S R B C & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants

12th Floor, The Ruby
29 Senapati Bapat Marg
Dadar (West)
Mumbai - 400 028, India
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited (the "Company"), which comprises of the Balance sheet as at March 31 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

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

Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the

MUMBAI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;

   (g) In our opinion, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2023 ;

   (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our

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i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

ii. The Company did not have any long- term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. (a)The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

(c)Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only w.e.f. April 1, 2023, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

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

S R B C & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

per Anil Jobanputra
Partner
Membership Number: 110759
UDIN: 23110759BGVZVT5321
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: September 13, 2023

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

Re: Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited **(the "Company")**

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

i. (a) (A)The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B)The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly the requirement to report under 3(i)(a)(B) of the order is not applicable to the company and hence not reported upon.

(b)All Property, Plant and Equipment have not been physically verified by management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

(d)The Company does not follow the revaluation model for subsequent measurement of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

(e) There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

ii. (a)The Company's business currently does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

(b)The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of INR five crore in aggregate from banks or financial institutions at any point of time during the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

iii. (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

(c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS report on clause 3(iii) (c to f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company hence not commented upon.

iv. There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the manufacture of steroids and hormones, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

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

(b) There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously not recorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

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

(c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) On an overall examination of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e)The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

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(f)The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

x. (a)The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments). Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

(b)The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

xi. (a)No fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b)During the year, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

xiii. Transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the Ind AS financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon by us.

xiv. The Company is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013.Therefore requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence the requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

xvi. (a)The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

(b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

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(d) Based on the information and explanation provided by the management of the Company, there is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses in the current year amounting to Rs 58.80 million. In the immediately preceding financial year, the Company had not incurred cash losses.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company and hence not reported upon.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 34 to the Ind AS financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Ind AS financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Act, in compliance with second proviso to sub-section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 24 to the Ind AS financial statements.

(b) There are no unspent amounts in respect of ongoing projects, that are required to be transferred to a special account in compliance of provision of sub-section 6 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note 24 to the Ind AS financial statements.

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

S R B C & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

per Anil Jobanputra
Partner
Membership Number: 110759
UDIN: 23110759BGVZVT5321
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: September 13, 2023

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF KNOVEA PHARMACEUTICAL PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements of Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls With Reference to Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

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

S R B C & CO LLP
MUMBAI
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

per Anil Jobanputra
Partner
Membership Number: 110759
UDIN: 23110759BGVZVT5321
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: September 13, 2023

Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2a	134.30	136.38
Capital work-in-progress	2b	1,066.05	170.63
Financial assets			
Others financial assets	3	1.53	1.49
Other non-current assets	4	585.28	316.37
Total non-current assets		1,787.16	624.87
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	2.08	0.48
Other bank balances	6	8.58	3.57
Other financial assets	3	0.81	1.72
Other current assets	4	84.83	26.39
Current tax asset (net)	21	2.01	-
Total current assets		98.31	32.16
Total assets		1,885.47	657.03
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	10.00	10.00
Other equity	8	314.94	379.13
Total equity		324.94	389.13
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	9	1,483.36	-
Provisions	11	0.87	0.41
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	21	5.84	6.94
Total non-current liabilities		1,490.07	7.35
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	9	0.19	211.64
Trade payables	13		
Due to micro and small enterprises		1.54	0.02
Due to others		11.62	29.12
Other financial liabilities	10	48.99	8.54
Other current liabilities	12	6.13	4.05
Provisions	11	1.99	0.74
Current tax liabilities (net)	21	-	6.44
Total current liabilities		70.46	260.55
Total liabilities		1,560.53	267.90
Total equity and liabilities		1,885.47	657.03

Significant accounting policies 1.1
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

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

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited

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

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

Rohit Mantri
Director
DIN : 07435803
Place: Indore
Date: September 13, 2023

KNOVEA PHARMACEUTICAL PVT. LTD.

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

Knovea Pharmaceutical 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	14	0.32	478.54
Other income	15	0.25	6.50
Total income		0.57	485.04
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	16	8.80	11.23
Other expenses	18	51.59	43.23
Total expense		60.39	54.46
Profit/(Loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization		(59.82)	430.58
Depreciation and amortisation expense	19	5.22	4.24
Finance costs	17	0.05	8.56
Profit/(Loss) before tax for the year		(65.09)	417.78
Tax expense			
Current tax	21	-	26.65
Deferred Tax	21	(1.05)	44.71
Income tax expense		(1.05)	71.36
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(64.04)	346.42
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
Re-measurements (losses) on defined benefit plans		(0.20)	(0.01)
Income tax effect on above		0.05	0.00
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax		(0.15)	(0.01)
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(64.19)	346.41
Earnings per share - Face Value Rs. 10.00 per share			
Basic (in Rs.)	20	(64.04)	346.41
Diluted (in Rs.)		(64.04)	346.41

Significant accounting policies 1.1
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

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

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited

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

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

Rohit Mantri
Director
DIN : 07435803
Place: Indore
Date: September 13, 2023

KNOVEA PHARMACEUTICAL PVT. LTD.

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

Knovea Pharmaceutical 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		(65.08)	417.78
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation and amortisation		5.22	4.24
Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates (gain)/loss		0.50	(5.63)
Interest income		(0.25)	(0.87)
Finance Cost		0.05	8.56
Operating Pofit/(loss) before working capital changes		(59.57)	424.08
Movement in Working Capital			
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables and prepayments		(58.07)	(10.25)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and other payables		(15.60)	(256.12)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions		1.50	0.65
Cash used/(generated)from operations		(131.74)	158.36
Direct taxes paid		(8.45)	(66.00)
Net cash flow (used)/from operating activities	(A)	(140.19)	92.36
Cash Flow from investment activities			
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment including captial work in progress and capital advances		(1,125.31)	(307.43)
Investment in bank deposit		(5.01)	(0.40)
Interest received		0.25	0.87
Net cash flow used in investing activities	(B)	(1,130.07)	(306.96)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Loan from Holding company		925.71	422.53
Loan repaid to Holding company		(589.53)	(230.24)
Proceeds from Long Term borrowing		946.23	-
Proceeds from short term borrowing		-	10.69
Repayment of Short term borrowing		(10.50)	-
Interest Paid		(0.05)	(0.09)
Net cash flow from financing activities	(C)	1,271.86	202.89
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	1.60	(11.71)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		0.48	12.19
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		2.08	0.48

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

KNOVEA PHARMACEUTICAL PVT. LTD.

Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023

	2022-23	2021-22
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Components of cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 5)		
Cash on hand	0.50	0.27
Balances with banks - in current accounts	1.58	0.21
Total cash and cash equivalents	2.08	0.48

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 1.1
our report of even date

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

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited

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

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

Rohit Mantri
Director
DIN : 07435803
Place: Indore
Date: September 13, 2023

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

KNOVEA PHARMACEUTICAL PVT. LTD.

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

Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Rs. in Million
As at March 31,2021	10.00
Equity share capital issued during the year	-
As at March 31, 2022	10.00
Changes in Equity share capital during the year	-
As at March 31, 2023	**10.00**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	
	Retained earnings (Refer note 8)	Total other equity
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Balance as at beginning of the period	32.72	32.72
Profit for the year	346.42	346.42
Other comprehensive income	(0.01)	(0.01)
Total comprehensive income for the year	346.41	346.41
Balances as at March 31, 2022	379.13	379.13
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(64.04)	(64.04)
Other comprehensive income	(0.15)	(0.15)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(64.19)	(64.19)
Balances as at March 31, 2023	314.94	314.94

Significant accounting policies 1.1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the 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
Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited

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

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

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

Rohit Mantri
Director
DIN : 07435803
Place: Indore
Date: September 13, 2023

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

Note 2a : Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Electrical Installations	Furniture, Fittings and Equipments	Office Equipments	Computers	Vehicles	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
As at March 31, 2021	93.43	4.47	27.29	2.63	1.88	0.81	2.15		132.36
Additions*	0.25	0.36	5.70	0.28	0.01	0.11	1.65		8.35
Disposals / Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
As at March 31, 2022	93.68	4.83	32.99	2.91	1.89	0.92	3.80	-	140.71
Additions*				0.22		0.11	2.71	0.10	3.14
Disposals / Adjustment									
As at March 31, 2023	93.68	4.83	32.99	3.13	1.59	1.03	6.51	0.10	143.85
Depreciation									
As at March 31, 2021	-	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02		0.09
Charge for the year	-	0.15	2.44	0.27	0.16	0.18	1.04		4.24
Disposals/Write Off/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
As at March 31, 2022	-	0.15	2.50	0.28	0.16	0.18	1.06	-	4.33
Charge for the year		0.16	2.76	0.29	0.16	0.18	1.65	0.01	5.22
Disposals/Write Off/Adjustments									
As at March 31, 2023	-	0.31	5.26	0.57	0.32	0.36	2.71	0.01	9.55
Net book value									
As at March 31, 2022	93.68	4.68	30.49	2.63	1.43	0.74	2.74	-	136.38
As at March 31, 2023	93.68	4.52	27.73	2.56	1.27	0.67	3.80	0.09	134.30

Note 2b : Capital work in progress

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. In Million	As at March 31, Rs. In Million
a) Capital work in progress	1,066.05	170.63

Amount in CWIP includes borrowing cost of Rs 64.43 mn (2021-22 Rs 0.45 mn)

b) Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	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	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. In Million
As at March 31, 2023					
Projects in progress	895.41	165.22	5.42	-	1066.05

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	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	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In Million
As at March 31, 2022					
Projects in progress	165.21	5.42	-	-	170.63

S R B C & CO LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI

KNOVEA PHARMACEUTICAL PVT. LTD.

Note 3 : Other financial assets (unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million		As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Financial assets at amortised cost				
Security deposits	1.53	-	1.49	-
Others	-	9.81	-	1.72
	1.53	9.81	1.49	1.72

Note 4 : Other assets (unsecured, considered good)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million		As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Capital advance	585.28	-	316.37	-
Balance with government authorities	-	80.44	-	24.56
Prepaid expenses		1.84		0.27
Advances recoverable in kind	-	2.55	-	1.56
Others	-	-	-	-
	585.28	84.83	316.37	26.39

Note 5 : Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Balances with banks - in current accounts	1.58	0.21
Cash on hand	0.50	0.27
	2.08	0.48

Note 6 : Other bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Term Deposit	8.58	3.57
	8.58	3.57

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

Note 7 : Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Authorised		
10,000,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each	100.00	100.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up		
1,000,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each	10.00	10.00
	10.00	10.00

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	10,00,000	10.00	10,00,000	10.00
Add: issued during the year	-	-		
Outstanding at the end of the period	10,00,000	10.00	10,00,000	10.00

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

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:

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				
Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited	99.99%	9,99,999	99.99%	9,99,999
Anil Satwani (Nominee of Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited)	0.01%	1	0.01%	1

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 8 : Other Equity

Particulars	Retained earnings Rs. in Million	Total other equity Rs. in Million
Balances as at March 31, 2021	32.72	32.72
Addition during the year	-	-
Profit for the year	346.42	346.42
Other comprehensive income	(0.01)	(0.01)
Total comprehensive income for the year	346.41	346.41
Balances as at March 31, 2022	379.13	379.13
Addition during the year	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(64.04)	(64.04)
Other comprehensive income	(0.15)	(0.15)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(64.19)	(64.19)
Balances as at March 31, 2023	314.94	314.94

Nature and purpose of reserves:
a) Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to General reserve and payment of dividend.
The above reserve shall be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

KNOVEA PHARMACEUTICAL PVT. LTD.

Note 9 : Borrowings (Unsecured)

(a) Long term Borrowings :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. In Million		As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In Million	
	Non-current	Current Maturities	Non-current	Current Maturities
Term loans				
Indian rupee term loans from banks	946.23	-	-	-
Loan from Subsidiary repayable on demand	537.13	-		-
	1,483.36	-	-	-

a) Term loan consists of rupee term loan amounting to Rs. 946.23 mn (March 31, 2022: Rs. Nil) From State Bank of India repayable in remaining 20 equal quarterly installments starting from 1st April 2025 i.e. post moratorium period. The rate of interest as on March 31, 2023 is 8 % p.a. (i.e. @ Repo Plus 150 bps) (March 31, 2022: Nil).

b) The above loans are secured by equitable mortgage by exclusive charge on land and building, Hypotication over Plant & Machinery in the name of the Company.The above loans are also secured by way of personal guarantee of Mr. Anil Satwani the Director of the Company and corporate guarantee of Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited the holding company.

c) Holding Company, Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited, has provided unsecured loan to the WOS for funding of promoters Margin for the on going project.The loan alongwith interest is scheduled to be repaid not by March'31 2025,however the company may choose to repay earlier at its discretion.The rate of interest is in line with average rate of interest charged by the bank.

Short-term borrowings (Unsecured)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. In Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In Million
Cash Credit / Current /Book Overdraft	0.19	10.69
Loan from Holding company	-	200.95
	0.19	211.64

Note 10 : Other financial liabilities (current, at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. In Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In Million
Creditors for fixed assets	46.46	4.30
Employee related liabilities	2.53	4.24
Others *	0.00	-
	48.99	8.54

* 0.00 Amount Below INR 50000

Note 11 : Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. In Million		As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In Million	
	Non current	Current	Non-current	Current
Provision for employee benefits				
Provision for gratuity (refer note 22)	0.87	0.06	0.41	0.03
Provision for compensated absences		1.93		0.71
	0.87	1.99	0.41	0.74

Note 12 : Other Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
Statutory dues	-	6.13	-	4.06
Income billed but not accured* (contract liability)	-	0.00	-	0.00
	-	6.13	-	4.06

* Refer significant accounting policy of revenue from contracts with customers

Note 13 : Trade Payables (current, at amortised cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. In Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. In Million
a) Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 25)	1.54	0.02
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	11.62	29.12
	13.16	29.14

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

Trade payables ageing — Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment

As at 31st March,2023	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 Rs. In Million
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.05	1.49	-	-	-	1.54
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	10.26	1.35	0.01	-	-	11.62
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-			-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-			-
Total	10.31	2.84	0.01			13.16

As at 31st March,2022	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due	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	Rs. In Million
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.00	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	20.97	8.15	-	-	-	29.12
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20.97	8.17	-	-	-	29.14

Note 14 : Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. In Million	Rs. In Million
Sale of Services		
License fees	0.00	478.54
Other operating revenue		
Scrap and other sales	0.32	-
	0.32	478.54

Revenue from contracts with customers

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. In Million	Rs. In Million
India	0.32	-
Outside India	0.00	478.54
Total	0.32	478.54

Timing of revenue recognition

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. In Million	Rs. In Million
Goods transferred at a point in time	0.32	-
Services transferred over a period of time	0.00	478.54
Total	0.32	478.54

Details of deferred revenue

Tabulated is the reconciliation of deferred revenue :

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. In Million	Rs. In Million
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	258.04
Revenue recognised during the year (refer note 14)	-	(478.54)
Milestone payment received during the year	-	220.50
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Total price allocated to the unsatisfied performance obligations are Rs. 552.81 Mn (USD 6.7 mn) as at March 31, 2023 .The next milestone for this project is on completion of registration batches.The company will recognise this revenue when it has more visibility of its completion.

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. In Million	Rs. In Million
Revenue as per contracted price	0.32	478.54
Net revenue from sale of products & services	0.32	478.54

Note 15 : Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. In Million	Rs. In Million
Interest income	0.25	0.87
Profit on foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	-	5.63
	0.25	6.50

Note 16 : Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. In Million	Rs. In Million
Salaries, wages and bonus	6.79	9.66
Contribution to provident and other funds	0.18	0.12
Gratuity expense (refer note	0.46	0.20
Staff welfare expenses	1.37	1.25
	8.80	11.23

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

KNOVEA PHARMACEUTICAL PVT. LTD.

Note 17 : Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Others	0.05	8.56
	0.05	8.56

Note 18 : Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Consumption of stores and spares	6.20	7.44
Audit Fees	0.25	0.25
Freight and handling expenses	-	0.02
Repairs and Maintenance		
- Building	-	0.01
- Plant and Machinery	0.31	0.19
- Others	0.79	0.49
Rates and taxes	-	0.02
Communication expenses	0.09	0.04
Travelling and conveyance	0.07	0.05
Printing and stationery	0.62	0.21
Business promotion expenses	0.01	0.15
Legal and professional	36.88	33.93
CSR expenditure	5.03	-
Loss on foreign exchange fluctuation	0.50	-
Bank charges	0.22	0.23
Miscellaneous expenses	0.62	0.20
	51.59	43.23

a) Payment to auditors
(Included in legal and professional fees above)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
As auditor:		
Audit fee	0.25	0.25
	0.25	0.25

Note 19 : Depreciation expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Depreciation of tangible assets (refer note 2a)	5.22	4.24
	5.22	4.24

Note 20 : 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	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Net Profit/ (Loss) after tax as per statement of profit and loss (in Rs. Million)	(64.04)	346.41
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (in no's)	1.00	1.00
Earnings per share (basic and diluted) (in Rs.)	(64.04)	346.41

S R B C & CO LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

KNOVEA PHARMACEUTICAL PVT. LTD.

Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited

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

Note 21: Current And Deferred Tax

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

	2022-23	2021-22
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	26.65
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	-
Total current tax expense	-	26.65
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(1.05)	44.71
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	(1.05)	71.36
OCI section		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:		
Net (loss)/gain on remeasurements of defined benefit plans*	0.05	0.00
Income tax charged to OCI	0.05	0.00

* **Amount is below rounding off threshold**

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

	2022-23	2021-22
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	(65.29)	417.78
Accounting profit before income tax		
At India's statutory income tax rate of 17.16%	(11.20)	71.69
Tax effect on others - Defferd Tax Assetes not considered on loss	10.15	(0.33)
At the effective income tax rate of 17.08% (March 31,2021 28.06%)	(1.05)	71.36
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(1.05)	71.36

Non-current/ Current tax liabilities/ (Assets) (net)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Opening balance	6.44	45.79
Add: Provisions (Net of tax paid)	(8.45)	(39.35)
Closing balance	(2.01)	6.44

Deferred tax assets (net)

Deferred tax relates to the following:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Property, plant and equipment	6.47	7.19
Gratuity and leave encashment(Actuary report)	(0.49)	(0.20)
Provision of Bonus	(0.14)	(0.05)
Net deferred tax assets	5.84	6.94

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
Opening balance as of April 1	6.94	(37.78)
Tax (income)/expense during the period recognised in profit or loss	(1.05)	44.72
Tax (income)/expense during the period recognised in OCI	(0.05)	-
Closing balance as at March 31	5.84	6.94

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

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KNOVEA PHARMACEUTICAL PVT. LTD.

Note 22 : 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 16)

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. In Million	Rs. In Million
Contribution to Provident fund	0.18	0.12
	0.18	0.12

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
I **Changes in present value of defined benefit obligations during the year**		
Present value of defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the year	0.44	0.22
Interest Cost	0.03	0.02
Current Service Cost	0.43	0.19
Benefit Paid	(0.17)	-
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.05)	(0.01)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	0.25	0.02
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic adjustments	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	0.93	0.44

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. In Million	Rs. In Million
II **Net (assets/liability) recognized in the Balance Sheet**		
Present value of defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	0.93	0.44
Net liability- current (refer note 11)	0.06	0.03
Net liability- non current (refer note 11)	0.87	0.41

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
III **Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year**		
Current service cost	0.43	0.19
Net interest cost	0.03	0.02
Total charge to Profit and loss	0.46	0.21

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
IV **Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income for the year**		
Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.05)	(0.01)
Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	0.25	0.02
Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic adjustments	-	-
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	0.20	0.01

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V Significant estimates: Actuarial assumptions and sensitivity

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 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 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Impact of 50 bps increase in discount rate	0.03	(0.01)
Impact of 50 bps decrease in discount rate	(0.03)	0.01
Impact of 100 bps increase in withdrawal rate	0.05	0.03
Impact of 100 bps decrease in withdrawal rate	(0.05)	(0.03)
Impact of 50 bps increase salary growth rate	(0.03)	(0.01)
Impact of 50 bps decrease salary growth rate	0.03	0.01

VII Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Expected Cashflows		
Year 1 Cashflow	0.06	0.03
Distribution %	3.90%	4.90%
Year 2 Cashflow	0.05	0.03
Distribution %	3.40%	4.20%
Year 3 Cashflow	0.10	0.02
Distribution %	6.60%	3.70%
Year 4 Cashflow	0.14	0.05
Distribution %	9.00%	7.30%
Year 5 Cashflow	0.24	0.08
Distribution %	15.90%	11.40%
Year 6 to Year 10 Cashflow	0.56	0.28
Distribution %	37.60%	40.80%

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.

Note 23 : Commitments and Contingencies

Capital and other commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	77.09	692.08

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Note 24 : 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 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	4.63	-

Gross amount actually spent by the Company during the year

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	5.03	-	5.03

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	-	-	-

Particulars	As at March 31,2023	As at March 31,2022
(a) Amount required to be spent by the company during the year	4.63	-
(b) Amount of expenditure incurred	5.03	-
(c) Set-off of excess spent of previous years, if any	-	-
(d) Shortfall / (surplus) at the end of the year	(0.40)	-
(e) Total of previous years shortfall	-	-
(f) Reason for shortfall	-	-
(g) Detail of related party transactions	-	-
(h) Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year should be shown separately	-	-

Note 25 : Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

	As at March 31, 2023 Rs. in Million	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	1.49	0.02
Interest due on above*	0.05	0.00
	1.54	0.02

* Amount below INR 5000

i)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
ii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.	-	-
iii)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
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	-	-

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

Note 26 : 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 Rs. in Million	For the year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. in Million
Revenue expenses debited to appropriate heads of accounts	22.05	15.54
Depreciation on research and development assets	4.45	3.99
	26.50	19.53

During the year company has incurred capex expenditure of Rs. NIL incurred towards inhouse R&D facility.

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Note 27 : Related party transactions

Name of the related party and related party relationships

Related party where control exists

Shareholder	Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited

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

i. Symbiotec Pharmalab Private Limited

Year ended	Interest Charged	Corporate Gurantee Commission	Loan taken	Loan repaid	Loan Outstanding
31 March, 2023	25.56	3.27	896.87	589.53	537.13
31 March, 2022	8.48	-	422.53	230.06	200.95

Year ended	Purchase of Goods	Amount Payable
31 March, 2023	3.91	1.74
31 March, 2022	3.90	2.19

* Maximum loan outstanding during the year was Rs 751.89 mn .

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

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

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Note 28: Fair Value Measurement

The carrying value and fair value of financial assets / liabilities are at unamortised cost and classified as level 3

Calculation of Fair Values:

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

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances,receivables, short term borrowings, trade payables, other financial assets and other financial liabilities 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.

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Note 29: 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 Formulation products.

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	0.32	-
Outside India	-	478.54
Total revenue per the statement of profit or loss	0.32	478.54

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

Non-current assets:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Rs. in Million	Rs. in Million
India	1,787.16	404.03
Outside India	0.00	220.84
Total	1,787.16	624.87

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Note 30 : 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, other receivables, cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

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

A. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risks – interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk such as commodity risk. Financial instrument affected by market risks includes borrowings, deposits,and other financials 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 / (Loss) before tax
			Rs. in Million
March 31, 2023	INR	+50	3.78
	INR	-50	(3.78)
March 31, 2022	INR	+50	(0.04)
	INR	-50	0.04

(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	In Million	Rs. in Million	In Million
Payable	USD	-	-	19.01	0.25
	EUR	12.52	0.14	0.59	0.01

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD, EUR, GBP 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%	-
	USD	-5%	-
	EUR	+5%	(0.63)
	EUR	-5%	0.63
March 31, 2022	USD	+5%	(0.95)
	USD	-5%	0.95
	EUR	+5%	(0.03)
	EUR	-5%	0.03

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.

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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) 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	1,483.36	-	1,483.36
Short term borrowings	0.19	0.19	-
Trade payables	13.16	13.16	-
Other financial liabilities	48.99	48.99	-
Total	**1,545.70**	**62.34**	**1,483.36**
As at March 31, 2022			
Long term borrowings	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	211.64	211.64	-
Trade payables	29.14	29.14	-
Other financial liabilities	8.54	8.54	-
Total	249.32	249.32	-

Note 31 : 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 is monitoring 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	1,483.55	211.64
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(2.08)	(0.48)
Net Debt (A)	1,481.47	211.16
Total Equity (B)	324.94	389.13
Debt / Equity ratio (A/B)	4.56	0.54

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Note 32 : 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) 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.

d) 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 22 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.

d) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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Note 33 : Other Statutory Information

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 and the related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013), 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 not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crore in aggregate from banks or financial institutions.

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

The date of imulementation 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 34 : Ratios

Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22	% change	Remarks
a) Current ratio = (Current assets) / (Current liabilities)	1.40	0.12	1028%	Due to increase in Balance with Govt. Authorities
b) Debt equity ratio = (Long-term borrowings + Short-term borrowings and lease liabilities) / (Total equity)	4.57	0.54	740%	Due to term loan taken
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)	(10.76)	NA	NA	Due to Loss in current year
d) Return on equity ratio (%) = (Net profit / (loss) after tax / Average shareholders equity)	(0.16)	0.89	-120%	Due to Loss in current year
h) Net capital turnover ratio = (Revenue from contracts with customers) / (Current assets - Current liabilities)	NA	(2.10)	NA	
i) Net profit / (loss) ratio (%) = (Net profit/(loss) after tax) / (Total revenue from operations)	NA	0.72	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)	(0.04)	0.77	-105%	Due to Loss in current year

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Note 35: Previous year figures
Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified, where necessary, to conform to current year's classification.

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

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Knovea Pharmaceutical Private Limited

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

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

Rohit Mantri
Director
DIN : 07435803
Place: Indore
Date: September 13, 2023

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

1 **Corporate information**

Knovea Pharmaceautical Private Limited ('the Company') is a private company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act . The Company has been incorporated on Feb 17,2020. The Company's registered office is in Indore, Madhya Pradesh. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling of Formulations. 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 stated.

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).

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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 financials 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 / Sales tax / Value Added Tax (VAT) 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 achievement of such milestones.

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.

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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 re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

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

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT Credit Entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. MAT is considered as a deferred tax item.

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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 derecognised.

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

g. **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.

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

h. **Borrowing Cost**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

l. 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.

l. 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.

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j. **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

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.

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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.

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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.

k. 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.

l. 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.

m. 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.

n. 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.

o. 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.

p. 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

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