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Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Innova Captab Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Innova Captab Limited (the "Company") which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2022, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone 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 standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 31 March 2022, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the* Standalone *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 standalone 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 opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone 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.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows 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. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Management and Board of Directors are 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 the Management and Board of Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of standalone financial statements 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2 A. 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 standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2022 and 1 April 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2022 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 financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

a. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2022 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 43(a) to the standalone financial statements.

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

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

d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 48 to the standalone financial statements, 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 48 to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or

- provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) above contain any material misstatement.

e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/payable by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid/payable to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

GAURAV MAHAJAN

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Date: 2022.09.30 22:36:34 +05'30'

Gaurav Mahajan

Partner

Place: Panchkula

Membership No.: 507857

Date: 30 September 2022

ICAI UDIN:22507857AXPSLA2632

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Innova Captab Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

(i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(i) (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company except for the following where the Company is a lessee and the lease agreements are not duly executed in favour of lessee :

Description of property	Gross carrying value (In INR million)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held- indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company. Also indicate if in dispute
Land: Plot No. 81-A & 81-B, EPIP, Phase-i, Jharmajri, Baddi, Tehsil Baddi, Dist. Solan, Himachal Pradesh	19.38	M/s Innova Captab (partnership firm)	No	FY 2021-22	The Company has acquired assets and liabilities of partnership firm on account of slump sale on 31 March 2021. The aforesaid land was transferred in Company's name subsequent to year end.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, 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.

(ii) (a) The inventory, except goods-in-transit and stocks lying with third parties, has been physically verified by the management during the year.For stocks lying with third parties at the year-end, written confirmations have been obtained and for goods-in-transit subsequent evidence of receipts has been linked with inventory records. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Innova Captab Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022 *(Continued)*

discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company except as follows:

Quarter	Name of bank	Particulars	Amount as per books of account (In INR million)	Amount as reported in the quarterly return/ statement (In INR million)	Amount of difference (In INR million)	Whether return/statement subsequently rectified
30 June 2021	State Bank Limited, Yes Bank Limited and HSBC Limited	Inventory Trade Receivable Trade Payable	1,200.97 2,020.50 1,895.92	1,131.75 1,963.25 * 1,749.70	69.22 57.25 146.22	No
30 September 2021	State Bank Limited, Yes Bank Limited and HSBC Limited	Inventory Trade Receivable Trade Payable	919.72 1,795.04 1,230.29	916.71 1,793.33 # 1,186.05	3.01 1.71 44.24	No
31 December 2021	State Bank Limited, Yes Bank Limited and HSBC Limited	Inventory Trade Receivable Trade Payable	1,169.99 1,440.65 1,214.71	1,058.88 1,539.63 1,287.31	111.11 (98.98) (72.60)	No
31 March 2022	State Bank Limited, Yes Bank Limited and HSBC Limited	Inventory Trade Receivable Trade Payable	1,052.86 1,738.53 1,404.31	1,053.15 $ 1,738.08 1,401.92	(0.29) 0.45 2.39	No

* The amount reported to Yes Bank Limited and HSBC Limited is INR 1,924.53 million with corresponding

difference between books of account and quarterly return/statement amounting to INR 95.97 million.

The amount reported to Yes Bank Limited and HSBC Limited is INR 1,680.74 million with corresponding difference between books of account and quarterly return/statement amounting to INR 114.30 million.

$ The amount reported to Yes Bank Limited and HSBC Limited is INR 1,053.63 million with corresponding difference between books of account and quarterly return/statement amounting to INR (0.77) million.

The Company submits drawing power (DP) statements subsequent to the end of respective quarters, in which DP limit is computed as per the terms and conditions of sanction letter. Certain adjustments pertaining to goods in transit, advances from customers and advances to vendors were excluded from inventory, trade receivables and trade payables respectively while arriving at the figures reported in the DP statements submitted to banks as the Company did not have a formal quarterly book closing process of its books of account. Further, the actual utilization of working capital remained within the bank sanction/DP limits for the year ended 31 March 2022.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments in firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties or provided any guarantee or security, granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has granted loans to its employees during the year and has made investments in a company during the year, in respect of which the requisite information is as below.

(a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us the Company has provided loans to its employees as below:

Particulars	Non-interest bearing loans (In INR million)
Aggregate amount during the year – Others (Employees of the Company)	5.20
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date – Others (Employees of the Company)	4.96

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. Further, the Company has not provided guarantees, given security or granted advances in the nature of loan during the year.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given, in our opinion the repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular. Payment of interest was not stipulated in case of non-interest bearing loans as per approved policy of the company. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Innova Captab Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022 *(Continued)*

party during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). In respect of the investments made by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its manufactured goods and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not carried out a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether these are accurate or complete.

(vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in a few cases of Income-Tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, except as mentioned below:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (in INR million)	Period to which the amount relates	Due date	Date of payment	Remarks, if any
HP VAT Act, 2005 and CST Act, 1956	Value Added Tax	1.24	FY 2021-22	-	27 April 2022	Amount pertains to partnership firm whose assets and liabilities were acquired on

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Innova Captab Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022 *(Continued)*

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (in INR million)	Period to which the amount relates	Due date	Date of payment	Remarks, if any
						account of slump sale on 31 March 2021.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Income-Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (in INR million)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Income tax Act,1961	Income Tax	0.60	2017-18	Deputy commissioner of Income tax	

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary as defined under the Act.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary (as defined under the Act).

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) do not have any Core Investment Company as detailed in note 48 to the financial statements. For reporting on this clause / sub clause, while we have performed audit procedures set out in the Guidance Note on CARO 2020, we have relied on and not been able to independently validate the information provided to us by the management of the Company with respect to entities outside the consolidated Group but covered in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios,

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Innova Captab Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022 *(Continued)*

ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone 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 the 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

GAURAV MAHAJAN

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Date: 2022.09.30 22:41:00 +05'30'

Gaurav Mahajan

Partner

Membership No.: 507857

ICAI UDIN:22507857AXPSLA2632

Place: Panchkula

Date: 30 September 2022

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the standalone financial statements of Innova Captab Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Innova Captab Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 financial statements were 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 financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to 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 standalone 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 financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the standalone financial statements of Innova Captab Limited for the year ended 31 March 2022 *(Continued)*

provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to 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 financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

GAURAV MAHAJAN

Digitally signed by GAURAV MAHAJAN
Date: 2022.09.30 22:42:31 +05'30'

Gaurav Mahajan

Partner

Place: Panchkula

Membership No.: 507857

Date: 30 September 2022

ICAI UDIN:22507857AXPSLA2632

Innova Captab Limited
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022
(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Assets			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3a	1,531.39	763.59
(b) Right-of-use assets	4	76.24	23.37
(c) Capital work-in-progress	3a	0.31	72.64
(d) Other intangible assets	3b	4.47	4.44
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	600.00	0.00
(ii) Loans	6	2.19	-
(iii) Other financial assets	7	7.22	34.95
(f) Income tax assets (net)	8	13.32	13.32
(g) Other non-current assets	9	81.18	79.23
Total non-current assets		**2,316.32**	**991.54**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	10	1,052.86	914.45
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	11	1,738.53	1,385.53
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	1.01	47.95
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	13	20.87	70.99
(iv) Loans	14	2.77	4.65
(v) Other financial assets	15	42.21	22.23
(c) Other current assets	16	274.53	258.82
Total current assets		**3,132.78**	**2,704.62**
Total assets		**5,449.10**	**3,696.16**
Equity and liabilities			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	17	120.00	120.00
(b) Other equity	18	1,988.27	1,328.21
Total equity		**2,108.27**	**1,448.21**
Liabilities			
(2) Non- current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	673.52	60.00
(ii) Lease liabilities	4	4.36	3.53
(b) Provisions	20	21.26	12.34
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	35	25.22	19.26
(d) Other non-current liabilities	21	0.85	1.29
Total non-current liabilities		**725.21**	**96.42**
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	19	1,087.03	390.26
(ii) Lease liabilities	4	1.45	1.18
(iii) Trade payables	22		
-total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		11.86	34.82
-total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1,392.45	1,087.51
(iv) Other financial liabilities	23	46.73	582.31
(b) Other current liabilities	24	63.49	50.11
(c) Provisions	20	2.94	5.34
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	25	9.67	-
Total current liabilities		**2,615.62**	**2,151.53**
Total liabilities		**3,340.83**	**2,247.95**
Total equity and liabilities		**5,449.10**	**3,696.16**

Significant accounting policies	2
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements	3-50

As per our report of even date attached.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

GAURAV MAHAJAN Digitally signed by GAURAV MAHAJAN Date: 2022.09.30 22:43:47 +05'30'

Gaurav Mahajan
Partner
Membership Number : 507857

Place: Panchkula
Date: 30 September 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Innova Captab Limited

Manoj Lohariwala Digitally signed by Manoj Lohariwala Date: 2022.09.30 21:18:14 +05'30'	VINAY LOHARIWALA Digitally signed by VINAY LOHARIWALA Date: 2022.09.30 21:53:55 +05'30'	NEEHARIKA SHUKLA Digitally signed by NEEHARIKA SHUKLA Date: 2022.09.30 21:31:51 +05'30'	RISHI GUPTA Digitally signed by RISHI GUPTA Date: 2022.09.30 21:24:03 +05'30'
Manoj Kumar Lohariwala	**Vinay Kumar Lohariwala**	**Neeharika Shukla**	**Rishi Gupta**
Chairman & Wholetime Director	*Managing Director*	*Company Secretary*	*Chief Financial Officer*
DIN : 00144656	DIN : 00144700	Membership No. A42724	

Place: Panchkula
Date: 30 September 2022

Innova Captab Limited
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
I	Revenue from operations	26	7,854.55	4,106.62
II	Other income	27	28.56	13.71
III	**Total Income (I + II)**		**7,883.11**	**4,120.33**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	28	5,736.37	3,014.60
	Purchase of stock-in-trade	29	342.39	75.99
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	30	9.98	16.35
	Employee benefits expense	31	373.93	223.34
	Finance costs	32	53.30	39.27
	Depreciation and amortization expense	33	74.01	55.86
	Other expenses	34	406.79	231.48
	Total expenses (IV)		**6,996.77**	**3,656.89**
V	**Profit before tax (III-IV)**		**886.34**	**463.44**
VI	**Tax expense:**			
(i)	Current tax	35	218.01	114.98
(ii)	Deferred tax charge	35	6.55	3.46
	Total tax expense (VI)		**224.56**	**118.44**
VII	**Profit for the year (V-VI)**		**661.78**	**345.00**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income / (loss)**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(2.31)	(1.03)
	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		0.59	0.26
	Total other comprehensive (loss) for the year (net of tax)		**(1.72)**	**(0.77)**
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII+VIII)**		**660.06**	**344.23**
	Earnings per equity share			
	Basic and diluted [nominal value of INR 10 per share]	36	13.79	7.19

Significant accounting policies	2
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements	3-50

As per our report of even date attached.
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Innova Captab Limited

GAURAV MAHAJAN Digitally signed by GAURAV MAHAJAN Date: 2022.09.30 22:45:08 +05'30'

Manoj Lohariwala Digitally signed by Manoj Lohariwala Date: 2022.09.30 21:18:56 +05'30'

VINAY LOHARIWALA Digitally signed by VINAY LOHARIWALA Date: 2022.09.30 21:54:36 +05'30'

NEEHARIKA SHUKLA Digitally signed by NEEHARIKA SHUKLA Date: 2022.09.30 21:34:38 +05'30'

RISHI GUPTA Digitally signed by RISHI GUPTA Date: 2022.09.30 21:25:20 +05'30'

Gaurav Mahajan
Partner
Membership Number : 507857

Manoj Kumar Lohariwala
Chairman & Wholetime Director
DIN : 00144656

Vinay Kumar Lohariwala
Managing Director
DIN : 00144700

Neeharika Shukla
Company Secretary
Membership No. A42724

Rishi Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Panchkula
Date: 30 September 2022

Place: Panchkula
Date: 30 September 2022

Innova Captab Limited
Standalone Statement of Cash flow for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
A Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax for the year	**886.34**	**463.44**
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	74.01	55.86
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	3.53	4.64
Bad debts written off	0.53	1.92
Net profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.07	(1.50)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain)	(3.68)	(1.50)
Amortisation of government grant	(0.43)	(0.43)
Finance costs	53.30	39.27
Provision for litigation written off	(0.99)	
Transaction costs related to borrowings	(0.90)	-
Interest income	(1.39)	(2.35)
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	**1,010.39**	**559.35**
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase) in inventories	(138.41)	(44.10)
(Increase) in trade receivables	(353.38)	(74.21)
Increase in trade payables	281.98	98.75
(Increase) in loans	(0.31)	(2.01)
Decrease/(Increase) in other financial assets	2.21	(7.73)
(Increase) in other current and non-current assets	(17.88)	(2.81)
(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities	(7.70)	21.25
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	9.64	(4.14)
Increase in provisions	5.20	3.63
Cash generated from operating activities	**791.74**	**547.98**
Income tax paid (net)	(208.35)	(132.32)
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	**583.39**	**415.66**
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including capital-work-in progress)	(798.71)	(187.33)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	0.84	2.86
Interest income received	7.52	0.72
Payments made for acquisition of business on account of slump sale	(542.50)	-
Payments made for acquisition of subsidiary	(600.00)	-
Movement in other bank balances	49.53	(12.98)
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	**(1,883.32)**	**(196.73)**
C Cash flows from financing activities		
Payment of lease liabilities (including interest)	(2.49)	(1.53)
Interest paid	(55.70)	(34.76)
Repayments of non-current borrowings	(390.63)	(56.09)
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	1,085.50	-
Proceeds from/ (repayments of) current borrowings	616.31	(100.98)
Net cash generated (used in) from financing activities (C)	**1,252.99**	**(193.36)**
Net (Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(46.94)**	**25.57**
Cash and cash equivalents acquired - on acquisition of business on account of slump sale *	-	0.05
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	47.95	22.33
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**1.01**	**47.95**

Notes:

1. Components of cash and cash equivalents

Cash on hand	0.06	0.15
Cheque on hand	-	47.23
Balances with banks - in current accounts	0.95	0.57
	1.01	**47.95**

2. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in the applicable Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 on "Statement of Cash Flows".

3. For reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities refer note 4(c) for lease liabilities and 19(D) for borrowings.

* Refer note 44

Significant accounting policies	2
Notes to the Standalone financial statements	3-50

As per our report of even date attached.
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

GAURAV MAHAJAN Digitally signed by GAURAV MAHAJAN Date: 2022.09.30 22:47:11 +05'30'

Gaurav Mahajan
Partner
Membership Number : 507857

Place: Panchkula
Date: 30 September 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Innova Captab Limited

Manoj Lohariwala Digitally signed by Manoj Lohariwala Date: 2022.09.30 21:19:40 +05'30'

Manoj Kumar Lohariwala
Chairman & Wholetime Director
DIN : 00144656

VINAY LOHARIWALA Digitally signed by VINAY LOHARIWALA Date: 2022.09.30 21:55:13 +05'30'

Vinay Kumar Lohariwala
Managing Director
DIN : 00144700

NEEHARIKA SHUKLA Digitally signed by NEEHARIKA SHUKLA Date: 2022.09.30 21:37:19 +05'30'

Neeharika Shukla
Company Secretary
Membership No. A42724

RISHI GUPTA Digitally signed by RISHI GUPTA Date: 2022.09.30 21:26:39 +05'30'

Rishi Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Panchkula
Date: 30 September 2022

Innova Captab Limited
Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

A Equity share capital (refer note 17)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	12,00,000	120.00	12,00,000	120.00
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**12,00,000**	**120.00**	**12,00,000**	**120.00**

B Other equity (refer note 18)

Particulars	Capital reserve	Reserves and surplus	Total
		Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2020	**-**	**983.54**	**983.54**
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Add : Profit for the year	-	345.00	**345.00**
Add : Other comprehensive (loss) (net of tax) for the year	-	(0.77)	**(0.77)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**344.23**	**344.23**
Add : Addition on acquisition of business on account of slump sale (also refer to note 44)	0.44	-	**0.44**
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**0.44**	**1,327.77**	**1,328.21**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	**0.44**	**1,327.77**	**1,328.21**
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Add : Profit for the year	-	661.78	661.78
Add : Other comprehensive (loss) (net of tax) for the year	-	(1.72)	(1.72)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**660.06**	**660.06**
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**0.44**	**1,987.83**	**1,988.27**

Significant accounting policies 2
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements 3-50
As per our report of even date attached
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements.

***For* B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

GAURAV MAHAJAN Digitally signed by GAURAV MAHAJAN Date: 2022.09.30 22:48:59 +05'30'

Gaurav Mahajan
Partner
Membership Number : 507857

Place: Panchkula
Date: 30 September 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Innova Captab Limited

Manoj Lohariwala Digitally signed by Manoj Lohariwala Date: 2022.09.30 21:21:26 +05'30'

Manoj Kumar Lohariwala
Chairman & Wholetime Director
DIN : 00144656

VINAY LOHARIWALA Digitally signed by VINAY LOHARIWALA Date: 2022.09.30 21:55:57 +05'30'

Vinay Kumar Lohariwala
Managing Director
DIN : 00144700

NEEHARIKA SHUKLA Digitally signed by NEEHARIKA SHUKLA Date: 2022.09.30 21:39:55 +05'30'

Neeharika Shukla
Company Secretary
Membership No. A42724

RISHI GUPTA Digitally signed by RISHI GUPTA Date: 2022.09.30 21:28:07 +05'30'

Rishi Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Panchkula
Date: 30 September 2022

Note 1. Corporate Information

Innova Captab Limited ("the Company"), a Company domiciled in India with its registered situated at Office No. 606, Ratan Galaxie-6th Floor, J.N. Road, Plot No. 1, Mulund (W), Mumbai, MH 400080, India, was incorporated in Mumbai on 3 January 2005 as a private limited company. The Company was initially incorporated with the name of "Harun Healthcare Private Limited" and later the name was changed to "Innova Captab Private Limited". The Company was converted to a Public Limited Company w.e.f 26 July 2018. After conversion, the name of the Company is "Innova Captab Limited".

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and trading of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

These standalone financial statements ("standalone financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, ("the Act") read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These standalone financial statements were approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 30 September 2022.

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee. These standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupees. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest millions, up to two places of decimal, unless otherwise indicated.

Basis of measurement

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	**Measurement basis**
Financial assets and liabilities acquired under business combination	Fair value
Defined benefits liability	Present value of defined benefits obligations

(ii) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the standalone financial statements 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 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 current when:

- It is expected to be settled in 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 terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

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 identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

(iii) Use of estimates and judgments

In preparation of the standalone financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the standalone financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the standalone financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 2 (a)(iv) – Fair value measurement (including fair value of consideration transferred on business combination and fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed)
- Note 2(c) and 3a – Assessment of useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment
- Note 2(d) and 4 – Lease Classification and assessment of lease term, useful life of right-to-use asset, discount rate
- Note 2(e) and 3b – Assessment of useful life of intangible assets
- Note 2(f) – Valuation of inventories
- Note 2(g) – Impairment of financial assets; impairment test of non-financial assets: key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts
- Note 2(k) and 38 – Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions
- Note 2(n) and 35 – Recognition and estimation of tax expense including deferred tax; recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used, future recoverability been probable
- Note 2(o), 2(p), and 43(a) – Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies, key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

(iv) Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to measurement of fair values. This includes the top management division which is responsible for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values. The top management division regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, is used to measure fair values, then the top management division assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirement of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Significant valuation issues are reported to the Company's Audit Committee.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

When measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the changes have occurred. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values used in preparing the standalone financial statements is included in the Note 41.

(b) Financial instrument

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (except trade receivable) is recognised initially at fair value plus or minus transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit and loss). Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- amortised cost
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial asset at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

− the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

− the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss to retained earnings.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

− the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;

– how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;

– the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;

– how managers of the business are compensated – e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

– the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

− contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;

− terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;

− prepayment and extension features; and

− terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (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.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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 and Loss.

Offsetting

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

(c) Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

Recognition and measurement

Items of PPE are stated at cost, which includes capitalized borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and or accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Cost of an item of a PPE comprises its purchase price including import duty, and other non-refundable taxes after deducting any trade discounts and rebates and any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of PPE comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Expenditure incurred on startup and commissioning of the project and/or substantial expansion, including the expenditure incurred on trial runs (net of trial run receipts, if any) up to the date of commencement of commercial production are capitalised. If significant parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of PPE.

Advances paid towards acquisition of PPE outstanding at each year end date, are shown under other non-current assets and cost of assets not ready for intended use before the year end, are shown as capital work-in-progress.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of PPE is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of PPE less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation on items of PPE is provided as per rates corresponding to the useful life specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 read with the notification dated 29 August 2014 of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs except for certain classes of PPE which are depreciated based on the internal technical assessment of the management. The estimated useful lives of items of PPE for the current and comparative year are as follows:

Particulars	Useful life as per Schedule II	Management estimate of useful life
Building - Factory	30 Years	30 Years
Office equipment	5 Years	3 - 5 Years
Plant and equipment	3 - 15 Years	3 - 15 Years
Lab equipments	10 Years	10 Years
Electrical installations	10 Years	10 Years
Vehicles	10 Years	10 Years
Furniture and fittings	10 Years	10 Years
Computer and printer	3 - 6 Years	3 - 6 Years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions/(disposal) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from/ (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use/ (disposed of).

Derecognition

An item of PPE is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and disposal. Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of a PPE are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(d) Leases

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

Leases in which the Company is a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings and leasehold land. The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a time in exchange for a consideration.

The Company elected to use the following practical expedients on initial application:

1. Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date.

2. Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.

3. Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and Statement of Profit and Loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero. The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment property in 'property, plant and equipment' and lease liabilities in 'financial liabilities' in the statement of financial position.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in the Statement of Profit or Loss over the lease term.

(e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are acquired (including implementation of software system) are measured initially at cost. Cost of an item of intangible asset comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use.

Advances paid towards acquisition of intangible assets outstanding at each year end date, are shown under other non-current assets and cost of assets not ready for intended use before the year end, are shown as intangible assets under development.

After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and is included in depreciation and amortisation expense in Statement of Profit and Loss.

The estimated useful life computer software for the current and comparative year is 5 years.

Derecognition

Intangible assets is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and disposal.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. The method of determining cost of various categories of inventories are as follows:

Raw materials (except goods in transit)	Weighted average method
Traded goods	Weighted average method
Packing material	Weighted average method
Stores and spares	Weighted average method
Work-in-progress and finished goods (manufactured)	Variable cost at weighted average including an appropriate share of variable and fixed production overheads. Fixed production overheads are included based on normal capacity of production facilities.
Goods in transit	Specifically identified purchase cost

The cost of inventories includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The net realisable value of work-in-progress is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished products.

Raw materials and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost, except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the finished products will exceed their net realisable value. The Company reviews the condition of its inventories and makes provision against obsolete and slow moving inventory items which are identified as no longer suitable for sale or use.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

(g) Impairment

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have occurred.

Evidence that the financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- the breach of contract such as a default or being past due for 90 days or more;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial re-organisation; or
- the disappearance of active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:

- Bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month expected credit losses are the portion of expected credit losses that result from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). In all cases, the maximum period considered when estimating expected credit losses is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit losses, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information.

<u>Measurement of expected credit losses</u>

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. difference between the cash flow due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flow that the Company expects to receive).

<u>Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses</u>

Loss allowance for financial assets measured at the amortised cost is deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

<u>Write-off</u>

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtors do not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedure for recovery of amounts due.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. The Company's non-financial assets other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows (i.e. corporate assets) are Companied together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest Company of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).

The Company's corporate assets (e.g head office building for providing support to CGU) do not generate independent cash inflows. To determine impairment of a corporate asset, recoverable amount is determined for the CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. An impairment loss in respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognized in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(h) Revenue from contract with customers

Under Ind AS 115, the Company recognized revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

Further, revenue from sale of goods is recognized based on a 5-Step Methodology which is as follows:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligation in contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

Contract liability is recognised when billings are in excess of revenues.

Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

The Company disaggregates revenue from contracts with customers by geography.

<u>Use of significant judgements in revenue recognition:</u>

a) The Company's contracts with customers could include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. The Company assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgment to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.

b) Judgment is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price could be either a fixed amount of customer consideration or variable consideration with elements such as volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer. The estimated amount of variable consideration is adjusted in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur and is reassessed at the end of each reporting period. The Company allocates the elements of variable considerations to all the performance obligations of the contract unless there is observable evidence that they pertain to one or more distinct performance obligations.

c) The Company uses judgment to determine an appropriate selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract.

d) The Company exercises judgment in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

e) Revenue for fixed-price contract is recognised using percentage-of-completion method. The Company uses judgment to estimate the future cost-to-completion of the contracts which is used to determine the degree of completion of the performance obligation.

f) Contract fulfilment costs are generally expensed as incurred except for certain expenses which meet the criteria for capitalisation. Such costs are amortised over the contractual period. The assessment of this criteria requires the application of judgment, in particular when considering if costs generate or enhance resources to be used to satisfy future performance obligations and whether costs are expected to be recovered.

g) Right of return - Company provides a customer with a right to return in case of any defects or on grounds of quality. The Company uses the expected value method to estimate the goods that will not be returned because this method best predicts the amount of variable consideration to which the Company will be entitled. The requirements in Ind AS 115 on constraining estimates of variable consideration are also applied in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price. For goods that are expected to be returned, instead of revenue, the Company recognizes a refund liability. A right of return asset and corresponding adjustment to change in inventory is also recognized for the right to recover products from a customer.

Export incentives

Export incentive entitlements are recognised as income when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the exports made, and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

(i) Recognition of interest income or expense

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

(j) Government grant

The Company recognises government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied with, and the grants will be received. Government grants related to capital assets are recognised initially as deferred income at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant; they are then recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as other income on a systematic basis.

Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as other income on a systematic basis in the periods in which such expenses are recognised.

Grants related to income are deducted in reporting the related expense in the statement of profit and loss. Export entitlements from government authorities are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of the exports made by the Company, and where there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

(k) Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits falling due within twelve months of the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are classified as short-term employee benefits, which include benefits like salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, performance incentives, etc. and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service and measured on an undiscounted basis. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., salaries, wages and bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefit plans are classified into defined benefits plans and defined contribution plans as under:

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards employee provident fund and employee state insurance scheme (‘ESI’) to Government administered scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. Gratuity is a defined benefit plan. The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The Company’s net obligation in respect of gratuity is calculated separately by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods and discounting that amount. The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Other long-term employee benefits

Compensated absences

As per the Company's policy, eligible leaves can be accumulated by the employees and carried forward to future periods to either be utilised during the service, or encashed. Encashment can be made during service, on early retirement, on withdrawal of scheme, at resignation and upon death of the employee. Accumulated compensated absences are treated as other long-term employee benefits. The Company's obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. Such obligation such as those related to compensate absences is measured on the basis of an actuarial valuation performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Actuarial valuation

The liability in respect of all defined benefit plans is accrued in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each year of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the reporting date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Remeasurement gains and losses in respect of all defined benefit plans arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in other equity in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost. Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognised when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

(l) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred by the Company in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized as a part of cost of the asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(m) Foreign currency transactions

Initial recognition

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Measurement at the reporting date

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences on restatement/settlement of all monetary items are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

(n) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions or make reversals of provisions made in earlier years, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to / received from the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets, recognized or unrecognized, are reviewed at each reporting date and recognised / reduced to the extent that it has become probable / no longer probable respectively that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authorities.

(o) Provisions (other than for employee benefits)

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(p) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the entity. Contingent assets are recognized when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate. A contingent asset is disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(q) Commitments

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets. Commitments are reviewed at each reporting date.

(r) Operating segment

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

(s) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits held with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(t) Statement of Cash Flows

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

(u) Earnings per share

Basic earnings/ (loss) per share are calculated by dividing the net profit/ (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events of bonus issue and share split. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings/ (loss) per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(v) Investments in subsidiaries

Equity investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(w) Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") expenditure

CSR expenditure incurred by the Company is charged to the Statement of the Profit and Loss.

(x) Standards / amendments issued

The Company has considered the amendments to Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013 notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") via notification dated 24 March 2021 in the financial statement, wherever applicable.

(y) Standards issued but not yet effective

On 23 March 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through notifications, amended to existing Ind AS. The same shall come into force from annual reporting period beginning on or after 1st April 2022. Key Amendments relating to the same whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

- **Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework**

  The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103.

- **Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use**

  The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its standalone financial statements.

- **Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract**

  The amendments specify that that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its standalone financial statements.

- **Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)**

  The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its standalone financial statements.

- **Ind AS 116 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)**

  The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration.

The Company does not expect these amendments to have any significant impact in its standalone financial statements.

Innova Captab Limited
Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2022
(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

Note 3a - Property, plant and equipment

Gross carrying amount

Particulars	Freehold land	Building	Plant and equipment	Lab Equipment	Electrical equipment and installation	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computer and printer	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Balance as at 1 April 2020	57.48	317.53	368.41	-	32.69	4.79	31.77	3.22	3.80	819.69	-
Additions	-	0.97	31.86	-	0.31	-	1.07	0.02	0.78	35.01	72.64
Acquisition of business on account of slump sale [Refer note 44]	-	4.83	27.48	-	1.45	32.44	2.59	0.35	0.78	69.92	-
Disposals	-	-	(3.46)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3.46)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**57.48**	**323.33**	**424.29**	**-**	**34.45**	**37.23**	**35.43**	**3.59**	**5.36**	**921.16**	**72.64**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	57.48	323.33	424.29	-	34.45	37.23	35.43	3.59	5.36	921.16	72.64
Additions	112.09	214.35	373.30	63.06	49.54	1.77	19.26	0.78	4.37	838.52	564.34
Disposals	-	-	(1.17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.17)	(636.67) #
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**169.57**	**537.68**	**796.42**	**63.06**	**83.99**	**39.00**	**54.69**	**4.37**	**9.73**	**1,758.51**	**0.31**

Accumulated depreciation

Particulars	Freehold land	Building	Plant and equipment	Lab Equipment	Electrical equipment and installation	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computer and printer	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Balance as at 1 April 2020	-	30.10	54.94	-	4.85	1.09	4.77	0.62	1.01	97.38	-
Depreciation for the year	-	10.51	29.41	-	4.71	0.58	3.73	1.14	1.99	52.07	-
Acquisition of business on account of slump sale [Refer note 44]	-	0.48	4.37	-	0.22	4.62	0.26	0.04	0.22	10.21	-
Disposals	-	-	(2.09)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2.09)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**-**	**41.09**	**86.63**	**-**	**9.78**	**6.29**	**8.76**	**1.80**	**3.22**	**157.57**	**-**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	-	41.09	86.63	-	9.78	6.29	8.76	1.80	3.22	157.57	-
Depreciation for the year	-	12.66	38.60	1.80	6.23	3.44	4.53	1.09	1.46	69.81	-
Disposals	-	-	(0.26)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0.26)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**-**	**53.75**	**124.97**	**1.80**	**16.01**	**9.73**	**13.29**	**2.89**	**4.68**	**227.12**	**-**

Carrying amounts (net)

Particulars	Freehold land	Building	Plant and equipment	Lab Equipment	Electrical equipment and installation	Vehicles	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Computer and printer	Total	Capital work-in-progress
As at 31 March 2021	**57.48**	**282.24**	**337.66**	**-**	**24.67**	**30.94**	**26.67**	**1.79**	**2.14**	**763.59**	**72.64**
As at 31 March 2022	**169.57**	**483.93**	**671.45**	**61.26**	**67.98**	**29.27**	**41.40**	**1.48**	**5.05**	**1,531.39**	**0.31**

Represents capital work in progress capitalised during the respective year.

Notes:

a. Refer note 19 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company.

b. Refer note 43(b) for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

c. Plant and equipment includes INR 7.44 (31 March 2021 INR 7.77) of capitalization towards research and development.

d. The Company has capitalized the following expenses to the cost of property, plant and equipment / capital work-in-progress (CWIP). Consequently, expenses disclosed under the respective notes are net of these amounts:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Employee benefits expense	12.16	1.59
Finance costs (Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost - on borrowings) #	22.91	-
Other expenses	3.90	2.10
Total	**38.97**	**3.69**

Capitalisation of borrowing costs relates to funds borrowed both specifically and generally to acquire/construct qualifying assets. The capitalisation relating to general borrowings was INR 10.24 at 4.69 %.

e. Capital work in progress (CWIP) ageing schedule:

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a year of				
	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	Total
Projects in progress as at 31 March 2021	72.64	-	-	-	72.64
Projects in progress as at 31 March 2022	0.31		-	-	0.31

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

Note 3b - Other intangible assets

Gross carrying amount

Particulars	**- Computer software**
Balance as at 1 April 2020	**6.32**
Additions - acquired	2.98
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**9.30**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	**9.30**
Additions - acquired	1.93
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**11.23**

Accumulated amortization

Balance as at 1 April 2020	2.33
For the year	2.53
Balance as at 31 March 2021	**4.86**
Balance as at 1 April 2021	4.86
For the year	1.90
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**6.76**

Carrying amounts (net)

As at 31 March 2021	**4.44**
As at 31 March 2022	**4.47**

Note:

a. As at 31 March 2022, the estimated remaining amortization period for other intangible assets are as follows:

Computer Software	0.5 - 5 years

Note 4 - Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

The Company has entered into agreements for leasing land and office premises. Land leases typically run for a period of 22 - 77 years. The leases for office premises typically run for a period of 6 years after which the lease is subject to termination at the option of lessee or lessor.

a. Information about leases for which the Company is a lessee is presented below :

Right-of-use assets - building	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Balance as at beginning of the year	3.99	5.25
Additions	-	-
Depreciation for the year	(1.27)	(1.26)
Balance as at end of the year (A)	**2.72**	**3.99**

Right-of-use assets - land*	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Balance as at beginning of the year	19.38	-
Additions	55.16	-
Acquisition of business on account of slump sale (Refer note 44)	-	19.38
Depreciation for the year	(1.02)	-
Balance as at end of the year (B)	**73.52**	**19.38**
Right-of-use assets (C=(A)+(B))	**76.24**	**23.37**

* Leasehold land includes leasehold land of INR 19.38 situated at Plot no. 81-A & 81-B Phase I, Jharmajri, Baddi, Solan, Himachal Pradesh which was acquired as part of acquisition of business on account of slump sale on 31 March 2021 for which the formalities of transferring the lease deed in the name of the Company have been completed subsequent to the year ended 31 March 2022. The existing title deed holder was not a promoter, director or relative of promoter/director or employee of promoter/director.

b. The aggregate depreciation expense on right-of-use assets is included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

c. Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and reconciliation of movements to cash flows arising from financing activities during the year :

Lease liabilities included in the balance sheet	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Current	1.45	1.18
Non-current	4.36	3.53
Total	**5.81**	**4.71**
Balance as at beginning of the year	4.71	5.66
Additions	3.04	-
Accreditation of interest	0.55	0.58
Payment of lease liabilities	(2.49)	(1.53)
Balance as at end of the year	**5.81**	**4.71**

d. As at date, the Company is not exposed to future cashflows for extension / termination options, residual value guarantees and leases not commenced to which lessee is committed.

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

Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Less than one year	1.76	1.64
After one year but not longer than three years	2.22	3.99
More than three years	8.52	-
Total	**12.50**	**5.63**

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

f. The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

g. The Company has also taken certain office premises and residential premises (used as guest house) on lease with contract terms within one year. These leases are short-term. The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use-assets and lease liabilities for these leases. The expenses relating to short-term leases for which the recognition exemption has been applied have been charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on straight line basis.

h. The table below provides details regarding amounts recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss:	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
Expenses relating to short-term leases	0.78	0.87
Interest on lease liabilities	0.55	0.58
Depreciation expense	2.30	1.26
Total	**3.63**	**2.71**

i. The following are the amounts recognized in the Standalone Statement of Cash Flow:	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
Total cash outflow for leases (including short term leases)	**3.27**	**2.40**

j. For the transitional impact of Ind AS 116 and accounting policy, refer note 2(e) of the financial statements.

k. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities as at the date of origination of lease is 11.05% - 11.36%

Note 5: Investments	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Investments in equity shares		
Unquoted equity shares (at cost)		
Subsidiary (at cost)		
- Univentis Medicare Limited*	600.00	-
150,000 Equity share of INR 10 each fully paid-up (31 March 2021: Nil)		
Other (at cost)		
- Shivalik Solid Waste Management Limited	0.00^	0.00^
250 equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up (31 March 2021: 250 equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up)		
	600.00	0.00^
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	600.00	0.00^
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of non-current investments	-	-

^ The total value of shares in absolute value was INR 2,500/- but for reporting rounded upto INR 0.00 million
* Acquired on 31 December 2021.

Note 6 - Loans- Non current	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
(unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
Loan to employees	2.19	-
	2.19	**-**

Note 7 -Other non-current financial asset	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
(*unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated*)		
Security deposit	6.63	34.95
Balance with banks-deposits accounts with original maturity more than 12 months #	0.59	-
	7.22	**34.95**

These deposits include restricted bank deposits INR 0.27 pledged as margin money.

Break-up of security details		
Security deposit considered good - unsecured	6.63	34.95
Total	**6.63**	**34.95**

Note 8 - Income tax assets (net)	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Advance income tax and tax deducted at source (net of provision of INR 115.75)(31 March 2021: net of provision of INR 115.75)	13.32	13.32
	13.32	**13.32**

Note 9 - Other non-current assets	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
(*unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated*)		
Capital advances	79.01	79.23
Prepaid expenses	2.17	-
	81.18	**79.23**

Note 10 - Inventories	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
(At lower of cost and net realizable value)		
Raw materials #	666.83	554.92
Stores and spares	0.49	1.86
Work-in-progress	117.94	99.72
Finished goods #	82.64	110.77
Stock-in-trade	0.22	0.28
Packing material #	184.74	146.90
	1,052.86	**914.45**
# Includes goods-in-transit		
- Raw material	26.89	109.03
- Finished goods	37.45	18.29
- Packing material	1.64	6.49

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

Note 11 - Trade receivables
(unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade receivables	1,601.19	1,046.45
Trade receivables from related party (refer note 39)	145.51	343.72
Less: expected credit loss allowance	(8.17)	(4.64)
	1,738.53	**1,385.53**

Break-up:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade receivables considered good - secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	1,742.14	1,386.63
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	2.29	3.54
Trade receivables - credit impaired	2.27	-
	1,746.70	**1,390.17**
Less: expected credit loss allowance		
- Trade receivables considered good - secured	(2.43)	-
- Trade receivables considered good - unsecured	(1.18)	(1.10)
- Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	(2.29)	(3.54)
- Trade receivables - credit impaired	(2.27)	-
Total trade receivables	**1,738.53**	**1,385.53**

Movement in expected credit loss allowance of trade receivables:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Balance at the beginning of the year	4.64	-
Additions during the year	3.53	4.64
Balance at the end of the year	**8.17**	**4.64**

Trade receivable ageing:

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment									
	Unbilled revenue	**Not Due**	**< 6 months**	**6 months**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 3 years**	**> 3 years**	**Gross trade receivables**	**Expected credit loss allowance**	**Net trade receivables**
As at 31 March 2022										
Undisputed trade receivable - considered good	6.64	1,330.51	397.23	6.48	0.10	-	-	**1,740.96**	(2.43)	**1,738.53**
Undisputed trade receivable - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.18	**1.18**	(1.18)	-
Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Disputed trade receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.29	**2.29**	(2.29)	-
Disputed trade receivable - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	1.12	1.15	-	**2.27**	(2.27)	-
Disputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**6.64**	**1,330.51**	**397.23**	**6.48**	**1.22**	**1.15**	**3.47**	**1,746.70**	**(8.17)**	**1,738.53**
As at 31 March 2021										
Undisputed trade receivable - considered good	11.13	918.44	434.25	5.07	13.31	3.33	-	**1,385.53**	-	**1,385.53**
Undisputed trade receivable - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	1.10	-	**1.10**	(1.10)	-
Disputed trade receivable - considered doubtful	-	-	-	1.16	1.19	1.19	-	**3.54**	(3.54)	-
Disputed trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**11.13**	**918.44**	**434.25**	**6.23**	**14.50**	**5.62**	**-**	**1,390.17**	**(4.64)**	**1,385.53**

Note 12 - Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Balances with bank:		
- In current accounts	0.95	0.57
Cheques on hand	-	47.23
Cash on hand	0.06	0.15
	1.01	**47.95**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

Balances with bank - In current accounts	0.95	0.57
Cheques on hand	-	47.23
Cash on hand	0.06	0.15
	1.01	**47.95**

Note 13 - Bank Balance other than above

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Bank deposits with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months #	20.87	70.99
	20.87	**70.99**

These deposits include restricted bank deposits INR 15.64 (31 March 2021: INR 70.99) pledged as margin money.

Note 14 - Loans - current
(unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Loan to employees	2.77	4.65
	2.77	**4.65**

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

Note 15 - Other current financial assets	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Interest accrued but not due on fixed deposits	0.17	6.30
Export incentive recoverable	14.62	15.93
Security deposit	7.79	-
Recoverable from other	7.38	-
IPO expenses recoverable *	12.14	-
Advance to employees	0.11	-
	42.21	**22.23**

Note 16 - Other current assets	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Balances with government authorities	254.11	247.08
Advances to suppliers	1.33	8.79
Prepaid expenses *#	19.09	2.95
	274.53	**258.82**

* on 28 June 2022, the Company has filed Draft Red Herring Prospectus with SEBI in connection with the proposed Initial Public Offer ('IPO') of equity shares of the Company by way of fresh issue and an offer for sale by the existing shareholders. Accordingly, expenses incurred by the Company in connection with filing of Draft Red Herring Prospectus amounting to INR 12.14 have been shown under "other current financial assets" as it is shall be partly recovered from the existing shareholders (as per the offer agreement) and INR 12.14 under "other current assets" as it is shall be partly adjusted towards the securities premium.

# Includes Auditor's Remuneration related to proposed IPO		
- Fees	9.58	-
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.48	-
	10.06	**-**

Note 17 - Equity share capital	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Authorized		
1,200,000 (31 March 2021: 1,200,000) equity shares of INR 100 each	120.00	120.00
	120.00	**120.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
1,200,000 (31 March 2021: 1,200,000) equity shares of INR 100 each	120.00	120.00
	120.00	**120.00**

a) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

As per the memorandum of association, the Company's authorized share capital consist of equity shares. All equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. Shareholders are entitled to one vote per equity share held in the Company. On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

b) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the reporting year:

	As at 31 March 2022		**As at 31 March 2021**	
	No. of shares	**Amount**	**No. of shares**	**Amount**
Balance at the beginning of the year	12,00,000	120.00	12,00,000	120.00
Balance at the end of the year	**12,00,000**	**120.00**	**12,00,000**	**120.00**

c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5 percent equity shares in the company:

	As at 31 March 2022		**As at 31 March 2021**	
	No. of shares	**% holding in the class**	**No. of shares**	**% holding in the class**
Manoj Kumar Lohariwala	4,75,900	39.66	4,75,900	39.66
Vinay Kumar Lohariwala	3,60,900	30.08	2,43,900	20.33
Gian Parkash Aggarwal	3,62,800	30.23	4,79,800	39.98

d) Bonus shares, shares buyback and issue of shares for consideration other than in cash during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2022.

During the five years immediately preceding 31 March 2022 ('the year'), neither any bonus shares have been issued nor any shares have been bought back. Further, no shares have been issued for consideration other than cash. Also, refer note no 36.

e) Promoter Shareholding:

Promoter's name	**As at 31 March 2022**			**As at 31 March 2021**		
	No. of shares	**% of total shares**	**% change during the year**	**No. of shares**	**% of total shares**	**% change during the year**
Manoj Kumar Lohariwala	4,75,900	39.66	-	4,75,900	39.66	-
Vinay Kumar Lohariwala	3,60,900	30.08	9.76	2,43,900	20.33	-

f) On 28 June 2022 , the Company has filed the Draft Red Herring Prospectus with SEBI in connection with the proposed Initial Public Offer ('IPO') of equity shares of the Company by way of fresh issue and an offer for sale by the existing shareholders. Separately, Gian Parkash Aggarwal,Archit Aggarwal,Veena Devi,Vandana Lohariwala and Chhavi Lohariwala represented to the Company on 19 March 2022, 15 March 2022, 15 March 2022, 10 March 2022 and 5 March 2022 respectively that they never intended to / do not intend to be identified as a promoters of the Company in regulatory filings with authorities, as applicable and Gian Parkash Aggarwal will hold not more than 20.50% in the post-offer shareholding. Consequently, Gian Parkash Aggarwal and Chhavi Lohariwala also resigned as non-executive directors of the Company on 1 April 2022. Further, the Board of Directors has taken on record the above declaration basis which the Company has revised its annual return filings for the year ended 31 March 2021 and has not identified Gian Parkash Aggarwal,Archit Aggarwal,Veena Devi,Vandana Lohariwala and Chhavi Lohariwala as promoter shareholders.

Note 18 - Other equity	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
a Capital reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.44	-
Add: Addition on acquisition of business on account of slump sale	-	0.44
Balance at the end of the year	**0.44**	**0.44**
b Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,327.77	983.54
Add: Profit for the year	661.78	345.00
Add: Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year (remeasurement of defined benefit plans, net of tax)	(1.72)	(0.77)
Balance at the end of the year	**1,987.83**	**1,327.77**
Total	**1,988.27**	**1,328.21**

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

Nature of reserves:

a. **Capital reserve:** Capital reserve represents the accumulated excess of the fair value of net assets acquired under business combination over the aggregate consideration transferred.

b. **Retained earnings:** Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Note 19 - Borrowings

A. Non-current borrowings		**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Secured:			
From banks			
Term Loan	(I)	510.99	116.00
Unsecured:			
From Others			
Deposits from directors (refer note 39)	(II)	269.90	-
Total non-current borrowings (including current maturities)		**780.89**	**116.00**
Less : Current maturities of non-current borrowings		(107.37)	(56.00)
		673.52	**60.00**

B. Current borrowings		**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Secured			
From Banks			
Cash credit ('CC') limit	(I)	879.66	263.35
Term loan: current maturities of non current borrowings		107.37	56.00
Unsecured:			
From Others			
Deposits from directors (refer note 39)	(III)	100.00	70.91
		1,087.03	**390.26**

(I) Notes:

					Non-current		**Current**	
Bank Name	**Nature of facility**	**Rate of interest % (p.a.)**	**Repayment terms**	**Security**	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
State Bank of India	Term Loan	3 Month MCLR + 0.4%	102 monthly installments from September 2017 after initial moratorium of 18 months (till August 2017) and having first 6 monthly installments of INR 1.88, next 95 installments of INR 3.00 and last installment	As per Note No. 1	50.00	86.00	-	-
	CC limit	3 Month MCLR + 0.40%	-	As per Note No. 1	-	-	448.56	115.22
	Export packing credit limit	2.20%	-	As per Note No. 1	-	-	-	47.17
	CC limit	EBLR + 2.00%	-	As per Note No. 2	-	-	-	28.01
Yes Bank Limited	Term Loan	3 Month MCLR + 0.05%	78 monthly installments from December 2021 after initial moratorium period of 6 months (till November 2021) from the date of first disbursement amounting INR 2.55 per month and last installment of INR 3.65	As per Note No. 3	189.47	-		
		3 Month MCLR + 0.15%	60 monthly installments from April 2023 after initial moratorium period of 18 months (till March 2023) from the date of first disbursement	As per Note No. 4	69.87	-		
		1 Month MCLR + 0.2%	60 monthly installments from October 2017 after initial moratorium period of 12 months (till September 2017) from the date of first disbursement	As per Note No. 3	10.00	30.00		
	CC limit	1 Month MCLR + 0.35%	-	As per Note No. 3	-	-	218.84	65.96
	Export packing credit limit	5.95%	-	As per Note No. 3	-	-	150.00	-
HDFC Bank	Credit Card	-	-	-	-	-	4.66	-
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited ("HSBC Ltd")	Term Loan	TBLR + 3.23%	84 monthly installments from December 2021 after initial moratorium period of 6 months (till November 2021)	As per Note No. 5	131.53	-	-	-
		TBLR + 3.23%	78 monthly installments from March 2022 till August 2028	As per Note No. 5	60.12	-	-	-
	CC limit	Overnight MCLR + 0.05%	-	As per Note No. 5	-	-	57.60	6.99
** all facilities are denominated in INR*					**510.99**	**116.00**	**879.66**	**263.35**

Note No. 1: The following security has been created for the above mentioned facilities:

A. Personal Guarantee of Manoj Kumar Lohariwala, Vinay Kumar Lohariwala and Gian Parkash Aggarwal of INR 300.

B. For term loan, Pari passu charge on reciprocal basis with Yes Bank Limited and HSBC Ltd

(i) Registered/ Equitable mortgage (first charge) of factory land and building comprised in Khata Khatauni no. 117 min/ 136, Khasra no 2123/1281, situated at Hill top Industrial Estate, near EPIP, Phase-1, Jharmajri, Distt Solan, Baddi, Himachal Pradesh, admeasuring total area 14 bigha, registered in the name of the Company.

(ii) Registered/ Equitable mortgage (first charge) of factory land and building comprised in Khata Khatauni no. 301/341 min, Khasra no 1955/1286 & 1358, admeasuring 02 bigha 07 biswa, Khata Khatauni no. 296/336 min, Khasra no 1952/1286 & 1287, admeasuring 15 bigha 16 biswa, Khata Khatauni no. 306/346 min, Khasra no 1953/12 & 86, admeasuring 02 bigha 02 biswa, Khata Khatauni no. 305/345 min, Khasra no 1954/12 & 86, admeasuring 01 bigha 12 biswa, situated at Hill top Industrial Estate, near EPIP, Phase-1, Jharmajri, Distt Solan, Baddi, Himachal Pradesh, admeasuring total area 21 bigha 17 biswa, registered in the name of the Company.

(iii) Hypothecation of entire movable fixed assets created out of bank finance.

C. For cash credit limit and export packing credit limit, Pari passu charge on reciprocal basis with Yes Bank Limited and HSBC Ltd

(i) Registered/ Equitable mortgage (first charge) of factory land and building comprised in Khata Khatauni no. 117 min/ 136, Khasra no 2123/1281, situated at Hill top Industrial Estate, near EPIP, Phase-1, Jharmajri, Distt Solan, Baddi, Himachal Pradesh, admeasuring total area 14 bigha, registered in the name of the Company.

(ii) Registered/ Equitable mortgage (first charge) of factory land and building comprised in Khata Khatauni no. 301/341 min, Khasra no 1955/1286 & 1358, admeasuring 02 bigha 07 biswa, Khata Khatauni no. 296/336 min, Khasra no 1952/1286 & 1287, admeasuring 15 bigha 16 biswa, Khata Khatauni no. 306/346 min, Khasra no 1953/12 & 86, admeasuring 02 bigha 02 biswa, Khata Khatauni no. 305/345 min, Khasra no 1954/12 & 86, admeasuring 01 bigha 12 biswa, situated at Hill top Industrial Estate, near EPIP, Phase-1, Jharmajri, Distt Solan, Baddi, Himachal Pradesh, admeasuring total area 21 bigha 17 biswa, registered in the name of the Company.

(iii) Land and Building situated at Plot No. 81 A, EPIP, Phase I, Jharmajri, Baddi, Solan, Himachal Pradesh admeasuring 2000 sq. meters owned by lnnova Captab (Partnership firm) (acquired by the Holding Company in slump sale on 31 March 2021) and 81 B, EPIP, Phase I, Jharmajri, Baddi, Solan, Himachal Pradesh admeasuring 2000 sq. meters owned by lnnova Captab (Partnership firm) (acquired by the Holding Company in slump sale on 31 March 2021).

(iv) Hypothecation of stocks of Raw Material, Stock in Process, Finished Goods including stocks in transit and receivables arising there from both present and future, for cash credit limit and export packing credit limit.

Note No. 2: The following security has been created for the above mentioned facility taken by Innova Captab (Partnership Firm):

A. Hypothecation of stocks of Raw Material, Stock in Process, Finished Goods including stocks in transit and receivables arising there from both present and future, for cash credit limit and export packing credit limit.

B. Equitable mortgage on Land and Building situated at Plot No. 81 A, EPIP, Phase I, Jharmajri, Baddi, Solan, Himachal Pradesh admeasuring 2000 sq. meters owned by lnnova Captab (Partnership firm) (acquired by the Holding Company in slump sale on 31 March 2021) and 81 B, EPIP, Phase I, Jharmajri, Baddi, Solan, Himachal Pradesh admeasuring 2000 sq. meters owned by lnnova Captab (Partnership firm) (acquired by the Holding Company in slump sale on 31 March 2021).

C. Personal Guarantee of Manoj Kumar Lohariwala, Vinay Kumar Lohariwala and Gian Parkash Aggarwal of INR 300.

D. Extension of charge over all movable fixed assets.

Note No. 3: The following security has been created for the above mentioned facility:

A. First Pari Passu charge on:

(i) Land and building comprised in Khata Khatauni no.117 min/ 136, Khasra no 2123/1281, situated at Hill Top Industrial Estate, near EPIP, Phase-1, Jharmajri, Distt Solan, Baddi, Himachal Pradesh, admeasuring total area 14 bigha, registered in the name of the Company.

(ii) Land and building comprised in Khata Khatauni no. 301/341 min, Khasra no 1955/1286 & 1358, admeasuring 02 bigha 07 biswa, Khata Khatauni no. 296/336 min, Khasra no 1952/1286 & 1287, admeasuring 15 bigha 16 biswa, Khata Khatauni no. 306/346 min, Khasra no 1953/12 & 86, admeasuring 02 bigha 02 biswa, Khata Khatauni no. 305/345 min, Khasra no 1954/12 & 86, admeasuring 01 bigha 12 biswa, situated at Hill top Industrial Estate, near EPIP, Phase-1, Jharmajri, Distt Solan, Baddi, Himachal Pradesh, admeasuring total area 21 bigha 17 biswa, registered in the name of the Company.

(iii) Land and Building situated at Plot No. 81 A, EPIP, Phase I, Jharmajri, Baddi, Solan, Himachal Pradesh admeasuring 2000 sq. meters owned by lnnova Captab (Partnership firm) (acquired by the Holding Company in slump sale on 31 March 2021) and 81 B, EPIP, Phase I, Jharmajri, Baddi, Solan, Himachal Pradesh admeasuring 2000 sq. meters owned by lnnova Captab (Partnership firm) (acquired by the Holding Company in slump sale on 31 March 2021).

B. Unconditional and Irrevocable Personal Guarantee from Manoj Kumar Lohariwala, Vinay Kumar Lohariwala, Gian Parkash Aggarwal, for INR 300 each.

C. First Pari Passu charge by way of hypothecation on all movable fixed assets (present and future) for term loan facility and hypothecation on all current assets (present and future) for CC limit.

Note No. 4: The following security has been created for the above mentioned facility:

A. Exclusive charge on Industrial Property located at Plot No. 320, Industrial Area, Phase- 1, Panchkula, Haryana owned by the Company.

B. Personal Guarantee of Manoj Kumar Lohariwala, Vinay Kumar Lohariwala and Gian Parkash Aggarwal of INR 300.

Note No. 5: The following security has been created for the above mentioned facility:

A. First Pari Passu charge on:

(i) Land and building comprised in Khata Khatauni no.117 min/ 136, Khasra no 2123/1281, situated at Hill Top Industrial Estate, near EPIP, Phase-1, Jharmajri, Distt Solan, Baddi, Himachal Pradesh, admeasuring total area 14 bigha, registered in the name of the Company.

(ii) Land and building comprised in Khata Khatauni no. 301/341 min, Khasra no 1955/1286 & 1358, admeasuring 02 bigha 07 biswa, Khata Khatauni no. 296/336 min, Khasra no 1952/1286 & 1287, admeasuring 15 bigha 16 biswa, Khata Khatauni no. 306/346 min, Khasra no 1953/12 & 86, admeasuring 02 bigha 02 biswa, Khata Khatauni no. 305/345 min, Khasra no 1954/12 & 86, admeasuring 01 bigha 12 biswa, situated at Hill top Industrial Estate, near EPIP, Phase-1, Jharmajri, Distt Solan, Baddi, Himachal Pradesh, admeasuring total area 21 bigha 17 biswa, registered in the name of the Company.

(iii) Land and Building situated at Plot No. 81 A, EPIP, Phase I, Jharmajri, Baddi, Solan, Himachal Pradesh admeasuring 2000 sq. meters owned by lnnova Captab (Partnership firm) (acquired by the Holding Company in slump sale on 31 March 2021) and 81 B, EPIP, Phase I, Jharmajri, Baddi, Solan, Himachal Pradesh admeasuring 2000 sq. meters owned by lnnova Captab (Partnership firm) (acquired by the Holding Company in slump sale on 31 March 2021).

B. Personal Guarantee from Manoj Kumar Lohariwala, Vinay Kumar Lohariwala, Gian Parkash Aggarwal, for INR 300 each.

C. First Pari Passu charge by way of hypothecation on all movable fixed assets for term loan facility and hypothecation on all current assets (present and future) for CC limit.

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

(II) The Company has taken deposits from Manoj Kumar Lohariwala and Vinay Kumar Lohariwala, that carry interest rate of 7% per annum and are repayable on 30 March 2027.

(III) The Company has taken deposits from Gian Parkash Aggarwal that carry interest rate of 7% per annum. As at 31 March 2022, deposits of INR 30 are repayable in 30 June 2022 and INR 102.5 is repayable on 30 March 2027. Further, as at 31 March 2022, deposits of INR 70 are repayable on demand.

C. The Company has filed quarterly returns/statement of current assets with banks for the below mentioned quarters and there are certain variances between the amounts reported and amounts as per the books of accounts which are shown below:

Quarter end date	Particulars	Amount as per books of account	State Bank of India		Yes Bank Limited		HSBC Ltd	
			Amount as reported	Amount of difference	Amount as reported	Amount of difference	Amount as reported	Amount of difference
30 June 2020	Inventory	531.66	542.12	(10.46)	542.12	(10.46)	-	-
	Trade Receivable	1,021.82	945.62	76.20	925.06	96.76	-	-
	Trade Payable	581.97	566.48	15.49	566.48	15.49	-	-
30 September 2020	Inventory	481.71	479.44	2.27	479.44	2.27	479.44	2.27
	Trade Receivable	1,134.02	1,078.88	55.14	1,078.12	55.90	1,078.12	55.90
	Trade Payable	679.89	602.00	77.89	602.00	77.89	602.00	77.89
31 December 2020	Inventory	534.44	521.52	12.92	521.52	12.92	521.52	12.92
	Trade Receivable	1,176.33	1,253.72	(77.39)	1,148.80	27.53	1,148.80	27.53
	Trade Payable	781.18	734.00	47.18	734.00	47.18	734.00	47.18
31 March 2021	Inventory	914.45	556.85	357.60	556.85	357.60	556.85	357.60
	Trade Receivable	1,385.53	1,436.53	(51.00)	1,354.27	31.26	1,354.27	31.26
	Trade Payable	1,122.33	1,028.38	93.95	1,028.38	93.95	1,028.38	93.95
30 June 2021	Inventory	1,200.97	1,131.75	69.22	1,131.75	69.22	1,131.75	69.22
	Trade Receivable	2,020.50	1,963.25	57.25	1,924.53	95.97	1,924.53	95.97
	Trade Payable	1,895.92	1,749.70	146.22	1,749.70	146.22	1,749.70	146.22
30 September 2021	Inventory	919.72	916.71	3.01	916.71	3.01	916.71	3.01
	Trade Receivable	1,795.04	1,793.33	1.71	1,680.74	114.30	1,680.74	114.30
	Trade Payable	1,230.29	1,186.05	44.24	1,186.05	44.24	1,186.05	44.24
31 December 2021	Inventory	1,169.99	1,058.88	111.11	1,058.88	111.11	1,058.88	111.11
	Trade Receivable	1,440.65	1,539.63	(98.98)	1,539.63	(98.98)	1,539.63	(98.98)
	Trade Payable	1,214.71	1,287.31	(72.60)	1,287.31	(72.60)	1,287.31	(72.60)
31-Mar-22	Inventory	1,052.86	1,053.15	(0.29)	1,053.63	(0.77)	1,053.63	(0.77)
	Trade Receivable	1,738.53	1,738.08	0.45	1,738.08	0.45	1,738.08	0.45
	Trade Payable	1,404.31	1,401.92	2.39	1,401.92	2.39	1,401.92	2.39

The quarterly returns/statement of current assets as submitted to banks compared to books of accounts reflected material discrepancies in above mentioned quarters as the Company had not considered goods-in-transit while reporting the balance of inventories, had adjusted the advances from customers while reporting the balance of trade receivables and had adjusted advances to vendors while reporting the balance of trade payables as at respective quarter ends.

Further, the quarterly returns/statement of current assets submitted to banks were prepared before incorporating the impact of certain adjustments pertaining to cut off of revenue and purchase, overhead loading in inventories, accrual of interest towards MSME vendors and impact of Ind AS related adjustment/reclassification applicable as the Company did not have a formal quarterly closing process for its books of accounts. During the quarter ended 31 March 2022, the Company has improved its processes for better reporting and submission of such data, consequently, the variances between the amounts reported and amounts as per the books of accounts are not significant.

Further, in the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021, the actual utilization of working capital remained within the bank sanction limits.

D. Reconciliation of movements of current and non-current borrowings to cash flows arising from financing activities

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Borrowings at the beginning of the year	450.26	535.12
Proceeds from non-current borrowings	1,085.50	-
Repayments of non-current borrowings	(390.63)	(56.09)
Proceeds from/ repayments of current borrowings (net)	616.31	(100.98)
Acquired on account of business combination [refer note 44]		72.21
Transaction costs related to borrowings	(0.90)	-
Borrowings at the end of the year	**1,760.54**	**450.26**

Note 20 - Provisions

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
A. Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits:		
Provision for compensated absences	3.66	2.14
Provision for gratuity (refer note 38)	17.60	10.20
	21.26	**12.34**

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

B. Current	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Provision for employee benefits:		
Provision for compensated absences	1.10	1.24
Provision for gratuity (refer note 38)	1.84	3.11
	2.94	**4.35**
Others:		
Provision for litigation (refer note (a) below)	-	0.99
	2.94	**5.34**

Note:

(a) Provision for litigation		
Balance at the commencement of the year	0.99	-
Add: Provision made during the year	-	0.99
Less: Provision utilised/reversed during the year	(0.99)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**0.99**

Note 21 - Other non current liabilities	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Deferred government grant	0.85	1.29
	0.85	**1.29**

Note 22 - Trade payables	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	11.86	34.82
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises #	1,392.45	1,087.51
	1,404.31	**1,122.33**

Also, the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. The information regarding Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. Refer note 40 for the disclosure in respect of amounts payable to such enterprises as at year end that has been made in the Financial Information based on information available with the Company.

#Includes dues to related parties. Refer note 39

Trade payables ageing schedule:

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	**Not due**	**< 1 year**	**1 to 2 years**	**2 to 3 years**	**> 3 years**	**Total**
As at 31 March 2022							
Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	11.86		-	-	-	**11.86**
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	46.87	1,172.78	172.80	-	-	-	**1,392.45**
Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**46.87**	**1,184.64**	**172.80**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,404.31**
As at 31 March 2021							
Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	34.62	0.20	-	-	-	**34.82**
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	13.61	932.98	140.23	0.67	-	0.02	**1,087.51**
Disputed dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**13.61**	**967.60**	**140.43**	**0.67**	**-**	**0.02**	**1,122.33**

Note 23 - Other financial liabilities	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	3.21	6.16
Employee related payables	36.71	27.07
Capital creditors		
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises*	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of other than micro and small enterprises	6.81	6.58
Payable on acquisition of business on account of slump sale #	-	542.50
	46.73	**582.31**

* Refer note 40 for disclosures required under MSMED Act.
# Refer note 44

Note 24 - Other current liabilities	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Contract liabilities	34.41	44.92
Statutory dues	7.56	4.76
Deferred government grant	21.52	0.43
	63.49	**50.11**

Note 25 - Current tax liabilities (net)	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Provision for income tax [net of advance tax of INR 209.53]	9.67	-
	9.67	**-**

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

Note 26 - Revenue from operations	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
Sale of finished goods	7,389.23	3,834.91
Sale of traded goods	402.78	233.55
Sale of services	55.11	27.18
Other operating revenues		
- Export incentives	5.13	10.05
- Scrap sales	2.30	0.93
	7,854.55	**4,106.62**

Notes:

a. Reconciliation of revenue recognized with the contract price is as follows:		
Contract price	7,850.45	4,104.86
Adjustments for discounts and rebates	(3.33)	(9.22)
Revenue recognized	**7,847.12**	**4,095.64**

b. Contract Balances		
Contract liabilities, which are included in 'other current liabilities' *	34.41	44.92
	34.41	**44.92**

* Considering the nature of business of the Company, the above unbilled revenue generally materializes as revenue within the same operating cycle.

c. Revenue from sale of goods and services disaggregated by primary geographical market	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
India	7,096.63	3,697.73
Outside India	750.49	397.91
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**7,847.12**	**4,095.64**

Note 27- Other income	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
Interest income		
- on bank deposits	1.39	2.35
Amortisation of government grant	0.43	0.43
Net profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	1.50
Exchange gain on foreign exchange fluctuation (net)	17.08	4.47
Miscellaneous income	9.66	4.96
	28.56	**13.71**

Note 28- Cost of materials consumed	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
Raw material	4,851.87	2,637.77
Packing material	884.50	376.83
	5,736.37	**3,014.60**

Movement of raw materials consumption (including purchased components and packing material consumed)

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
Inventory at the beginning of the year	703.68	473.27
Add: Purchases	5,884.75	3,075.06
Add: Inventory on acquisition of business on account of slump sale [refer note 44]	-	169.95
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	852.06	703.68
	5,736.37	**3,014.60**

Note 29- Purchase of stock-in-trade	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
Purchase of stock in trade	342.39	75.99
	342.39	**75.99**

Note 30 - Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
Opening balance		
- Finished goods	110.77	97.18
- Work-in-progress	99.72	83.81
- Stock-in-trade	0.28	0.60
Add: Inventory on acquisition of business on account of slump sale (refer note 44)		
- Finished goods	-	9.94
- Work-in-progress	-	35.59
Closing balance		
- Finished goods	82.64	110.77
- Work-in-progress	117.94	99.72
- Stock-in-trade	0.21	0.28
	9.98	**16.35**

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

Note 31 - Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	342.69	203.85
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 38)	21.78	13.32
Staff welfare expenses	9.46	6.17
	373.93	**223.34**

Note 32 - Finance costs

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Interest expense on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost :		
- on borrowings	47.43	32.36
- on lease liabilities	0.55	0.58
Interest to others *	1.52	2.92
Other borrowing cost	3.80	3.41
	53.30	**39.27**

* Includes interest on shortfall of income tax of INR 1.35 (previous year: INR 1.16).

Note 33 - Depreciation and amortization expense

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer to note 3a)	69.81	52.07
Amortization of other intangible assets (refer to note 3b)	1.90	2.53
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (refer to note 4)	2.30	1.26
	74.01	**55.86**

Note 34 - Other expenses

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Power and fuel	78.98	54.78
Stores and spares consumed	37.85	17.09
Sub contracting charges	32.11	9.33
Packing charges	60.30	35.44
Lab consumables	14.93	9.73
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	5.62	6.82
- Building	0.32	0.83
- Others	31.75	12.19
Commission on sales	31.45	15.51
Freight charges	9.08	6.27
Rates, fees and taxes	18.31	9.65
Legal and professional fee (refer note (a) below)	8.30	5.71
CSR expenditure (refer note (b) below)	7.32	2.56
Net loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.07	-
Travelling and conveyance	14.68	9.49
House keeping expense	14.16	6.85
Security expenses	7.63	5.97
Printing and stationery	6.85	5.25
Rent	0.78	0.87
Expected credit loss on trade receivables	3.53	4.64
Bad debts written off	0.53	1.92
Insurance	7.02	6.44
Director sitting fees	0.07	0.25
Miscellaneous expenses	15.15	3.89
	406.79	**231.48**

(a) Payment to auditors (excluding goods and services tax)

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
As auditor:		
- Statutory audit	2.25	2.25
- Certification	0.55	-
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.11	0.11
Total	**2.91**	**2.36**

(b) Details of CSR expenditure:

(i) Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year:	7.03	4.98
(ii) Amount of expenditure incurred on:		
- Construction/acquisition of any asset:	-	-
- On purposes other than above:	7.32	4.98
(iii) Shortfall at the end of the year:	-	-
(iv) Total of previous years shortfall:	-	-
(v) Reason for shortfall:	NA	NA
(vi) Nature of CSR activities:	Eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art and culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation, environment sustainability, COVID-19 relief and rural development projects.	
(vii) Details of related party transactions in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard:	NA	NA

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

Note 35 - Tax expense

a. Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Current tax:		
- Current year	218.01	114.98
Deferred tax:		
- Attributable to origination and reversal of temporary differences	5.96	3.20
Total tax expense recognized	**223.97**	**118.18**

b. Reconciliation of effective tax rate	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Profit before tax	**886.34**	**463.44**
Tax at India's statutory tax rate of 25.17%	223.09	116.65
Tax effect of non-deductible expenses	1.47	1.79
Income tax expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss	**224.56**	**118.44**

c. Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income		
Arising on income and expenses recognized in other comprehensive income		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	0.59	0.26
Total income tax recognized in other comprehensive income	**0.59**	**0.26**
Bifurcation of the income tax recognized in other comprehensive income into:-		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**0.59**	0.26
	0.59	**0.26**

d. Deferred tax balances reflected in the Balance Sheet:	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred tax asset	11.65	4.86
Deferred tax liability	36.87	24.12
Deferred tax liability (net)	**25.22**	**19.26**

e. Movement in deferred tax balances

	As at 1 April 2021	Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31 March 2022
Deferred tax liability				
Excess depreciation as per Income tax Act, 1961 over books	21.32	15.20	-	36.52
Unbilled revenue	2.80	(2.45)	-	0.35
Deferred tax liability (A)	**24.12**	**12.75**	**-**	**36.87**
Deferred tax asset				
Expenses allowable on payment basis	3.08	5.59	0.59	9.26
Expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables	1.17	0.89	-	2.06
Lease liabilities	0.18	(0.17)	-	0.01
Deferred income on grants	0.43	(0.11)	-	0.32
Deferred tax asset (B)	**4.86**	**6.20**	**0.59**	**11.65**
Deferred tax liability (net) (A-B)	**19.26**	**6.55**	**(0.59)**	**25.22**

	As at 1 April 2020	Recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31 March 2021
Deferred tax liability				
Excess depreciation as per Income tax Act, 1961 over books	13.44	7.88	-	21.32
Unbilled revenue	6.46	(3.66)	-	2.80
Deferred tax liability (A)	**19.90**	**4.22**	**-**	**24.12**
Deferred tax asset				
Expenses allowable on payment basis	3.20	(0.38)	0.26	3.08
Expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables	-	1.17	-	1.17
Lease liabilities	0.10	0.08	-	0.18
Deferred income on grants	0.54	(0.11)	-	0.43
Deferred tax asset (B)	**3.84**	**0.76**	**0.26**	**4.86**
Deferred tax liability (net) (A-B)	**16.06**	**3.46**	**(0.26)**	**19.26**

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

Note 36 - Earnings per share	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
i. *Profit for basic/diluted earning per share of face value of INR 10 each*		
Profit for the year	661.78	345.00
ii. *Calculation of Weighted average number of equity shares for (basic and diluted)*		
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	12,00,000	12,00,000
Add: Adjustment for issue of bonus shares subsequent to year end	36,00,000	36,00,000
Add: Adjustment for share split subsequent to year end	4,32,00,000	4,32,00,000
Total number of shares	**4,80,00,000**	**4,80,00,000**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (face value of INR 10 each)	**13.79**	**7.19**

Note: The equity shares and basic/diluted earnings per share has been presented to reflect the adjustments for sub-division of shares and issue of bonus shares subsequent to 31 March 2022 (refer note 47) in accordance with Ind AS 33 - Earnings per Share.

Note 37 - Segment information

The Board of Directors monitors the operating results of this segment for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the Financial Information. For management purpose, the Company has identified " Drugs and pharmaceutical products" as single operating segment.

a. Information about products and services

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
Revenue from drugs and pharmaceutical products	7,847.12	4,095.64
Total	**7,847.12**	**4,095.64**

b. Information about geographical areas

The geographical information analyses by the Company's country of domicile (i.e. India) and other countries. In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue has been based on the geographic location of customers. The following is the distribution of the Company's revenues and receivables by geographical market, regardless of where the goods were produced:

Revenue from customers	**For the year ended 31 March 2022**	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
India	7,096.63	3,697.73
Outside India	750.49	397.91
	7,847.12	**4,095.64**

Trade receivables	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
India	1,517.04	1,243.85
Outside India	221.49	141.68
	1,738.53	**1,385.53**

iii) Non-current assets

The Company has common non-current assets for business in domestic and overseas markets. Hence, separate figures for non-current assets/ additions to property, plant and equipment have not been furnished.

c. Information about major customers (from external customers)

For year ended 31 March 2022, one customers of the Company constituted more than 10% of the total revenue of Company amounting to INR 1046.19.(31 March 2021, one customers of the Company constituted more than 10% of the total revenue of Company amounting to INR 1255.00)

Note 38 - Employee benefits

a. Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, towards Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme ('ESI') which are collectively defined as defined contribution plans. The Group has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognized as an expense towards contribution to Provident Fund and ESI are as

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**
Provident fund	18.18	10.97
ESI contribution	3.60	2.35
	21.78	**13.32**

b. Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employees who have completed five years of service are entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefit provided depends on the member's length of service and salary retirement age. The employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to 15 days salary last drawn for each completed year of service. The same is payable on termination of service or retirement or death whichever is earlier.

The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on an actuarial valuation as at the reporting date using the projected unit credit method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligations are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rate used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans is based on the market yields on government bonds as at the date of actuarial valuation. Actuarial gains and losses (net of tax) are recognized immediately in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

This is an unfunded benefit plan for qualifying employees. This scheme provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service.

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

The above defined benefit plan exposes the company to following risks:

Interest rate risk:

The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bond yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.

Salary inflation risk:

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Demographic risk:

This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality, withdrawal, disability and retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting

The following table sets out the status of the defined benefit plan as required under Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
i. Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligation		
Balance at the beginning of the year	13.31	6.47
On account of business combination during the year		3.87
Interest cost	0.90	0.44
Current service cost	3.61	1.65
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits paid	(0.68)	(0.15)
Actuarial loss recognized in other comprehensive income		
- from changes in financial assumptions	(0.24)	-
- from changes in demographic assumptions	1.46	-
- from experience adjustments	1.09	1.03
Balance at the end of the year	**19.45**	**13.31**

	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
ii. Amount recognized in statement of profit and loss		
Interest cost	0.90	0.44
Current service cost	3.61	1.65
Past service cost	**4.51**	**2.09**
iii. Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial loss for the year on defined benefit obligation	2.31	1.03
	2.31	**1.03**

iv. Actuarial assumptions

(i) Economic assumptions

The principal assumptions are the discount rate and salary growth rate The discount rate is generally based upon the market yield available on the Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities and the salary growth rate takes account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors on long term basis.

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Discount rate (per annum)	7.18%	6.76%
Future salary growth rate (per annum)	5.00%	5.30%
Expected average remaining working lives (years)	27.43	28.01

(ii) Demographic assumptions

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Retirement age (years)	58	58
Mortality rate	100% (IALM) (2012-14)	100% (IALM) (2012-14)
Attrition rate (per annum)		
Upto 30 years	50%	47%
From 31 to 44 years	16%	47%
Above 44 years	11%	47%

v. Sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligation on account of change in significant assumption:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Increase		
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	(0.48)	(0.34)
Future salary growth rate (0.5% movement)	0.50	0.37
Decrease		
Discount rate (0.5% movement)	0.51	0.37
Future salary growth rate (0.5% movement)	(0.49)	(0.35)

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same methods (present value of defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognized in the balance sheet. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior year.

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

vi. Expected maturity analysis of the defined benefit plan in future years

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Within 1 year (next annual reporting year)	2.84	3.11
Between 1 to 6 years	9.19	6.54
Beyond 6 years	7.41	3.66
Total expected payments	**19.44**	**13.31**

vii. Weighted average duration and the expected employers contribution for next year of the defined benefit plan:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Weighted average duration of the defined benefit plan (in years)	3.82	1.54
Expected employers contribution for next year	5.36	3.28

Note 39 - Related parties

A. List of related parties and nature of relationship with whom transactions have taken place during the current year

Description of Relationship	Name of the Party
Subsidiary	Univentis Medicare Limited (with effect from 31 December 2021)
	Univentis foundation (incorporated on 14 June 2021)
Key management personnel ('KMP')	Mr. Vinay Kumar Lohariwala (Whole Time Director- till 17 March 2022)
	'Mr. Vinay Kumar Lohariwala (Managing Director- w.e.f 18 March 2022)
	Mr. Manoj Kumar Lohariwala (Whole Time Director)
	Ms. Chhavi Lohariwala (Executive Director) (till 1 April 2022)
	Mr. Gian Parkash Aggarwal (Non-executive Director)(till 1 April 2022)
	Mr. Pradosh Kumar (Non Executive Independent Director)(till 1 April 2022)
	Mr. Anup Agarwal (Non Executive Independent Director)(till 1 April 2022)
	Mr. Jayant Vasudeo Rao (Whole Time Director)
	Mr. Mukesh Kumar (Chief Financial officer) (till 1 April 2022)
	Ms. Anita Khurana (Company Secretary) (upto 15 October 2020)
	Ms. Shikha Kanwar (Company Secretary) (till 24th Jan 2022)
	Mr. Rajveer Singh(Company Secretary) (17 January 2022- 01 April 2022)
Relative of KMP	Ms. Vandana Lohariwala
	Ms. Vandana Gohlyan
	Ms. Sita Devi Lohariwala
Entities in which KMP and/or their relatives have significant influence	Univentis Medicare Limited (upto 31 December 2021)
	Azine Healthcare Private Limited
	Pharmatech Healthcare
	DMS Electronics Private Limited
	Nugenic Pharma Private Limited
	Innova Captab (partnership firm) (upto 31 March 2021)
	Signum Electrowave
	Shubh Packaging

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

	Nature of transaction	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
1	**Revenue from operations (net of returns)**		
	Univentis Medicare Limited	1,046.19	674.30
	Azine Healthcare Private Limited	23.29	5.84
	Pharmatech Healthcare	14.09	5.45
	DMS Electronics Private Limited	-	21.82
	Innova Captab (partnership firm)	-	81.32
	Nugenic Pharma Private Limited	0.13	0.06
2	**Sale of Merchandise Exports from India Scheme Licence**		
	Innova Captab (partnership firm)	-	4.72
3	**Sale of asset**		
	Nugenic Pharma Private Limited	0.49	-
4	**Purchase of raw material and/or packing material**		
	Univentis Medicare Limited	6.10	4.10
	Shubh Packaging	73.61	17.17
	Innova Captab (partnership firm)	-	63.17
	Nugenic Pharma Private Limited	418.77	226.53
5	**Purchase of store and spares**		
	Nugenic Pharma Private Limited	3.35	1.36
6	**Repairs and maintenance**		
	Nugenic Pharma Private Limited	-	0.07

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

7	**Packing charges**		
	Shubh Packaging	0.03	-
8	**Loans repaid during the year**		
	Manoj Kumar Lohariwala	70.05	48.64
	Vinay Kumar Lohariwala	151.46	7.93
	Gian Parkash Aggarwal	45.00	-
9	**Loans received during the year**		
	Manoj Kumar Lohariwala	154.00	20.00
	Vinay Kumar Lohariwala	164.00	-
	Gian Parkash Aggarwal	247.50	-
10	**Loan givnen to employee**		
	Mukesh Kumar	0.10	-
11	**Loan repaid by employee**		
	Mukesh Kumar	0.24	0.11
12	**Sitting fees**		
	Anup Agarwal	0.03	0.12
	Pradosh Kumar	0.04	0.13

	Nature of transaction	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
13	**Finance costs**		
	Manoj Kumar Lohariwala	3.15	1.62
	Vinay Kumar Lohariwala	3.86	5.56
	Gian Parkash Aggarwal	6.55	-
14	**Employee benefits expenses** *		
	Vinay Kumar Lohariwala	4.80	-
	Manoj Kumar Lohariwala	4.80	-
	Jayant Vasudeo Rao	1.34	1.16
	Shikha Kanwar	0.30	0.15
	Rajveer Singh	0.19	-
	Anita Khurana	-	0.14
	Mukesh Kumar	1.62	1.33

* Break-up of compensation of key managerial personnel of the Company.	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021
Short-term employee benefits	13.05	2.78
Post-employment benefits	1.97	1.90
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	**15.02**	**4.68**

The amount disclosed above in the table are the amounts recognized as expense during the reporting year related to key management personnel.

C. Balances outstanding at year end

	Nature of transaction	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
1	**Non- current borrowings**		
	Gian Parkash Aggarwal	100.00	-
2	**Current borrowings**		
	Manoj Kumar Lohariwala	104.00	20.05
	Vinay Kumar Lohariwala	63.40	50.86
	Gian Parkash Aggarwal	102.50	-
3	**Trade payables**		
	Univentis Medicare Limited	-	0.32
	Nugenic Pharma Private Limited	105.44	129.07
4	**Advance to supplier**		
	Shubh Packaging	-	1.09
5	**Trade receivables**		
	Pharmatech Healthcare	7.76	11.22
	DMS Electronics Private Limited	-	21.82
	Azine Healthcare	6.76	6.18
	Univentis Medicare Limited	130.99	304.50
	Signum Electrowave	-	33.66

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

6	**Payable on account of acquisition of business on account of slump sale**		
	Innova Captab (partnership firm)	-	542.50
7	**Interest accrued but not due on borrowings**		
	Manoj Kumar Lohariwala	-	0.14
	Vinay Kumar Lohariwala	-	5.14
8	**Balaces outstanding of employee**		
	Mukesh Kumar	0.10	0.24
9	**Employee related payables**		
	Manoj Kumar Lohariwala	0.30	-
	Vinay Kumar Lohariwala	0.30	-
	Jayant Vasudeo Rao	0.10	0.09
	Rajveer Singh	0.08	-
	Anita Khurana		0.02
	Mukesh Kumar	0.11	0.10

D. Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The transaction with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and within ordinary course of business. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. (refer note 15 for IPO expenses recoverable)

Note 40 - Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondences with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of amounts payable to such enterprises as at the year end has been made in the Financial Information based on information available with the Company as under:

Particulars		**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
(i)	The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year;		
	- Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier	11.86	34.82
	- Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier	0.09	0.52
(ii)	the amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each year;	-	-
(iii)	the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006);	0.10	1.30
(iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and	5.02	4.84
(v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act 2006.	5.02	4.84

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

Note 41 - Financial instrument : fair value measurements

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the financial instruments of the Company, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

	Note	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
		Amortised Cost	Fair value through OCI	Amortised Cost	Fair value through OCI
Financial assets					
Investments	a	600.00	-	-	-
Loans	c	2.77	-		-
Trade receivables	c	1,738.53	-	1,385.53	-
Cash and cash equivalents	c	1.01	-	47.95	-
Bank balances other than above	c	20.87	-	70.99	-
Other financial assets	c	49.43	-	57.18	-
		2,412.61	**-**	**1,561.65**	**-**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	b	1,760.55	-	450.26	-
Lease liabilities	b	5.81	-	4.71	-
Trade payables	c	1,404.31	-	1,122.33	-
Other financial liabilities	c	46.73	-	582.31	-
		3,217.40	**-**	**2,159.61**	**-**

Notes:

a. The carrying value of investment in Shivalik Solid Waste Management Limited was INR 2,500/-. Fair value of this investment is not considered to be material. As per paragraph 10 of Ind AS 27, the Company has elected to measure its investment in Univentis Medicare Limited (Subsidiary of the Company), at its cost.

b. The Company's non-current borrowings have been contracted at market rates of interest. Accordingly, the carrying value of such non-current borrowings approximates fair value. Further, in accordance with amendment Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified in Ind AS 113 on 30 March 2019, fair value measurement of lease liabilities is not required. Fair value of other non-current other financial assets has not been disclosed as there is no significant differences between carrying value and fair value.

c. Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

There are no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 during the year presented.

Note 42(a) - Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's board of director oversees the management of these risks. The Company's board of director is responsible to ensure that Company's financial risk activities which 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. The board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

(i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises interest rate risk and currency risk financial instruments affected by market risk include trade receivables, trade payables and borrowings. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing the return.

(a) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the 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 borrowings with floating interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes as reported to the management at the end of the reporting year are as follows:

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to floating interest rate as reported at the end of the reporting year are as

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Floating rate borrowings	1,304.45	332.19
Fixed rate borrowings	452.33	118.07
Total borrowings (gross of transaction cost)	**1,756.78**	**450.26**

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible change of 0.50 % in interest rates at the reporting date would have affected the profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Particulars	Profit or Loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
Year ended 31 March 2022				
Interest rate (0.5% movement)	0.24	(0.24)	0.18	(0.18)
Year ended 31 March 2021				
Interest rate (0.5% movement)	0.16	(0.16)	0.12	(0.12)

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

(b) Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to the effects of fluctuation in the prevailing foreign currency exchange rates on its financial position and cash flows. Exposure arises primarily due to exchange rate fluctuations between the functional currency and other currencies from the Company's operating activities.

The Company does not enter into trade financial instruments including derivate financial instruments for hedging its foreign currency risk.

Exposure to currency risk :

The carrying amount of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of each reporting year are as follows:

		As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
		Amount in Foreign Currency	**Amount in Indian Currency**	**Amount in Foreign Currency**	**Amount in Indian Currency**
Trade Receivable	USD	2.92	221.44	1.93	141.68
	EUR	0.00	0.05	-	-
Trade payables	USD	1.80	136.57	1.87	137.43
	EUR	0.34	28.52	-	-

Out of the above foreign currency exposures, none of the monetary assets and liabilities are hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise.

Sensitivity analysis:

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the INR against relevant foreign currencies 5% is the rate used in order to determine the sensitivity analysis considering the past trends and expectations of the management for changes in the foreign currency exchange rate. The sensitivity analysis includes the outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjust their transaction at the year end for 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates a increase in profit or equity where the INR strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of the INR against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity balance below would be negative. This analysis is performed on foreign currency denominated monetary financial assets and financial liabilities outstanding as at the period end. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	**Weakening**	**Strengthening**	**Weakening**
As at 31 March 2022				
USD 5% movement	4.24	(4.24)	3.18	(3.18)
EURO 5% movement	(1.43)	1.43	(1.07)	1.07
As at 31 March 2021				
USD 5% movement	(0.21)	0.21	(0.16)	0.16

(ii) 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. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis.

(a) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed as per the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

Based on internal assessment which is driven by the historical experience/current facts available in relation to default and delays in collection thereof, the credit risk for trade receivables is considered low. The Company estimates its allowance for trade receivable using lifetime expected credit loss. Individual receivables which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount of trade receivable and the amount of the loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other expenses.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by geographic region is as follows:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2022**	**As at 31 March 2021**
Within India	1,517.04	1,243.85
Outside India	221.49	141.68
Total	**1,738.53**	**1,385.53**

The carrying amount of the Company's most significant customer is INR 130.99 (previous year: INR 304.49).

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and expected credit loss for trade receivables :

As at 31 March 2022	**Gross carrying amount**	**Loss allowance**	**Weighted average loss rate**	**Whether credit-impaired**
Not due	1,338.33	(0.60)	-0.04%	No
Less than 90 days	367.00	(0.53)	-0.15%	No
90-180 days	30.23	(0.49)	-1.63%	No
More than 180 days	11.14	(6.55)	-58.81%	No
Total	**1,746.70**	**(8.17)**		

As at 31 March 2021	**Gross carrying amount**	**Loss allowance**	**Weighted average loss rate**	**Whether credit-impaired**
Not due	929.22	(0.02)	0.00%	No
Less than 90 days	396.98	(0.03)	-0.01%	No
90-180 days	38.00	(0.02)	-0.05%	No
More than 180 days	21.33	(4.57)	-21.43%	No
Total	**1,385.53**	**(4.64)**		

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

(b) Cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks

Cash and cash equivalents of the Company are held with banks which have high credit rating. The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties.

(c) Security deposits

The Company furnished security deposits as margin money deposits to bank. The Company considers that its deposits have low credit risk or negligible risk of default as the parties are well established entities and have strong capacity to meet the obligations. Also, where the Company expects that there is an uncertainty in the recovery of deposit, it provides for suitable impairment on the same.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including loans from banks at an optimized cost.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

As at 31 March 2022	Carrying amount	On demand	Upto 1 Year	1-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Borrowings	1,760.55	100.00	987.03	467.11	206.41	1,760.55
Other financial liabilities	582.31	-	582.31	-	-	582.31
Trade payables	1,427.27	-	1,427.27	-	-	1,427.27
Lease liabilities	5.81	-	1.76	10.75	-	12.51
Total	**3,775.94**	**100.00**	**2,998.37**	**477.87**	**206.41**	**3,782.64**

As at 31 March 2021	Carrying amount	On demand	Upto 1 Year	1-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Borrowings	450.26	70.91	319.35	60.00	-	450.26
Other financial liabilities	582.31	-	582.31	-	-	582.31
Trade payables	1,099.37	-	1,099.37	-	-	1,099.37
Lease liabilities	4.71	-	1.64	3.99	-	5.63
Total	**2,136.65**	**70.91**	**2,002.67**	**63.99**	**-**	**2,137.57**

(iv) Excessive risk concentration

Concentrations arise when a number of counterparties are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographical region, or have economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. Concentrations indicate the relative sensitivity of the Company's performance to developments affecting a particular industry. In order to avoid excessive concentrations of risk, the Company's policies and procedures include specific guidelines to focus on the maintenance of a diversified portfolio. Identified concentrations of credit risks are controlled and managed accordingly.

(v) Risk related to COVID-19

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 in the preparation of these audited financial statements including but not limited to the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non-financial assets, its assessment of liquidity and going concern assumption. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company has, at the date of approval of these audited Financial Information, used internal and external sources of information and expects that the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The Company continues to take adequate safety precautions and will continue to closely monitor future economic conditions to ensure business continuity.

Note 42(b)- Capital risk 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 maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions, business strategies and future commitments. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, trade payables and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade payables (Refer note 22)	1,404.31	1,122.33
Borrowings (Refer note 19)	1,760.55	450.26
Less: cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 12)	1.01	47.95
Net debt	**3,163.85**	**1,524.64**
Equity share capital (Refer note 17)	120.00	120.00
Other equity (Refer note 18)	1,988.27	1,328.21
Total capital	**2,108.27**	**1,448.21**
Capital and net debt	5,272.12	2,972.85
Gearing ratio	**60.01%**	**51.29%**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

Note 43 - Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Income tax matters	0.60	0.60
	0.60	**0.60**

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

(i) For assessment year 2017-2018, the Income tax Assessing Officer had raised the demand of INR 13.09 vide order dated 15 December 2019. On 19 July 2021, the Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax reduced the demand to INR 0.6. The Company is of the view that the demand of INR 0.6 has been raised erroneously and accordingly, the Company has filed an application for rectification with the Dy. Commissioner of Income Tax to contest the demand. No tax expense has been accrued in Financial Statement for the tax demand raised as the Company is contesting the demand and the management, including its tax advisors, believe that its position will be likely be upheld in appellate process. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of the proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

(ii) For assessment year 2016-2017, the Income tax Assessing Officer had raised the demand of INR 0.70 vide order dated 11 January 2017. The Company has accepted the demand and accordingly accrued tax expense for the tax demand raised in the Financial Statement. During the year ended 31 March 2022, the demand has been deposited with the tax authorities.

(b) Other Commitments

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account (net of advances) not provided for	10.46	172.89
Export commitments against import of capital goods under EPCG scheme	126.54	-
	137.00	**172.89**

Note 44 Business combination

The Board of directors approved a Business Transfer Agreement (BTA) between the Holding Company and Innova Captab, a partnership firm on 31 March 2021. Pursuant to the said BTA, the partnership firm has transferred its assets and liabilities to company on a going concern basis by way of slump sale, with effect from closing of business hours of 31 March 2021 for a purchase consideration of INR 542.50. The assets and liabilities were transferred at fair value as at 31 March 2021. This being a business purchase has been accounted for in accordance with the Ind AS 103 "Business Combinations" and the information about fair valuation of acquired assets and assumed liabilities, is as follows:

Particulars	**Amount**
Assets	
Property, plant and equipment	59.71
Right-of-use assets	19.38
Inventories	215.49
Trade Receivables	448.69
Cash and cash equivalents	3.02
Bank balances other than above	28.52
Loans	1.16
Other financial assets	31.34
Other current assets	129.55
Total Assets (A)	**936.86**
Liabilities	
Borrowings	75.18
Provisions	4.42
Trade payable	306.50
Other financial liabilities	4.64
Other current liabilities	3.18
Total Liabilities (B)	**393.92**
Net assets acquired (A-B)	542.94
Capital reserve	(0.44)
Total consideration	**542.50**

Revenue from operations and profit before tax for the year ended 31 March 2021 includes INR Nil and INR Nil respectively pertaining to acquisition of business through slump sale made during the year. If the acquisitions had happened at the beginning of the year, management estimates that the reported revenue from operations for the year ended 31 March 2021 would have been higher by INR 1,664.60 and profit before tax for the year higher by INR 155.83. In determining these amounts, management has assumed that the fair value adjustments that arose on the date of acquisition would have been the same if the acquisition had occurred on 1 April 2020.

Note 45: Disclosures pursuant to Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013:

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Investments:		
(i) Investment in equity shares: Univentis Medicare Limited		
Balance as at the year end ^	600.00	-
Maximum amount outstanding at any time during the year ^	600.00	-
(ii) Investment in equity shares: Shivalik waste management system		
Balance as at the year end ^	0.00	0.00
Maximum amount outstanding at any time during the year ^	0.00	0.00

^ The total value of shares in absolute value was INR 2,500/- but for reporting rounded upto INR 0.00 million.

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

Note 46-Other Information

a) During the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company had received advance from customer amounting to USD 0.01 (INR 0.57). Further, During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company had received advance from customer amounting to GBP 0.05 (INR 4.74) and USD 0.01 (INR 0.96) respectively. However, these products were not eventually delivered and accordingly the entire amount continues to be outstanding in the books as at year-end. The Company is evaluating the options available for the settlement of aforesaid advances subject to commercial feasibility and concurrence from the authorized dealer ('Banker') / Reserve Bank of India ('RBI'). The management believes that the same may not have a material impact and accordingly no provision for penalties etc. has been recognised in relation to the above in the Standalone Financial Statements.

b) As per the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Company is required to realise foreign currency receivables within a stipulated time period. The Company has foreign currency receivables amounting to INR 5.89 which are outstanding for a period of more than nine months as on 31 March 2022. The management believes that the Company will be able to obtain approvals from the authorities for realising such amounts without levy of any penalties as it had bonafide reasons that caused the delays in realisation and accordingly no provision for penalties etc. has been made in the Standalone Financial Statements.

Note 47 - Subsequent events

a. Sub-division of equity shares

Subsequent to year end, pursuant to the approval of shareholders granted in the extra-ordinary general meeting held on 4 April 2022, the Company has approved sub-division of 1,200,000 equity share having face value of INR 100 each into 12,000,000 equity shares having face value of INR 10 each as on the record date of 4 April 2022.

b. Bonus issue of equity shares

Subsequent to year end, pursuant to the approval of shareholders granted in the extra-ordinary general meeting held on 4 April 2022, the Company issued and allotted fully paid-up “bonus shares” at par in proportion of 3 new equity share of INR 10 each for every one existing fully paid up equity share of INR 10 each held as on the record date of 22 April 2022.

c. Private placement of Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares

Subsequent to year end, pursuant to the approval of shareholders granted in the extra-ordinary general meeting held on 14 July 2022, the Company issued and allotted 1,412,430 fully paid-up 0.01% Compulsorily Convertible Preference Shares (“CCPS”) aggregating to INR 500.00 at an issue price of INR 354/- per share on 19 July 2022.

Note 48: Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.

(ii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Act.

(iii) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender

(iv) The Company does not have any such 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.

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

(vi) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(vii) The Company does not have any transactions/outstanding balances with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956:

(viii) - 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 lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 49 - Ratios as per the Schedule III requirements

a) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by the Current Liabilities

Particulars	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**	**Variance in ratio**
Current assets	3,132.78	2,704.62	
Current liabilities	2,615.62	2,151.53	
Ratio	1.20	1.26	-4.72%

b) Debt Equity ratio = Total debt divided by the Total Equity where total debt refere to sum of current and non current borrowings.

Particulars	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**	**Variance in ratio**
Current borrowings	1,087.03	390.26	
Non - current borrowings	673.52	60.00	
Total debt	**1,760.55**	**450.26**	
Total equity	**2,108.27**	**1,448.21**	
Ratio	0.84	0.31	168.59%

There is increase in debt equity ratio is mainly due to increase in borrowings mainly for G-block expansion and purchase of land for future expansion.

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

c) Debt service coverage Ratio = Earning available for debt service divided by interest and principal repaymnets

Particulars	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**	**Variance in ratio**
Net profit after tax	**661.78**	**345.00**	
Add : Non cash opreating expenses and finance cost	**127.31**	**95.13**	
- Depreciation	74.01	55.86	
- Finance cost	53.30	39.27	
Earning availabile for debt service	**789.09**	**440.13**	
Interest cost on borrowing (A)	70.89	32.94	
Current maturities of non current borrowings (B)	107.37	56.00	
Undiscounted lease liability less than one year (C)	1.76	1.64	
Total Interest and Principal repayments (D)= (A+B+C)	**180.01**	**90.58**	
Ratio	**4.38**	**4.86**	-9.78%

d) Return on equity ratio = Profit after tax divided by equity

Particulars	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**	**Variance in ratio**
Profit after tax	661.78	345.00	
Total equity at beginning of there year (A)	1,328.21	1,103.54	
Total equity at end of the year (B)	2,108.27	1,448.21	
Average equity (C = (A+B)/2)	**1,718.24**	**1,275.87**	
Ratio	**38.51%**	**27.04%**	42.43%

There is increase in return on equity ratio due to increase in profit after tax during the year ended 31 March 2022.

e) Inventory Turnover ratio = Cost of goods sold divided by average inventory

Particulars	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**	**Variance in ratio**
Cost of goods sold	6,088.74	3,106.94	
Inventory at beginning of the year (A)	914.45	654.86	
Inventory at end of the year (B)	1,052.86	914.45	
Average Inventory (C =(A+B)/2)	983.66	784.66	
Ratio	**6.19**	**3.96**	56.33%

Inventory turnover ratio increase as a result of increase in cost of goods sold from INR 3106.94 in FY 2020-21 to INR 6087.96 in FY 2021-22.

f) Trade receivables turnover ratio = Revenue from operations divided by average trade receivables

Particulars	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**	**Variance in ratio**
Revenue from operation	7,854.55	4,106.62	
Trade receivables at beginning of the year (A)	1,385.53	867.69	
Trade receivables at end of the year (B)	1,738.53	1,385.53	
Average trade receivables (C =(A+B)/2)	1,562.03	1,126.61	
Ratio	**5.03**	**3.65**	37.95%

Trade receivables turnover ratio increase as a result increase in revenue from operations from INR 4106.62 in FY 2020-21 to INR 7849.68 in FY 2021-22.

g) Trade payable turnover ratio = Total purchase divided by Closing trade payables

Particulars	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**	**Variance in ratio**
Purchase of raw materials (A)	5,884.75	3,075.06	
Purchase of stock in trade (B)	342.39	75.99	
Total purchase (C=(A+B))	6,227.14	3,151.05	
Trade payable at beginning of the year (D)	1,122.33	717.08	
Trade payable at end of the year (E)	1,404.31	1,122.33	
Average trade payable (F=(D+E)/2)	1,263.32	919.71	
Ratio	**4.93**	**3.43**	43.87%

Trade payable turnover ratio increase as a result increase in purchase of raw materials from INR 3075.06 in FY 2020-21 to INR 5979.77 in FY 2021-22.

h) Net capital turnover ratio = Revenue from operations divided by working capital whereas working capital = current assets - current liabilities

Particulars	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**	**Variance in ratio**
Revenue from operations	7,854.55	4,106.62	
Current assets (A)	3,132.78	2,704.62	
Current liabilities (B)	2,615.62	2,151.53	
Working capital (C=A-B)	517.16	553.09	
Ratio	**15.19**	**7.42**	104.56%

Net capital turnover ratio is increased by 104.56% as the revenue from operation as on 31 March 2022 includes sales of Innova captab (Partnership firm) acquired by the company as on 31 March 2021.

i) Net profit ratio = Profit after tax divided by revenue from operations

Particulars	**31 March 2022**	**31 March 2021**	**Variance in ratio**
Profit after tax	661.78	345.00	
Revenue from operations*	7,854.55	4,106.62	
Ratio	**8.43%**	**8.40%**	0.29%

(Amount in INR millions, except for share data unless otherwise stated)

j) Return on capital employed = Earing before Interest and Tax (EBIT) divided by Capital Employed

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	Variance in ratio
Profit before tax (A)	886.34	463.44	
Finance cost (B)	53.30	39.27	
Other Income (C)	28.56	13.71	
EBIT (D) = (A)+(B)-(C)	**911.08**	**489.00**	
Total assets (E)	5,449.10	3,696.16	
Total liabilities (F)	3,340.83	2,247.95	
Intangible assets (G)	4.47	4.44	
Tangible net worth (H=(E)-(F)-(G))	**2,103.80**	**1,443.77**	
Current borrowings (I)	1,087.03	390.26	
Non - current borrowings (J)	673.52	60.00	
Total debt (K=(I)+(J))	**1,760.55**	**450.26**	
Deferred tax liabilities (net) (L)	25.22	19.26	
Capital employed (M) = (H)+(K)+(L)	3,889.57	1,913.29	
Ratio (D)/(M)	**23.42%**	**25.56%**	-8.35%

k) Return on Investment = Income generated by investment divided by time weighted average investment.

Particulars	31 March 2022	31 March 2021	Variance in ratio
Income generated from investment (A)	-	-	
Time weighted average investment (B)	-	-	
Ratio (A)/(B)*	-	-	-

Note 50:

Pursuant to amendment in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, effective from 1 April 2021, the Company has modified the classification of certain assets and liabilities. Comparative amounts in the financial statements were reclassified for consistency.

Particulars	Presented as, in financial of the year ended 31 March 2021	Reclassified as, in financial of the year ended 31 March 2022	Amount
Current maturities of non-current	Other financial liability	Borrowing (current)	56.00
Security deposits (non-current)	Loans (non-current)	Other non-current financial assets	34.95
Loan to employee	Other current assets	Financial assets Loans (Current)	4.65
Leasehold land	Property, plant and equipment	Right-of-use asset (land)	19.38

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Innova Captab Limited

GAURAV MAHAJAN Digitally signed by GAURAV MAHAJAN Date: 2022.09.30 22:51:43 +05'30'

Manoj Lohariwala Digitally signed by Manoj Lohariwala Date: 2022.09.30 21:22:29 +05'30'

VINAY LOHARIWALA Digitally signed by VINAY LOHARIWALA Date: 2022.09.30 21:56:36 +05'30'

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RISHI GUPTA Digitally signed by RISHI GUPTA Date: 2022.09.30 21:29:54 +05'30'

Gaurav Mahajan
Partner
Membership Number : 507857

Manoj Kumar Lohariwala
Chairman & Wholetime Director
DIN : 00144656

Vinay Kumar Lohariwala
Managing Director
DIN : 00144700

Neeharika Shukla
Company Secretary
Membership No. A42724

Rishi Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Panchkula
Date: 30 September 2022

Place: Panchkula
Date: 30 September 2022