Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of **Kopran Lifesciences Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Kopran Lifesciences Limited,** ("the Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the 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 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, the loss and total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows 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 specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). 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 (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's 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.

Management's Responsibility 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, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles

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generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 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 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 financial controls 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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- 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements.

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the **"Annexure A"** 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 purpose 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 Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rule issued there under.

   e. On the basis of written representations received from the Directors as on March 31, 2019, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

   f. With respect to the adequacy of Internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such control, refer to our separate report in **"Annexure B"** our report express an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's internal financial control over financial reporting.

   g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's in the Auditor's Report in accordance with requirement of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

      i. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/ provided remuneration to the directors during the year. Hence, reporting under section 197 of the Act is not applicable.

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

   i. The Company has no pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements

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

   iii. There is no amount, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For NGS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 119850W

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Ashok A. Trivedi
Partner
Membership No. 042472
Mumbai
May 07, 2019

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report
(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report to the Members of Kopran Lifesciences Limited of even date)

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' report to the members of the company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019, we report that:

i. The Company does not have any fixed assets. Therefore, paragraph 3(i) of the Order is not applicable.

ii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not carry any inventory during the year. Therefore the provision of clause 3 (ii) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the, Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, paragraph 3 (iii) of the Order is not applicable.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loan, investment, guarantees, and security with respect to the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, Therefore, paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.

vi. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act for any of services rendered by the company.

vii. a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of accounting respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Profession tax, Service-tax, cess and other statutory dues, with the appropriate authorities. The provisions related to wealth tax, customs duty and excise duty are not applicable to the Company.

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There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income Tax, Provident Fund, Profession tax, Service-tax, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2019, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited with appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

viii. The Company does not have any borrowings from any financial institution or bank nor has it issued any debentures as at the Balance Sheet date. Therefore, paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable.

ix. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instrument) and term loans during the year. Therefore, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the company or on the Company by its officer or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit

xi. According to the information and explanation give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid/provided any managerial remuneration hence, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Therefore, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanation give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act where applicable and details have been disclosed in the Financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standard. Provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

xiv. The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Therefore, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

xv. The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with him. Therefore, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

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xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For NGS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 119850W

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Ashok A. Trivedi
Partner
Membership No. 042472
Mumbai
May 07, 2019

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Kopran Lifesciences Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 system over financial reporting.

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For NGS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 119850W

NGS & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Ashok A. Trivedi
Partner
Membership No. 042472
Mumbai
May 07, 2019

KOPRAN LIFESCIENCES LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2019

(Amount In Rupees)

	Note No.	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
1. Non-Current Assets			
Investment	4	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total Non-Current Assets		**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**
2. Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	125,572	126,372
Total Current Assets		**125,572**	**126,372**
Total Assets		**1,125,572**	**1,126,372**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	6	500,000	500,000
Other Equity	7	(118,540)	(110,940)
Total Equity		**381,460**	**389,060**
Liabilities			
1. Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Short Term Borrowing	8	700,000	700,000
Other Financial Liabilities	9	44,112	37,312
Total Current Liabilities		**744,112**	**737,312**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,125,572**	**1,126,372**

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements **1-18**

In terms of our report attached
For NGS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 119850W

NGS & CO. LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI

Ashok A. Trivedi
Partner
M.No. 042472
Mumbai
May 7, 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Surendra Somani
Director
DIN: 600860

Ajit Jain
Director
DIN: 147277

KOPRAN LIFESCIENCES LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 (Amount In Rupees)

	Note No.	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
REVENUE			
Revenue From Operations		-	-
Total Revenue		-	-
EXPENSES			
Other Expenses	10	7,600	6,377
Total Expenses		**7,600**	**6,377**
Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax		**(7,600)**	**(6,377)**
Tax Expense		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) For The Year		**(7,600)**	**(6,377)**
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) For The Year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) For The Year		**(7,600)**	**(6,377)**
:arnings Per Equity Share of Face Value of ` 5/- each			
Basic And Diluted		**(0.15)**	**(0.13)**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements	**1-18**		

In terms of our report attached
For NGS & Co. LLP
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NGS & CO. LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ MUMBAI

Ashok A. Trivedi
Partner
M.No. 042472
Mumbai
May 7, 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Surendra Somani
Director
DIN: 600860

Ajit Jain
Director
DIN: 147277

KOPRAN LIFESCIENCES LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity **(Amount In Rupees)**

A) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Number	Amount
As at March 31, 2017	**50,000**	**500,000**
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	**50,000**	**500,000**
Changes in equity share capital	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**50,000**	**500,000**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
t April 01, 2017	(104,563)	-	**(104,563)**
Profit for the year	(6,377)	-	**(6,377)**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31st, 2018	**(110,940)**	-	**(110,940)**
As at April 01, 2018	**(110,940)**	-	**(110,940)**
Profit for the year	(7,600)	-	**(7,600)**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	**(118,540)**	-	**(118,540)**

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:

a) Retained Earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date less any tranfer to General Reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to the shareholders

ificant Accounting Policies and Notes Forming Part of the Financial Statements **1-18**

In terms of our report attached
For NGS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 119850W

Ashok A. Trivedi
Partner
M.No. 042472
Mumbai
May 7, 2019

NGS & CO. LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Surendra Somani
Director
DIN: 600860

Ajit Jain
Director
DIN: 147277

KOPRAN LIFESCIENCES LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 **(Amount In Rupees)**

		Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
A.	**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**		
	Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	**(7,600)**	**(6,377)**
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**(7,600)**	**(6,377)**
	Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
	Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial liabilities	6,800	5,000
	Net cash used in operating activities	**(800)**	**(1,377)**
B.	**Cash flow from investing activities**		
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	-	-
C.	**Cash flow from financing activities**		
	Net cash from financing activities (C)	-	-
	Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(800)**	**(1,377)**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	126,372	127,749
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	125,572	126,372
	Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(800)**	**(1,377)**
	Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:		
	Cash on Hand	-	-
	Bank Balances:		
	In Current Accounts	125,572	126,372
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**125,572**	**126,372**

Notes:

1 Figures in brackets indicate cash outgo.

2 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ rearranged wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date attached

For NGS & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 119850W

NGS & CO. LLP ★ MUMBAI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Ashok A. Trivedi

Partner

M.No. 042472

Mumbai

May 7, 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Surendra Somani

Director

DIN: 600860

Ajit Jain

Director

DIN: 147277

KOPRAN LIFESCIENCES LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

1 Corporate Information

Kopran Lifescineces Limited ("the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India.

The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API)

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors on May 07, 2019.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company comply with and have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) as amended by the Companies(Indian Accounting Standards)(Amendment) Rules, 2016 and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and accrual basis.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the entity are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is entity's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other gains/(losses).

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

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Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition of property, plant and equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of Property, plant and equipment are disclosed as "Capital advances" under Other Non Current Assets and the cost of assets not ready to be put to use as at the balance sheet date are disclosed as 'Capital work-in-progress'.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is de-recognized 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 income statement when the Property, plant and equipment is de-recognized.

Expenditure directly relating to construction activity is capitalized. Indirect expenditure incurred during construction period is capitalized to the extent to which the expenditure is indirectly related to construction or is incidental thereto. Other indirect expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction period which is neither related to the construction activity nor is incidental thereto is charged to the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated on straight line basis using the useful lives estimated by the management, which are equal to those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

(c) Intangible assets

Intangible Assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(d) Impairment of non financial assets

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

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

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(e) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

(i) As a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. Leases of property, plant and equipment where the company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

(ii) As a lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Lease income from operating leases where the company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

(f) Inventories

Raw Materials, Stores and Spares and Packing Material are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value.

Work-in-Progress, Finished Goods and Stock-in-Trade are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of Raw Materials, Stores & Spares and Packing Materials is determined using First in First out (FIFO) Method. Cost of Work-in-Process and Finished Goods is determined on absorption costing method.

(g) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties including taxes. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as of April 1, 2018. In accordance with the cumulative catch-up transition method , the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 was insignificant.

The following are the specific revenue recognition criteria:

a) Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer.

b) Revenue from services are recognised as they are rendered based on agreements/ arrangements with the concerned parties.

Contract balances

Contract assets

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

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Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due)

Contract liabilities

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

Assets and liabilities arising from rights of return

Right of return asset represents the Company's right to recover the goods expected to be returned by customers. The asset is measured at the former carrying amount of the inventory, less any expected costs to recover the goods, including any potential decreases in the value of the returned goods. The Company updates the measurement of the asset recorded for any revisions to its expected level of returns, as well as any additional decreases in the value of the returned products. This is disclosed along with inventories.

Refund liabilities

A refund liability is the obligation to refund some or all of the consideration received (or receivable) from the customer and is measured at the amount the Company ultimately expects it will have to return to the customer. The Company updates its estimates of refund liabilities (and the corresponding change in the transaction price) at the end of each reporting period.

c) **Interest income**

Interest income, including income arising from other financial instruments measured at amortized cost, is recognized using the effective interest rate method.

d) **Dividend income**

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

(h) Taxes

(i) Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

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

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach, deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet 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 income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period 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 balance sheet date.

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

(iii) Minimum alternate Tax

MAT payable for a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available in the statement of profit and loss as deferred tax with a corresponding asset only to the extent that there is probable certainty that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The said asset is shown as 'MAT Credit Entitlement' under Deferred Tax. The Company reviews the same at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have the probable certainty that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

(i) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Initial Recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and ancillary costs related to borrowings) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial Assets

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") on the basis of following:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) Amortised Cost

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order 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.

(ii) Fair Value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial 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.

(iii) Fair Value through Profit or Loss

A financial asset shall be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

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Classification and Subsequent Measurement: Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or 'other financial liabilities'.

(i) Financial Liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Gains or Losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Other Financial Liabilities:

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial asset. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Equity investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

The Company does not have investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

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(j) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a Company are recognised at the proceeds received.

(k) Convertible financial instrument

Convertible instruments are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible instruments, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed to fixed classification. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible instrument based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

(l) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) defined benefit plans viz. gratuity,

(b) defined contribution plans viz. provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

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The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses 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 retained earnings 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 profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(vi) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the company before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits.

(m) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also disclosed 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.

Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognised in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognised.

(n) Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time 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 of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(o) Segment Reporting - Identification of Segments

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the chief operating decision maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by geographic segments.

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(p) 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, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year

Dilluted 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
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(q) Current/non current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in 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 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.

(r) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(t) Cash Flow Statement

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 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) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

(v) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Rupee as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

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3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

Key sources of estimation of uncertainty at the date of the financial statements, which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are in respect of impairment of non current assets, useful lives of property, plant and equipment, valuation of deferred tax assets, provisions and contingent liabilities and fair value measurement.

(i) Impairment of non - financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. These estimates are most relevant to disclosure of fair value of investment property recorded by the Company.

(ii) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

(iii) Valuation of deferred tax assets

The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same has been explained under Note (h) above.

(iv) Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

(v) Provisions

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

(vi) Fair value measurement

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

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KOPRAN LIFESCIENCES LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 **(Amount In Rupees)**

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
4	**Investments - (at amortised cost)**		
	Non Traded, Unquoted Investment in Equity Shares		
	1,00,000 Equity Shares of Kopran Research Laboratories Limited of Rs 10/- each	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Total	**1,000,000**	**1,000,000**
5	**Cash and Cash Equivalents**		
	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash on Hand	-	-
	Balances with banks		
	On Current Accounts	125,572	126,372
	Total	**125,572**	**126,372**

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Amount In Rupees)

6 **Equity Share Capital**

	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorised				
1,00,000 (Previous Year: 1,00,000) Equity Shares of ? 10 each	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000
	100,000	**1,000,000**	**100,000**	**1,000,000**
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up				
50,000 (Previous Year: 50,000) Equity Shares of ? 10 each fully paid-up	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000
Total	**50,000**	**500,000**	**50,000**	**500,000**

(i) **Reconciliation of Number of Equity Shares**

Particulars	Number	As at 31st March 2019	Number	As at 31st March 2018
At the beginning of the year	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	500,000	50,000	500,000

(ii) **Terms/Rights Attached to Equity Shares**

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ` 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per shareheld. The equity shareholders are entitled for dividend as may be proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(iv) **Share in the company held by holding company or their subsidiary:**

Shares of the Company are held by holding company i.e. Kopran Limited

(v) **Shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent shares and number of Shares held are as under:**

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Equity Shares				
Kopran Limited	50,000	100.00	50,000	100.00
Total	**50,000**	**100.00**	**50,000**	**100.00**

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KOPRAN LIFESCIENCES LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 **(Amount In Rupees)**

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
7	**Other Equity**		
	Reserves and Surplus		
	Retained Earnings	(118,540)	(110,940)
	Total	**(118,540)**	**(110,940)**
	Note		
	Refer statement of changes in equity for details of movements in the balances of each items of Reserves and Surplus and OCI under the head "Other Equity" and the nature and purpose of each reserve.		
8	**Short term Borrowings**		
	Unsecured		
	From Related Parties	700,000	700,000
	Total	**700,000**	**700,000**
9	**Current-Other Financial Liabilities**		
	Others payable		
	Others	44,112	37,312
	Total	**44,112**	**37,312**

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KOPRAN LIFESCIENCES LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 (Amount In Rupees)

Note No.	Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
10	**Other Expenses**		
	Audit Fees	6,800	5,000
	Filing Fees	800	1,200
	Bank Charges	-	177
	Total	**7,600**	**6,377**

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KOPRAN LIFESCIENCES LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

11 Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for Rs. Nil (2018: Rs. Nil)

12 Contingent Liabilities not provided Rs. Nil (2018: Rs. Nil)

13 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax assets arising on account of timing difference comprising of unabsorbed business losses have not been recognized due to lack of virtual certainty of its realisation.

14 Related Party disclosures

List of Related Parties

Holding Company	Kopran Limited
Key Management Personnel	- Surendra Somani

During the year no transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business.

(Amount in Rupees)

	Key Management Personnel
Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2019	700,000
Balance outstanding as at March 31, 2018	700,000

15 Computation of Earnings Per Share

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
Loss after tax Rs.	(7,600)	(6,377)
Weighted average number of equity shares	50,000	50,000
Earnings per share of Rs.10/- each		
- Basic and Diluted Rs.	(0.15)	(0.13)

16 The Company has not received any intimation from suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and hence the disclosure, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year-end together with interest paid/payable as required under the said Act have not been given.

17 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ind AS 116 Leases : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116 on Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

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KOPRAN LIFESCIENCES LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

• Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

• Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as:

- Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or
- An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the financial statements.

Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition - i) Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes : On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes.

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the financial statements.

MGS & CO. LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ MUMBAI

KOPRAN LIFESCIENCES LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2019

Amendment to Ind AS 19 – plan amendment, curtailment or settlement- On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity:

• to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and

• to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the financial statements.

18 Previous year's figures have been regrouped or reclassified to conform with the current years' presentation wherever considered necessary.

As per our report of even date attached
For NGS & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 119850W

NGS & CO. LLP ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ MUMBAI

Ashok A. Trivedi
Partner
M.No. 042472
Mumbai
May 7, 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Surendra Somani	**Ajit Jain**
Director	Director
DIN: 600860	DIN: 147277

KOPRAN (H.K.) LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR

THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018

莊錫乾會計師事務所

SIMON CHONG & COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants

Hong Kong

KOPRAN (H.K.) LIMITED
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018
DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors presents their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

During the year, the principal activities of the company was engaged in trading of medical equipments and chemical reagents. There was no significant change of principal activity during the year.

RESULTS AND STATE OF AFFAIRS

The results of the Company for the year ended 31 March, 2018 and the state of the Company's affairs at that date are set out in the Company's separate financial statements on pages 6 to 7 respectively.

SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

The movements in capital and reserves during the year are set out in Note 3 to the separate financial statements. The Company has not issued any debentures during the year.

EQUITY-LINKED AGREEMENTS

The Company has not entered into an equity-linked agreement during the financial year.

PERMITTED INDEMNITY PROVISION

The Company has not made any permitted indemnity provision for the benefit of any director of the Company, or of its associate Company during the year.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

The Company did not enter into any contract, other than the contracts of service with the sole director or any person engaged in the full-time employment, whereby any individual, firm or body corporate undertakes the management and administration of the whole, or any substantial part of any business of the Company.

DIVIDEND

The directors do not recommend any payment of dividend in respect of the year ended 31st March, 2018 (2017: HK$Nil).

DIRECTORS' INTEREST IN CONTRACTS

No contract of significance to which the Company, was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

ARRANGEMENT TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

At no time during the year was the Company or its subsidiary a party to any arrangement to enable the sole director of the Company to acquire benefits by means of acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company during the year and up to the date of this report was:
Singhi Chandra Mohan
Rajesh Kumar
Mr. Venkat Kamesh
There being no provision in the Company's Articles of Association for retirement by rotation, the sole director continues in office.

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company falls within reporting exemption for the financial year. Accordingly, the Company is exempted from preparing a business review.

AUDITOR

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Simon Chong & Company, Certified Public Accountants, who retire and being eligible offer themselves for reappointment.

On behalf of the Board

Director:

Hong Kong, 25th April, 2018

SIMON CHONG & COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants (Practising)

SOLE PRACTITIONER:
SIMON CHONG F.C.C.A., F.C.P.A.(Practising)

ROOM 1426, 14/FL., HOLLYWOOD PLAZA,
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電　話：二三八八九〇三八
圖文傳真：二三八八九九〇三

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF

KOPRAN (H.K.) LIMITED

(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of KOPRAN (H.K.) LIMITED ("the Company") set out on pages 6 to 9, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st March, 2018, and the income statement for the year ended 31st March, 2018, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements of the Company are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Hong Kong Small and Medium-sized Entity Financial Reporting Standard ("SME-FRS ") issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") and with reference to Practice Note 900 (Revised), Audit of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with the SME-FRS issued by the HKICPA. 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 HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in annual 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 the 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.

SIMON CHONG & COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants (Practising)

SOLE PRACTITIONER:
SIMON CHONG F.C.C.A., F.C.P.A.(Practising)

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圖文傳真：二三八八九九〇三

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the SME-FRS issued by the HKICPA and the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the 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 directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on those financial statements and to report our opinion solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report. 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 HKSAs 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 HKSAs, 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the director(s).

SIMON CHONG & COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants (Practising)

SOLE PRACTITIONER:
SIMON CHONG F.C.C.A., F.C.P.A.(Practising)

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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.

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.

Simon Chong & Company
Certified Public Accountants (Practising)

Hong Kong, 25th April, 2018
Practising Certificate number: P02100
SC/208-18

KOPRAN (H.K.) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2018
(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

		31/03/2018	31/03/2017
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Furniture & fixtures - Note 4		153,544.25	191,930
CURRENT ASSETS			
Utility deposits	19,700.00		19,700
Trade debtors	1,985,948.90		2,486,233
Cash at banks & in hand	166,112.40		165,035
	2,171,761.30		2,670,968
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accrued expenses	6,000.00		9,000
Accounts payable	0.00		550,742
	6,000.00		559,742
NET CURRENT ASSETS		2,165,761.30	2,111,226
NET ASSETS		2,319,305.55	2,303,156
EQUITY			
Share capital - Note 3		2,318,750.00	2,318,750
Retained profit/(Accumulated loss)		555.55	(15,593)
TOTAL EQUITY		2,319,305.55	2,303,157

Approved by the board of directors on 25th April, 2018
and signed on its behalf by

Director　　　　Director

The accompanying Accounting Policies and Explanatory Notes form an integral part of, and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

KOPRAN (H.K.) LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018

(Expressed in Hong Kong dollars)

		Year ended 31/03/2018	Year ended 31/03/2017
Sales		2,206,820.99	1,961,426
Less: Cost of Sales			
Purchases		2,126,319.88	1,896,118
Gross profit		80,501.11	65,308
Less: General & Administrative Expenses			
Auditors' remuneration	3,000.00		3,000
Business registration fee	2,250.00		250.00
Depreciation	38,386.08		47,982
Business Promotions Expenses	6,128.00		0
Professional fees	2,005.00		2,005
Travelling Expenses	4,988.00		0
Bank Charges	7,595.33		10,910
		64,352.41	64,147
Net profit/(loss) for the year		16,148.70	1,161
Accumulated loss brought forward		(15,593.15)	(16,754)
Retained profit/(Accumulated loss) carried forward		555.55	(15,593)

KOPRAN (H.K.) LIMITED
ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018

1. **Reporting Entity**
KOPRAN (H.K.) LIMITED is a company incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability. The registered office is located at Room 328, Peninsula Centre, 67 Mody Road, Tsim Sha Tsui East, Kowloon.

During the year, the principal activity of the company was engaged in trading of medical equipments and chemical reagents.

2. **Significant Accounting Policies**
The company qualifies for the reporting exemption as a small private company under section 359(1)(a) of the Hong Kong Companies Ordinance (Cap. 622) and is therefore entitled to prepare and present its financial statements in accordance with the Small and Medium-sized Entity Financial Reporting Standard (SME-FRS) issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

These financial statements comply with the SME-FRS and have been prepared under the accrual basis of accounting and on the basis that the company is a going concern.

The measurement base adopted is the historical cost, accrual and going concern basis.

(a) Property, Plant and Equipment
Depreciation of fixed assets
Depreciation is calculated to write off the cost of fixed assets over their estimated useful lives on a reducing balance method, at the following rates per annum.

Furniture & fixtures	20%
Medical equipments	20%

(b) Foreign Currencies
Transactions arising in foreign currencies during the year are converted at exchange rates ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary balances in foreign currency at the year end are translated at rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All exchange differences are dealt with in the profit and loss account.

(c) Taxation
Income tax expense represents current tax expense. The income tax payable represents the amounts expected to be paid to the taxation authority, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

3. **Share Capital**

	31/03/2017	31/03/2016
Issued and fully paid up: 2,318,750 ordinary shares	HK$2,318,750.00	HK$2,318,750

During the year under review, there was no change in the share capital.

KOPRAN (H.K.) LIMITED
ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2018

4. Property, plant & equipments

	Furniture & fixtures	Medical equipments	
Cost			
Balance brought forward	174,905.30	468,579.84	643,485.14
Addition during the year	0.00	0.00	0.00
At 31/03/2018	174,905.30	468,579.84	643,485.14
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance brought forward	174,905.30	276,649.51	451,554.81
Charge for the year	0.00	38,386.08	38,386.08
At 31/03/2018	174,905.30	315,035.59	489,940.89
Net Book Value			
At 31/03/2018	0.00	153,544.25	153,544.25
At 31/03/2017	0.00	191,930.33	191,930.33

5. Change in Equity

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 31/03/2017	2,318,750.00	(15,593.30)	2,303,156.70
Profits for the year	0.00	16,148.70	16,148.70
Balance as at 31/03/2018	2,318,750.00	555.40	2,319,305.40

6. Remuneration of Directors

No fees or other emoluments was paid or payable to any directors for services rendered during the year. (2017: Nil)

7. Ultimate Holding Company

The directors of the company consider Kopran Limited, a company incorporated in India, is its ultimate holding company.

8. Taxation

No provision for profit tax is made in the accounts as the allowable losses brought forward exceed the estimated assessable profits for the year.

9. Approval of financial statements

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the company's Board of Directors on 25th April, 2018.