18	0.54	0.03	-	-	1,436.55
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable – credit impaired	-	1.82	5.62	0.65	1.47	5.06	14.62
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,374.80	63.00	6.16	0.68	1.47	5.06	1,451.17

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Balances with banks - in current accounts	24.71	50.98
Cash on hand	0.57	0.52
	25.28	51.50

Note 10 : Other bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Term Deposit	0.16	0.22
Margin money deposit*	2.82	11.47
	2.98	11.69

*Includes Rs. 2.82 mn (March 31, 2022: Rs. 11.47 mn) as margin for import letter of credit

Balance with banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

Note 11 : Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Authorised		
12,000,000 (March 31, 2022: 12,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	120.00	120.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up		
10,936,396 (March 31, 2022: 10,936,396) equity shares of Rs.10 each	109.36	109.36
	109.36	109.36

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, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	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	1,09,36,396	109.36	1,09,36,396	109.36

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, 2023, the amount of per share dividend recognised as distributions to equity shareholders was Rs.Nil (March 31, 2022: 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, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Holding %	No. of shares	Holding %	No. of shares
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up				
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.

Note 12 : Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		Total other equity Rs. in Million
	Securities Premium Rs. in Million	Retained earnings Rs. in Million	
Balances as at March 31, 2021	1,611.31	4,612.86	6,224.17
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	617.31	617.31
Other comprehensive income	-	0.97	0.97
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	618.28	618.28
Balances as at March 31, 2022	1,611.31	5,231.14	6,842.45
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(226.59)	(226.59)
Other comprehensive income	-	2.90	2.90
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(223.69)	(223.69)
Balances as at March 31, 2023	1,611.31	5,007.45	6,618.76

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, 2023 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
	Non-current	Non-current
Term loans		
Vehicle finance scheme from bank	14.10	7.31
	14.10	7.31

a) Loan from HDFC Bank under vehicle finance schemes amounting to Rs.4.83 mn in previous year was secured by an exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of vehicles purchased under said scheme and is carrying interest rate of 8.50% to 10%. During FY 22-23 Company pre paid both the vehicle loans from HDFC Bank.

b) Loan from Yes Bank under vehicle finance schemes amounting to Rs.2.42 mn (March 31, 2022: Rs.2.48 mn) is secured by an exclusive charge by way of hypothecation of vehicles purchased under said scheme and is carrying interest rate of 9.18% and is repayable in remaining 35 equal monthly instalments (Including Current).

c) New Loan from Axis Bank under vehicle finance schemes amounting to Rs 17.66 mn (March 31, 2022: Rs.NIL) 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 52 equal monthly instalments (Including current).

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
From banks (refer note a & b below)		
Current maturities of long term debt [refer note 13 (a)]	6.00	3.36
Cash Credit	1,052.57	-
Pre shipment credit in foreign currency loan	-	348.54
Buyer's credit	-	276.64
	1,058.57	628.54

a) 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 7.00% to 8.00% 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.

b) Pre shipment credit against export orders in foreign currency arrangements are for a term ranging from 90 to 180 days and carry interest rate of SOFR plus applicable spread ranging from 1.00% to 2.00% per annum.

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

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	3.11	0.41
Creditors for fixed assets	37.14	26.61
Employee related liabilities	38.31	95.99
Others	3.66	3.49
	82.22	126.50

Note 15 : Provisions

Particulars	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Rs. in Million		Rs. in Million	
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 28)	60.05	15.48	55.35	13.20
Provision for compensated absences	-	37.37	-	32.33
	60.05	52.85	55.35	45.53

Note 16 : Other Liabilities

Particulars	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Rs. in Million		Rs. in Million	
Advances from customers (contract liability)				
Statutory dues	-	27.28	-	42.59
Income billed but not accrued* (contract liability)	-	16.48	-	15.60
ROU Leasehold Land Liability	11.29	-	11.32	-
	11.29	75.24	11.32	58.19

* Refer significant accounting policy of revenue from contracts with customers

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

Particulars	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million		March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million	
a) Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 32)				
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises				
	14.69		10.58	
	851.42		838.25	
	866.11		848.83	

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

Trade payables Ageing

As at March 31, 2023	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Not Due Rs. in Million	Less than 1 year Rs. in Million	1-2 years Rs. in Million	2-3 years Rs. in Million	More than 3 years Rs. in Million
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	8.70	5.99	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	725.79	89.59	0.46	10.25	3.41
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	20.75	0.58	-	0.00	0.58
Total	755.24	96.16	0.46	10.26	3.99
					866.11

As at March 31, 2022	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Not Due Rs. in Million	Less than 1 year Rs. in Million	1-2 years Rs. in Million	2-3 years Rs. in Million	Total Rs. in Million
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	8.78	1.52	-	-	10.30
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	639.17	179.24	11.57	1.16	6.41
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	0.01	0.24	0.02
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	0.26	-	0.04	0.40
Total	647.96	181.02	11.58	1.44	6.83
					848.83

Note 18 : Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Sale of products		
Finished goods	5,425.20	6,116.55
Sale of Services	-	130.44
License fees		
Other operating revenue		
Scrap and other sales	41.83	29.97
Performance Linked Incentive (PLI)	116.55	
Income from Export incentives	41.46	46.16
Miscellaneous income	10.82	15.37
	5,635.86	6,338.49

India
 Outside India
Total

For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
2,675.59	3,214.38
2,960.27	3,124.11
5,635.86	6,338.49

Timing of revenue recognition

Goods & services transferred at a point in time
 Services transferred over a period of time

Total

For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
5,635.86	6,208.04
-	130.44
5,635.86	6,338.49

Contract balances

Trade receivables
 Contract Assets
 Contract liabilities
Net Contract balances

For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
1,123.14	1,436.55
-	-
(58.76)	(42.59)
1,064.38	1,393.96

Details of deferred revenue

Tabulated is the reconciliation of deferred/accrued revenue for the years ended 31st March 2023 and 31st March 2022 :

Balance at the beginning of the year
 Revenue recognised during the year (refer note 18)
 Milestone payment received during the year
 Balance at the end of the year (refer note 5 & 16)

Other current liabilities (refer note 16)
 Other financial assets- Current (refer note 5)

For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
-	(92.91)
-	(130.44)
31.48	223.35
31.48	-
31.48	-

Total price allocated to the unsatisfied performance obligations is INR 123.54 mn (USD 1.5 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 :

Revenue as per contracted price
 Less : Adjustment
 - Sales Return
 Net revenue from sale of products & services

For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
5,721.49	6,467.53
(85.62)	(129.04)
5,635.86	6,338.49

Note 19 : Other income

Particulars

Provision for doubtful debts written back (net)
 Gain on fair valuation of current investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net)
 Gain on disposal of current investments measured at fair value through profit or loss (net)
 Gain on disposal of Fixed Assets (net)
 Insurance claim received
 Sundry balances written back
 Miscellaneous income
 Interest income

For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
6.67	-
-	0.03
-	0.03
0.25	-
7.88	0.94
6.77	9.54
33.77	14.73
68.36	31.20
123.70	56.47

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

Particulars

Inventory at the beginning of the year
 Add : Purchases
 Less : Inventory at the end of the year
Cost of raw material, packing material and consumables consumed

For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
743.83	557.45
2,861.01	3,743.83
(559.16)	(743.83)
3,045.68	3,557.44

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

Particulars

Inventories at the beginning of the year

Finished goods
 Semi finished goods
 Work in progress

Inventories at the end of the year

Finished goods
 Semi finished goods
 Work in progress

(Increase)/Decrease in inventories of finished goods ,semi finished goods and work in progress

For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
715.99	841.44
782.93	642.40
211.35	211.26
1,710.27	1,695.11
956.50	715.99
732.07	782.93
169.48	211.35
1,858.05	1,710.27
(147.78)	(15.16)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Salaries, wages and bonus	786.58	692.03
Contractual Workers- Wages	44.85	40.24
Contribution to provident and other funds	29.17	27.90
Gratuity expense (refer note 28)	10.08	9.09
Staff welfare expenses	54.79	48.15
	925.47	817.41

Note 23 : Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Interest on borrowings (at amortised cost)		
On loans	1.73	1.50
On cash credit accounts/ WCDL	46.46	1.35
On pre-shipment credit in foreign currency	3.96	2.11
Processing charges	4.43	2.86
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1.07	1.08
Others	16.54	10.78
	74.19	19.68

Note 24 : Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Consumption of stores and spares	138.49	119.15
Freight and handling expenses	39.76	46.14
Power and Fuel	287.48	275.58
Repairs and Maintenance		
- Building	20.93	12.07
- Plant and Machinery	92.43	84.26
- Others	44.36	37.58
Insurance	27.65	25.22
Rates and taxes	6.74	12.46
Communication expenses	3.02	2.86
Travelling and conveyance	14.87	6.60
Printing and stationery	7.68	7.16
Business promotion expenses	6.84	4.53
Legal and professional	63.23	60.51
Commission on sales	76.57	54.66
CSR expenditure (refer note 31)	23.78	22.01
Sundry balances written off	-	0.70
Bad Debts	6.97	-
Loss on foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	26.97	21.89
Provision for doubtful debts/ advances	-	7.92
Research and development expenses	76.40	64.87
Bank charges	6.29	11.01
Loss on sale of fixed assets (net)	-	0.61
Waste management expenses	5.76	8.04
Miscellaneous expenses	41.62	50.96
	1,017.84	936.80

a) Payment to auditors

(Included in legal and professional fees above)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
As auditor:		
Audit fee	4.10	3.80
Other Services	0.21	0.21
	4.31	4.01

Note 25 : Depreciation and amortization expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Depreciation of tangible assets (refer note 2a)	271.06	243.75
Amortization of intangible assets (refer note 3a)	5.12	7.31
	276.18	251.06

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, 2023 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax as per statement of profit and loss (in Rs. Million)	(226.59)	617.31
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (in no's)	1,09,36,396	1,09,36,396
Earnings per share (basic and diluted) (in Rs.)	(20.72)	56.45

Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 27 : Current And Deferred Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are:

Profit or loss section

	2022-23 Rs. in Million	2021-22 Rs. in Million
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	150.98	210.46
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	0.64	(2.14)
Total current tax expense	151.63	208.32
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(2.78)	2.10
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	148.85	210.42

OCI section

Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:

Net (loss)/gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	0.97	0.33
Income tax charged to OCI	0.97	0.33

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

	2022-23 Rs. in Million	2021-22 Rs. in Million
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	(73.88)	829.03
Accounting profit before income tax		
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2022: 25.168%)	(18.59)	208.65
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous years	0.64	(2.14)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible for tax purposes	6.06	5.61
Tax effect of provision for Impairment of Investment which is not deductible for tax purposes	162.61	
Tax effect on others	(1.86)	(1.70)
At the effective income tax rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2022: 25.64%)	148.85	210.42
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	148.85	210.42

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

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Opening balance	13.90	38.93
Add: Provisions (Net of tax paid)	(7.02)	(25.03)
Closing balance	6.89	13.90

Deferred tax liabilities (net)

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	Balance Sheet	
	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Property, plant and equipment	230.53	234.89
Gratuity and leave encashment(Actuary report)	(28.41)	(25.39)
Others	(6.40)	(11.97)
Net deferred tax liabilities	195.72	197.53

Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net):

Opening balance as of April 1

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Opening balance as of April 1	197.53	195.10
Tax rate Change	(2.78)	2.10
Tax (income)/expense during the period recognised in profit or loss	0.97	0.33
Closing balance as at March 31	195.72	197.53

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.

Note 28 : Gratuity and other post employment plans

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, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Contribution to Provident fund	26.03	24.43
Contribution to other funds	3.14	3.47
	29.17	27.90

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, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Present value of defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the year	68.55	59.98
Interest Cost	3.97	3.29
Current Service Cost	10.08	9.09
Benefit Paid	(3.20)	(2.51)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(2.87)	(1.04)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	(1.00)	(0.26)
Present value of defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	75.53	68.55

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Present value of defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	75.53	68.55
Net liability- current (refer note 14)	15.48	13.20
Net liability- non current (refer note 14)	60.05	55.35

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Current service cost	10.08	9.09
Net interest cost	3.97	3.29
Total charge to Profit and loss	14.05	12.38

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(2.87)	(1.04)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	(1.00)	(0.26)
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	(3.87)	(1.30)

V Significant estimates: Actuarial assumptions and sensitivity

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Discount rate	7.30%	6.40%
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 assumptions is:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Impact of 50 bps increase in discount rate	(1.51)	(1.43)
Impact of 50 bps decrease in discount rate	1.56	1.50
Impact of 100 bps increase in withdrawal rate	0.54	0.70
Impact of 100 bps decrease in withdrawal rate	(0.56)	(0.78)
Impact of 50 bps increase salary growth rate	(1.48)	(1.40)
Impact of 50 bps decrease salary growth rate	1.45	1.36

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, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Expected Cashflows		
Year 1 Cashflow	15.48	13.20
Distribution %	14.40%	14.00%
Year 2 Cashflow	12.78	11.43
Distribution %	11.90%	12.10%
Year 3 Cashflow	11.89	9.93
Distribution %	11.10%	10.50%
Year 4 Cashflow	9.80	9.18
Distribution %	9.10%	9.70%
Year 5 Cashflow	8.64	7.56
Distribution %	8.10%	8.00%
Year 6 to Year 10 Cashflow	30.21	26.38
Distribution %	28.10%	28.00%

Note 29 : Disclosure of Lease as per Ind AS 116

The Changes in the Carrying Value of right of use (ROU) assets & liabilities for the year ended 31st March 2023 and 31st March 2022 are disclosed :-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
ROU Balance at the beginning of the year		
Opening Balance on account of adoption of IND AS 116	53.09	55.78
Additions	-	-
Amortization cost accrued during the year	(2.69)	(2.69)
Deletions	-	-
ROU Balance at the end of the year	50.40	53.09
Lease Liabilities at the beginning of the year		
Additions	11.32	11.35
Interest Cost Accrued during the year	1.07	1.08
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(1.10)	(1.10)
Deletion	-	-
Lease Liabilities at the end of the year	11.29	11.32
Non Current Lease Liabilities	11.29	11.32
Current Lease Liabilities	-	-
Total Lease Liabilities	11.29	11.32

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Not Later than 1 year	1.14	1.10
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	6.40	6.15
Later than 5 years	17.98	19.36

Note 30 : Commitments and Contingencies

a) Capital and other commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	208.03	263.00

b) Contingent Liabilities

Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Indirect tax matters	4.11	4.11
Income tax matters	2.96	7.17

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 if 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, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	23.78	22.30

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023		
	Rs. in Million		
	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	15.92	-	15.92

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022		
	Rs. in Million		
	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	7.97	-	7.97

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 March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	14.69	10.58
Interest due on above	0.17	0.20
	14.86	10.78

The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with i) 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

3.66

3.48

iv) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006

3.66

3.48

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, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Revenue expenses debited to appropriate heads of accounts	134.84	119.89
Depreciation on research and development assets	19.08	16.01
	153.92	135.91

During the year company has incurred capex expenditure of Rs. 9.84 mn (March 31, 2022: 34.23 mn) incurred towards inhouse R&D facility.

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

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete 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 March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
India	2,675.59	3,214.38
Outside India	2,960.28	3,124.11
Total revenue per the statement of profit or loss	5,635.86	6,338.49

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

Revenue from two customer (March 31, 2022: two customer) amounted to Rs.1338.91 mn (March 31,2022: Rs. 1586.32 mn) which is 24% (March 31, 2022: 25%) of the Company's total revenue.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, revenue from one foreign country amounted to Rs.746.39 mn which is 13.24% of the Company's total revenue.During the year ended March 31, 2022, two foreign country had generated revenue of 21% of total revenue amounting Rs.1350.04 mn.

Non-current assets:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
India	4,505.51	3,439.57
Outside India	779.43	1,349.04
Total	5,284.94	4,788.61

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
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

Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives have significant influence	Satwani Holdings LLP (Formerly known as Symbiotec Steroids LLP)
	Satwani International

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

	Year ended	Rs. in Million
Mr. Sushil Satwani	March 31, 2023	0.22
	March 31, 2022	0.22

b. Others

i. Navisci Pte Ltd.	Year ended	Nature	Rs. in Million
	March 31, 2023	Other receivable	5.52
	March 31, 2022	Other receivable	6.24

Year ended

	Provision of Services
	Rs. in Million
March 31, 2023	-
March 31, 2022	6.24

Year ended

	Loan given	Interest Charged	Loan Outstanding
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
March 31, 2023	58.55	8.95	133.53
March 31, 2022	56.58	1.15	57.73

Year ended

	Investment in equity shares during the year
	Rs. in Million
March 31, 2023	-
March 31, 2022	80.26

ii. SPL lifescience India Private Limited

	Year ended	Expenses on behalf	Amount receivable
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
	March 31, 2023	-	0.35
	March 31, 2022	-	0.51

Year ended	Sale of Goods		Amount receivable Rs. in Million
	Rs. in Million		
March 31, 2023		3.91	1.74
March 31, 2022		3.90	2.19
Year ended	Interest Charged		Corporate Guarantee Commission income
	Rs. in Million		Rs. in Million
March 31, 2023		25.56	3.27
March 31, 2022		8.48	-
	Loan given		Loan repaid
	Rs. in Million		Rs. in Million
		896.87	589.53
		422.53	230.06
	Loan Outstanding		
	Rs. in Million		Rs. in Million
			537.13
			200.95

v. Xinjiang Symbiotec Biotechnology Co. Ltd.

Year ended	Purchase of Goods		Amount Payable Rs. in Million
	Rs. in Million		
March 31, 2023		22.51	26.53
March 31, 2022		36.75	7.67

vi. Symbiotec lifesciences Pvt Ltd

Year ended	Interest Charged		Corporate Guarantee Commission income	Loan given	Loan repaid	Loan Outstanding
	Rs. in Million					
March 31, 2023		20.74	0.55	419.60	142.15	455.29
March 31, 2022		11.41	-	0.18	-	156.54

c. Remuneration and other benefits to Key Managerial personnel

Remuneration to Directors	For the year ended		For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million	
	March 31, 2023			
	Rs. in Million			
Mr. Anil Satwani	52.45		52.45	
Mr. Raghavender Ramchandran (wef 4 Feb 2022)	9.93		1.24	
Mr. Salil Jain	0.90		0.79	
Benefits to Relatives				
Mrs. Kashish Satwani (Salary)	2.90		2.55	
Mr. Sushil Satwani (Salary)	12.80		10.67	
Mr. Krishna Satwani (Salary)	1.89		1.80	

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.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

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

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, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
A. Financial assets / liabilities at costs		
1. Financial assets at costs (non-current)		
- Investments (refer note 4)	656.00	1,301.73
B. Financial assets / liabilities at amortised costs		
1. Financial assets at amortised costs (non-current)		
- Others financial assets (refer note 5)	1,148.33	462.72
2. Financial assets at amortised costs (current)		
- Trade receivables (refer note 8)	1,123.14	1,436.55
- Cash and cash equivalents (refer note 9)	25.28	51.50
- Other bank balances (refer note 10)	2.98	11.69
- Others financial assets (refer note 5)	159.22	41.30
3. Financial liabilities at amortised costs (non-current)		
- Borrowings (refer note 13)	14.10	7.31
4. Financial liabilities at amortised costs (current)		
- Borrowings (refer note 13)	1,058.57	628.54
- Trade payables (refer note 17)	866.11	848.83
- Other financial liabilities (refer note 14)	82.22	126.50

b) Fair Value Hierarchy

Particulars	Carrying value	Fair Value	Fair value hierarchy		
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2023	Quoted prices in active markets Level 1	Significant observable inputs Level 2	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Financial liabilities at amortised costs					
- Borrowings (refer note 13)	1,072.67	1,072.67	-	1,072.67	-
Particulars	Carrying value	Fair Value	Fair value hierarchy		
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2022	Quoted prices in active markets Level 1	Significant observable inputs Level 2	Significant unobservable inputs Level 3
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Financial liabilities at amortised costs					
- Borrowings (refer note 13)	635.85	635.85	-	635.85	-

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

1. The fair values of investments in mutual fund units is based on the net asset value ('NAV') as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements as at
2. The Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts, which are valued using valuation techniques that employs the use of market observable inputs.
3. 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, FVTPL Investments, derivatives 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 / LIBOR 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, 2023	INR	+50	3.97	
	INR	-50	(3.97)	
	USD	+50	-	
	USD	-50	-	
March 31, 2022	INR	+50	0.11	
	INR	-50	(0.11)	
	USD	+50	0.31	
	USD	-50	(0.31)	

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility in previous year.

(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 foreign currency risk is as follows:

Particulars	Currency	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		Indian rupees	Foreign currency	Indian rupees	Foreign currency
				Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Unhedged foreign currency Payable	USD	470.82	5.73	480.43	6.34
	EUR	3.68	0.04	3.27	0.04
	CHF	-	-	-	-
	GBP	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	USD	-	-	625.19	8.25
Receivable	USD	464.31	5.65	705.10	9.30
	EUR	29.31	0.33	23.40	0.28
Cash/Bank Balance	USD	12.30	0.15	27.12	0.36
	EUR	0.06	0.00	0.20	0.00
	GBP	-	-	0.00	0.00
	AED	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.00
	Rmb	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00
Dues from Subsidiary	USD	133.50	1.62	58.01	0.77

0.00 represents amount below 50,000

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD, EUR, GBP , AED and Rmb 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, 2023	USD	+5%	6.96
	USD	-5%	(6.96)
	EUR	+5%	1.28
	EUR	-5%	(1.28)
	GBP	+5%	-
	GBP	-5%	-
	AED	+5%	0.00
	AED	-5%	(0.00)
	Rmb	+5%	0.00
	Rmb	-5%	(0.00)
March 31, 2022	USD	+5%	(10.95)
	USD	-5%	10.95
	EUR	+5%	0.92
	EUR	-5%	(0.92)
	GBP	+5%	0.00
	GBP	-5%	(0.00)
	AED	+5%	0.00
	AED	-5%	(0.00)
	Rmb	+5%	0.00
	Rmb	-5%	(0.00)

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, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Balance as the beginning of the year	14.62	6.70
Impairment losses recognised in the year based on lifetime expected credit losses	1.09	-
Changes in measurement of loss allowance	-1.51	9.12
Amounts written off during the year as uncollectible	-9.92	-
Amounts recovered during the year	-1.42	(1.20)
Balance at the end of the year	2.86	14.62

(ii) Other financial assets

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investment of surplus funds are made only in approved Mutual Fund. 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
As at March 31, 2023			
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	-
Total	2,020.99	2,006.90	14.10
As at March 31, 2022			
Long term borrowings	7.31	-	7.31
Short term borrowings	628.54	628.54	-
Trade payables	848.83	848.83	-
Other financial liabilities	126.50	126.50	-
Total	1,611.18	1,603.87	7.31

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, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Borrowings including lease liability	1,083.96	647.19
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(25.28)	(51.50)
Net Debt (A)	1,058.67	595.68
Total Equity (B)	6,728.12	6,951.81
Debt / Equity ratio (A/B)	0.16	0.09

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.

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.

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 significant accounting policies (note 1.3 d)

g) Impairment

The Company has 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 has been 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 has no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company as such investments in the nature of research and development have already been expensed off in the respective years.

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

Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023****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.

- Code on Social Security, 2020:

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.

Note 41 : Ratios

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	% change	Remarks
a) Current ratio = (Current assets) / (Current liabilities)	1.81	2.41	-25.08%	Due to increase in current liabilities mainly short term borrowings
b) Debt equity ratio = (Long-term borrowings + Short-term borrowings and lease liabilities) / (Total equity)	0.16	0.09	74.30%	Due to decrease in profit
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)	0.68	1.26	-46.24%	Due to decrease in profit
d) Return on equity ratio (%) = (Net profit / (loss) after tax / Average shareholders equity)	-3.31%	9.29%	NA	

Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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)	1.19	1.52	-21.62%	Due to increase in Margins
f) Trade receivables turnover ratio = Net Credit Sales/ Average Trade Receivables	4.24	4.66	-9.10%	
g) Trade payable turnover ratio in no. of days = Net Credit Purchases/ Average Trade Payables	3.34	3.89	-14.18%	Due to decrease in sales
h) Net capital turnover ratio = (Revenue from contracts with customers) / (Current assets - Current liabilities)	3.15	2.51	25.25%	Due to decrease in profit
i) Net profit / (loss) ratio (%) = {Net profit/(loss) after tax} / (Total revenue from operations)	-4.18%	10.11%	NA	
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)	-3%	14%	NA	
k) Return on investment = (Income generated from FVTPL Investment) / Weighted average FVTPL investment	0%	4%	-100.00%	Nil investment during the year

Note 42: Previous year figures

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

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: September,13,2023

Anil Satwani
Managing Director
DIN : 00041531
Place: Indore
Date: September,13,2023

Shankar Gopalakrishnan
Director
DIN: 00392337
Place: Indore
Date: September,13,2023

Sumit Gupta
Director
DIN : 06401402
Place: Indore
Date: September,13,2023

Raghavender Ramachandran
Chief Financial Officer
Place: Indore
Date: September,13,2023

Salil Jain
Company Secretary
Membership no.: A41610
Place: Indore
Date: September,13,2023

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 Significant 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).

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:

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

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest Million (INR 000,000), except when otherwise

1.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is treated as current when :

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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 it's 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 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 service tax / 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.

Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

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.

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, except:

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 reassessed 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:

Assets	Useful life
Buildings	
- Factory buildings	30 years
- Other buildings	60 years
Plant and machinery	5 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

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. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

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.

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). 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. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.
- 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.

For intangible assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Intangible assets under development are tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

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.

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)

Financial asset at amortised cost

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

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) 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:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) 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:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- b) 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.

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. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts to hedge its foreign currency risks. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instruments, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged and the type of hedge relationship designated.

The Company enters into certain derivative contracts to hedge risks which are not designated as hedges. Such contracts are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss.

p. 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.

q. 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.

r. 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.

s. 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.

t. 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. When the grant relates to an asset, the Company deducts such grant amount from the carrying amount of the asset.

u 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. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements – This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the financial statements.

Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 12, Income Taxes – This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.