



Ref. No.

Date 20.05.2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Siri Labvivo Diet Private Limited**
CIN No. **U10809KA2023PTC173760**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Siri Labvivo Diet Private Limited ("the Company"), CIN No. U10809KA2023PTC173760 ("the CIN") which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including, the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the financial statements). In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its loss including its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

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



Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024;
 - (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. As per explanations furnished by the Company there are no pending litigations against the company and the disclosures about the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements is not applicable.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;



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

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

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

M/s CHAYASHREE AND ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

FRN NO.025290S

Chayashree

CHAYASHREE TRG

Proprietrix

M. No. 229127



Place: Tumkur

Date: 20/05/2024

UDIN: **24229127BKHSSI6369**

Annexure '1' referred to in Paragraph under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date of Siri Labvivo Diet Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2024.

- i (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
- (a) (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Tangible Assets and No Intangible Assets in Books of Accounts.
- (b) Property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year at frequent intervals, which is in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed by the management.
- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment tangible or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2024.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- ii (a) The company has inventory in its books of accounts, proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details maintained by the company, which have been physically verified by the management during the year at frequent intervals, which is in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company.
- (b) The Company has working capital limits in its books of accounts, which is not exceeded the limits while check with aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company, the quarterly returns/statements (including revised returns/statements) filed by the Company with such banks are in agreement with the books of accounts of the Company, hence the reporting under the clause of the order is not applicable.
- iii During the year the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured, unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence requirement to report on clause (iii) (a) (A) & (B), (b) to (f) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv The company has not given any loans to directors or any other person in whom the director is interested, or made any investments, the compliance with the provisions governing such loans, investments and guarantees is not applicable, hence the reporting under the clause of the order is not applicable.
- v The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi The turnover of the company does not exceed the limit required for maintenance of cost records as per section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii (a) Undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, cess and other statutory dues have generally been deposited with the appropriate authorities, there are no serious delays in any cases. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



- (b) There are no dues in respect of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) Term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year; hence compliance with the provisions of sections 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable.
- xi (a) No material fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii (a) The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii According to the information and explanations given by the management on certain transactions entered with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 are not applicable to the company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) in so far as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.
- xiv (a) The Company is not required to have an internal audit system under Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- xv The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

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

(d) There is no Core Investment Company as a part of the Group; hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- xvii The Company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year and not incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii During the year, there has been no resignation of statutory auditors during the year in the Company.
- xix On the basis of the financial ratios , ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx As represented by the management to us, section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) is not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xxi. As represented by the management to us, there are other group companies and consolidated financial statements applicable to the company.

M/s CHAYASHREE AND ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN NO.025290S


CHAYASHREE TRG
Proprietrix
M. No. 229127



Place: Tumkur
Date: 20/05/2024
UDIN: 24229127BKHSSI6369

Standalone Balance Sheet

As at March 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2024
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	3	83.75
Goodwill on Business purchase		4.01
Financial assets		
(i) Other financial assets	4	6.00
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	18.70
Total non-current assets		112.46
Current assets		
Inventories	6	14.97
Financial assets		
(i) Trade receivables	7	5.45
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	24.62
Other current assets	9	21.87
Total current assets		66.91
TOTAL ASSETS		179.37
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	10	80.00
Other equity	11	(73.64)
Total equity		6.36
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	12	157.00
Total non-current liabilities		157.00
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
(i) Trade payables		
total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	13	
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	13	0.75
(ii) Other financial liabilities	14	12.61
Other current liabilities	15	2.65
Total Current Liabilities		16.01
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		179.37

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

As per our report of even date attached

For Chayashree and Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 025290S

 CA Chayashree TRS

Proprietrix

Membership No: 229127

Place: Tumkur

Date: 20-05-2024

UDIN: 24229127BKHSSJ1492

For Siri Labvivo Diet Private Limited



Vinod B H

Director

DIN : 3380366



A Balakrishna

Director

DIN : 7459490

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2024
Income		
Revenue from operations	16	49.16
Other income		-
Total income		49.16
Expenses		
Cost of materials consumed	17	35.20
Purchase of stock-in-trade		-
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		-
Employee benefits expense	18	9.01
Finance costs	19	24.11
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	2.84
Other expenses	20	70.33
Total expenses		141.49
Profit before tax and exceptional items		(92.34)
Exceptional items		-
Profit before tax		(92.34)
Tax expense		
Current tax		-
Deferred tax		(18.70)
Total Tax Expense		(18.70)
Profit for the year		(73.64)
Other comprehensive income		
(i) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Re-measurement on defined benefit plans and equity instruments		-
Income tax effect		-
(ii) Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		
Effective portion of gains/(losses) on hedging instrument in cash flow hedges		-
Income tax effect		-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes		-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(73.64)
Earnings per equity share		
Basic (in Rs)		(9.20)
Diluted (in Rs)		(9.20)

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

As per our report of even date attached

For Chayashree and Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 0252905



CA Chayashree TRG

Proprietrix

Membership No: 229127

For Siri Labvivo Diet Private Limited



Vinod B H

Director

DIN : 3380366



A Balakrishna

Director

DIN : 7459490

Place: Tumkur

Date: 20-05-2024

UDIN: 24229127BKHSSJ1492



Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(A) Equity share capital

Particulars	No of shares	Amount
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-
Changes during the year	8,00,000	80.00
Balance as at March 31, 2024	8,00,000	80.00

(B) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	
	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-
Profit for the year	(73.64)	(73.64)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(73.64)	(73.64)

As per our report of even date attached

For Chayashree and Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 025290S

For Siri Labvivo Diet Private Limited

Vinod B H

Vinod B H

Director

DIN : 3380366

A. Balakrishna

A Balakrishna

Director

DIN : 7459490

CA Chayashree TRG

Proprietrix

Membership No: 229127

Chayashree

Place: Tumkur

Date: 20-05-2024

UDIN: 24229127BKHSSJ1492



Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024
Cash flows from operating activities	
Net Profit Before Tax and Extra Ordinary Items	(92.34)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:	
Depreciation	2.84
Gain or loss of Sale of Fixed assets	
Finance Cost	24.11
Write off of assets taken over in slump sale	45.99
Adjustments for changes in working capital:	
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(6.21)
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	6.58
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(0.28)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(5.45)
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	12.61
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(0.64)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	(12.78)
Income tax paid	-
Net cash flows generated from/(used in) operating activities (A)	(12.78)
Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment incl. CWIP and Capital advances	(0.39)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	12.78
Purchase of Siri Industries through Slump Sale	(75.02)
Net cash flow generated from/(used in) investing activities (B)	(62.63)
Cash flow from Financing activities	
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	80.00
Proceeds from Borrowing	167.00
Repayment of Borrowing	(122.85)
Interest on loan	(24.11)
Net cash flow generated from/(used in) financing activities (C)	100.04
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	24.62
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	24.62
Cash and cash equivalents comprise	
Balances with banks in current & deposit accounts	24.62
Cash on hand	0.01
Total cash and cash equivalents	24.62

As per our report of even date attached

For Chayashree and Associates

For Siri Labvivo Diet Private Limited

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 0252905



CA Chayashree TRG

Proprietrix

Membership No: 229127



Vinod B H

Director

DIN : 3380366



A Balakrishna

Director

DIN : 7459490

Place: Tumkur

Date: 20-05-2024

UDIN: 24229127BKHSSJ1492



Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

1. Company Overview

Siri Labvivo Diet Private Limited (“the Company”) is a private limited company domiciled and incorporated in India in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The registered office of the Company is located at Siddi Siri Veera Sadhana, 6th Cross Ashoknagar, Kuvempunagara, Tumkur, Karnataka, India, 572103. The Company is engaged in the business of contract research and manufacturing services. These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 20th May 2024.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the ‘Act’) and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These financial statements have been prepared for the Company as a going concern on the basis of relevant Ind AS that are effective at the Company’s annual reporting date, March 31, 2024. These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Company’s Board of Directors on 20th May 2024.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention and on accrual basis, except for the following items in the balance sheet:

- i. Certain financial assets and liabilities measured either at fair value or at amortised cost depending on the classification.
- ii. Defined employee benefit liabilities are recognised at the present value of defined benefit obligation adjusted for fair value of plan assets.

c) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company’s operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of services and the time between the rendering of service and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

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

An asset is classified 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



Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as 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.

Current assets/liabilities include the current portion of non-current assets/liabilities respectively. All other assets/liabilities including deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

d) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management of the company to make judgments, estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities on the date of financial statements, disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reported period.

e) Fair value measurement

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for certain financial and non-financial assets and liabilities based on their classification.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

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



Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

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

2.2. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises of purchase price, freight, non-refundable taxes and duties, specified foreign exchange gains or losses and any other cost attributable to bring the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized 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. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which they are incurred.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances and the cost of assets not ready to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress' and hence not depreciated.

Depreciation method, estimated useful lives and residual values

The classification of Plant and equipment into continuous and non-continuous process is done as per technical certification and depreciation thereon is provided accordingly.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the Straight-Line Method (SLM) method, computed on the basis of useful lives as estimated by management which coincides with rates prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

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

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the other income/other expenses when the asset is derecognized.

2.3. Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, based on internal or external factors. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash generating unit. If such recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. If, at the reporting date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the



Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

asset is reflected at the recoverable amount. Impairment losses previously recognised are accordingly reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.4. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, other economic factors etc. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Amortisation

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

2.5. Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out formula, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

2.6. Leases (as a lessee)

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

- The contract involves use of an identified asset;
- The company has substantially all the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of lease; and
- The company has the right to direct the use of an asset.

At the date of commencement of lease, the company recognises a Right-of-use assets ("ROU") and a corresponding liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with the term of twelve months or less (short term leases) and low value leases. For short term and low value leases,



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(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

the company recognises the lease payment as an operating expense on straight line basis over the term of lease.

Certain lease agreements include an option to extend or terminate the lease before the end of lease term. ROU assets and the lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right-of-use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e., higher of fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortised cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate explicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use assets if the company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination of option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and the lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

2.7. Financial instruments

Recognition and initial 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 or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

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

- amortised cost;
- Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – equity investment; or
- 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.

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



Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

- 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.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI 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 achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; 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.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment- by- investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI or at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL 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 FVTPL 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

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial 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



Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in 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.

2.8. Business combination

In accordance with Ind AS 103, Business combinations, the Company accounts for business combinations after acquisition date using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Company. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued, and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. The cost of acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration and deferred consideration, if any. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Any gain on a bargain purchase is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve if there exists clear evidence of the underlying reasons for classifying the business combination as resulting in a bargain purchase; otherwise, the gain is recognised directly in equity as capital reserve. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

2.9. Employee benefits

The number of employees in the company are less than the limit required by the statute. Hence, the company is not liable for contribution towards Provident Fund or Employee State Insurance Fund.

2.10. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

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

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Service Revenue

Service income is recognized as per the terms of contracts with the customers when the related services are performed or the agreed milestones are achieved and revenue excludes GST, wherever applicable.



Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

2.11. Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset are capitalized during the period that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

2.12. Income Taxes

Tax expense recognized in statement of profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax except the ones recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted for the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

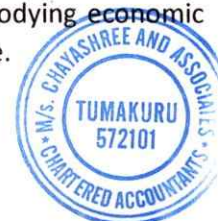
Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilized against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

2.13. Provision and Contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.



Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

2.14. Dividend Distributions

The Company recognizes a liability to make the payment of dividend to owners of equity, when the distribution is authorised, and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws in India, a distribution is authorised when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognised directly in equity.

2.15. Cash Flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payment and items 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.

2.16. Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.17. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

the profit attributable to owners of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.18. Segment Reporting

The management has assessed the identification of reportable segments in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 108 'Operating Segment' and believes that the Company has only one reportable segment namely "Contract Research and Manufacturing Services".

2.19. Estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized



Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupees Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

in the period in which the estimate is revised, and future periods affected. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

- **Employee benefits (estimation of defined benefit obligation)**

Post-employment benefits represent obligations that will be settled in the future and require assumptions to project benefit obligations. Post-employment benefit accounting is intended to reflect the recognition of future benefit costs over the employee's approximate service period, based on the terms of the plans and the investment and funding decisions made. The accounting requires the Company to make assumptions regarding variables such as discount rate and salary growth rate. Changes in these key assumptions can have a significant impact on the defined benefit obligations.

- **Impairment of trade receivables**

The risk of collectability of trade receivables is primarily estimated based on prior experience with, and the past due status of, doubtful debtors, based on factors that include ability to pay, bankruptcy and payment history. The assumptions and estimates applied for determining the provision for impairment are reviewed periodically.

- **Estimation of expected useful lives of property, plant and equipment**

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of property, plant and equipment.

- **Valuation of deferred tax assets**

Deferred income tax expense is calculated based on the differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases that are considered temporary in nature. Valuation of deferred tax assets is dependent on management's assessment of future recoverability of the deferred benefit. Expected recoverability may result from expected taxable income in the future, planned transactions or planned optimizing measures. Economic conditions may change and lead to a different conclusion regarding recoverability.

- **Fair value measurements**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair values are measured using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow model, which involve various judgements and assumptions.



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant and equipment and Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Plant & equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computer and related equipment	Total
Gross carrying amount				
At 31 March 2023	-	-	-	-
Additions during the year	84.32	1.68	0.59	86.59
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2024	84.32	1.68	0.59	86.59
Accumulated depreciation				
At 31 March 2023	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	2.67	0.08	0.09	2.84
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2024	2.67	0.08	0.09	2.84
Net carrying amount				
31 March 2023	-	-	-	-
31 March 2024	81.65	1.60	0.50	83.75



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

4 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Non-current	
Security deposits	6.00
	6.00

5 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Deferred tax asset/(liability) relates to the following:	
Carry forward tax loss and Unabsorbed depreciation	19.85
Property, plant and equipment	(1.15)
	18.70

Movement in the Deferred Tax Assets

Particulars	Provision for employee benefits	Carry forward tax loss and Unabsorbed depreciation	Property, plant and equipment	Total
Opening balance as at April 1, 2022	-	-	-	-
Recognised in profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Recognised in OCI	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-
Recognised in profit or loss	-	19.85	(1.15)	18.70
Recognised in OCI	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as at March 31, 2024	-	19.85	(1.15)	18.70

6 Inventories

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Raw materials	14.97
	14.97

7 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Unsecured Considered good	5.45
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful debts	-
Total Current Trade receivables	5.45

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2024:

Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	4.99	0.46	-	-	-	5.45
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4.99	0.46	-	-	-	5.45
Less: Allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Trade receivables	4.99	0.46	-	-	-	5.45



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

8 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2024	
Balance with Banks		
- in current accounts		24.62
Cash on hand		0.01
		<u>24.62</u>

9 Other assets

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2024	
Current		
Balance with government authorities		21.48
Advances for services and supplies		0.31
Prepaid expenses		0.08
		<u>21.87</u>

10 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2024	
Authorised		
10,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each		100.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
8,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each		80.00
		<u>80.00</u>

(i) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	-	-
Issued during the year	8,00,000	80.00
Balance at the end of the year	8,00,000	80.00

(ii) The Company has only one class of equity shares with voting rights having par value of Rs. 10 each. The rights, preferences and restrictions attached to such equity shares is in accordance with the terms of issue of equity shares under the Companies Act, 2013, the Articles of Association of the Company and relevant provisions of the listing agreement.

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

S.No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	
		No. of Shares	% of holding
1	Akula Balakrishna	80,000	10.00%
2	Adita Bio Sys Private Limited	4,80,000	60.00%
3	Cholaraju Meghana	2,08,000	26.00%

(iv) Shares held by promoters - NIL



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

11 Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Retained Earnings	
Balance at the beginning of the year	-
Add: Net profit for the year	(73.64)
Add: Other comprehensive income net of tax	-
Balance at the end of the year	(73.64)

12 Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Non-current	
Unsecured	
Loan from related parties	157.00
	157.00

The loan amounting to Rs. 157 lakhs was borrowed from the Holding company Adita Bio Sys Private Limited. The loan is repayable after 5 years from the date of loan. The loan carries interest at the rate of 12% payable at the time of repayment of the loan.

13 Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Due to MSMED	
Due to other than MSMED	
- Due to related parties	-
- Due to others	0.75
	0.75

(a) Disclosure required under Clause 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act")

(i) The principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of each accounting year

- Principal amount	-
- Interest due on above	-

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

-

(iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006

-

(iv) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year

-

(v) Interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years, in terms of Section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006

-

The above disclosures are provided by the Company based on the information available with the Company in respect of the registration status of its vendors.

(b) Aging schedule

31 March 2024	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.75	-	-	-	0.75
	0.75	-	-	-	0.75



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

31 March 2023	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-

14 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Current	
Payable to employees	2.68
Creditors for capital expenditure	2.83
Creditors for expenses	1.41
Audit fee payable	0.25
Interest on loan payable	5.44
	12.61

15 Other liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Current	
Statutory dues	2.64
Others	0.01
	2.65

16 Revenue from operations

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Sale of products	49.16
	49.16

17 Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Inventory at the beginning of the year	-
Add : Stock received from Business transfer (Slump Sale)	8.75
Add : Purchases	41.42
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(14.97)
	35.20

18 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Salaries and wages	8.74
Staff welfare expenses	0.27
	9.01

19 Finance costs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Interest	24.11
	24.11



Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

20 Other expenses

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Direct expenses	
Power and Fuel charges	8.39
Freight charges	1.75
Purchase of Packing Bags	0.93
Purchase of Wood	0.46
Testing Charges	0.18
Water Charges	0.09
Indirect expenses	
Audit Fee	0.25
Rent Expenses	3.32
Repairs and maintenance - others	11.48
Rates and taxes	0.93
Bank Charges	0.02
Printing and stationery	0.06
Communication expenses	0.03
Office maintenance expenses	0.45
Travelling and conveyance	1.00
Preliminary expenses written off	40.47
Receivables written off	0.51
	70.33

(a) Payments to the auditor

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
As an auditor	
- Statutory audit	0.25
Reimbursement of expenses	-
	0.25



Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

21. Tax expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024
Current tax	-
Deferred tax	(18.70)
Tax expense charged to Statement of Profit and Loss	(18.70)
Reconciliation of tax expense	
Profit before tax	(92.34)
Tax expense at applicable tax rates 26%	-
Adjustments:	
Deferred tax assets not recognized / (utilized)	(18.70)
Tax effect on Non-deductible expense	-
Income tax expense	(18.70)

22. Earnings per share

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024
Earnings	
Profit for the year	(73.64)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	8,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution	8,00,000
Earnings per equity share	
Basic (in Rs.)	(9.20)
Diluted (in Rs.)	(9.20)

23. Fair value measurements

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Financial Assets	
Trade receivables	5.45
Cash and cash equivalents	24.62
Other financial assets	6.00
	36.07
Financial Liabilities	
Borrowings	157.00
Trade payables	0.75
Other financial liabilities	12.61
	170.36



Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

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

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables and cash and bank balances are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature. The difference between carrying amounts and fair values of bank deposits, other financial assets, other financial liabilities and borrowings subsequently measured at amortised cost is not significant in each of the years presented.

24. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The possible risk to the Company is financial risk such as Market Risk (Interest Rate Risk, fluctuation in foreign exchange rates and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The general risk management program of the Company focuses on the unpredictability of the financial markets and attempts to minimize their potential negative influence on the financial performance of the Company. The Company continuously reviews its risk exposures and takes measures to limit it to acceptable levels. The Board of Directors have the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

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 three types of risk i.e. interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and other price risk. Financial instruments of the Company affected by market risk include borrowings and deposits. The company does not hold any financial instruments which have market risk.

Price risk

The Company does not have any investments which are classified in the balance sheet either as fair value through OCI or at fair value through profit or loss. Hence, the Company is not exposed to any price risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk arising from credit exposure to customers and the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy customers/ corporates to minimise collection losses. Credit Control team assesses the credit quality of the customers, their financial position, past experience in payments and other relevant factors. Advance payments are obtained from customers in banquets, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The carrying amount of trade and other receivables, advances to suppliers, cash and short-term deposits and interest receivable on deposits represents company's maximum exposure to the credit risk. No other financial asset carry a significant exposure with respect to the credit risk. Deposits and cash balances are placed with Schedule Commercial banks.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are assessed for impairment collectively. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.



Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will have difficulty in raising the financial resources required to fulfil its commitments.

Liquidity risk is held at low levels through effective cash flow management. Cash flow forecasting is performed internally by rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity requirements to ensure that it has sufficient cash to meet operational requirements, to fund scheduled capex and debt repayments and to comply with the terms of financing documents.

25. Related party disclosures

Names of related parties and nature of relationship

Name of the Related Parties	Nature of Relationship
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	
Vinod H B	Executive Director
A Balakrishna	Non-executive Director
Holding Company	
Adita Bio Sys Private Limited (29-12-2023)	
Ultimate Holding Company	
Pharmaids Pharmaceuticals Limited (w.e.f. 02-03-2024)	
Entities in which some of the Directors or other relatives are interested	
Moki Financial Services	

Details of transactions with related parties in the ordinary course of business

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024
Remuneration to Key Management Personnel (KMP)	
Vinod H B	4.80
Unsecured Loan borrowed	
Adita Bio Sys Private Limited	157.00
Moki Financial Services	122.85
Unsecured Loan repaid	
Moki Financial Services	122.85
Interest Expense on Unsecured Loans	
Adita Bio Sys Private Limited	6.04
Moki Financial Services	18.07



Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Sale of products

Adita Bio Sys Private Limited 0.13

Balances payable/(receivable)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Unsecured Loan borrowed	
Adita Bio Sys Private Limited	157.00
Interest payable on Unsecured Loans	
Adita Bio Sys Private Limited	5.44

26. Segment Reporting

The management has assessed the identification of reportable segments in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 108 'Operating Segment' and believes that the Company has only one reportable segment namely "Contract Research and Manufacturing Services".

27. Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of business. The long-term debt of Rs. 157 lakhs was borrowed from holding company.

The Company manages its Capital structure through a balanced mix of debt and equity. The Company's capital structure is influenced by the changes in the regulatory frameworks, government policies, available options of financing and impact of the same on liquidity position.

The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Equity Share Capital	80.00
Other Equity	(73.64)
Total Equity (A)	6.36
Long-term borrowings	157.00
Short-term borrowings	-
Less: Cash and Cash equivalents	(24.62)
Total Debt (B)	132.38
Overall financing (C = A+B)	138.74
Gearing ratio (B/C)	95.41%



Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Rs. Lakhs, except share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

28. Ratios as per Schedule III requirements

Particulars	31 March 2024
Current Ratio	4.18
Debt-Equity Ratio	24.67
Debt Service Coverage ratio	(0.42)
Inventory Turnover Ratio	2.35
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	2.64
Net Profit Ratio	-150%
Return on Equity Ratio	-1157.20%
Return on Investment Ratio	NA
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	9.02
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	0.97
Return on Capital Employed	(0.42)

Ratio	Formula
Current Ratio	Current Assets/Current Liabilities
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total debt/Total equity
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt services (i.e., EBIT+ Depreciation & Amortization)/Total interest and principal repayments
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of materials consumed/Average inventory
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Total purchases/Average trade payables
Net Profit Ratio	Net profit after tax/Revenue from Operations
Return on Equity Ratio	Net profit after tax/Average Equity
Return on Investment Ratio	Interest Income/Average Investment in Fixed Deposits
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations/Average trade receivables
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations/Net Working capital (Net working capital = current assets - current liabilities)
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)/Capital Employed

As these are the company first financial statements, comparison with previous period is not applicable.

For Chayashree and Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 025290S



CA Chayashree TRG

Proprietrix

Membership No: 229127

Place: Tumkur

Date: 20-05-2024

UDIN: 24229127BKHSSI6369



For Siri Labvivo Diet Private Limited



Vinod B H

Director

DIN: 03380366



A Balakrishna

Director

DIN: 07459490