



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 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 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2021, its profit 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 ("SA's") specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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.



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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report including Annexures to Director's Report and Company's Information, 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 identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 (Ind AS) of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with 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 period and are therefore the key audit matters.

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 of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable in "Annexure A".
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including 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 the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2021 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.



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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements. – Refer Note 3.32 to the financial.
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **R.S. SANGHAI & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 109094W



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R.S. SANGHAI
Partner
M. No.: 036931

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2021

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Re: CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

“Annexure A” to the Independent Auditors’ Report for the year ended 31st March, 2021

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading ‘Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement’ of our report of even date to the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2021, we report that:

- i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;
- (b) The Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the fixed asset has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies between the book records and the physical fixed assets have been noticed.
- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
- ii) (a) The management has conducted the physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals;
- (b) The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of the inventory as compared to book records which has been properly dealt with in the books of account were not material.
- iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.
- v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
- vi) We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the company as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed records are maintained by the Company.



- vii) (a) According to 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 account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Goods & Service Tax, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and any other statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at 31st March, 2021, for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of customs duty, goods & service tax & excise duty which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The particulars of dues of sales tax and income tax as at 31st March, 2021, which have not been deposited on account of dispute, are as follows-

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Total Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Amount deposited (Rs. In Lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Sales Tax Maharashtra	VAT payable against pending form(s)	29.92	1.15	2013-14	Joint Commissioner of State tax
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	6.29	-	2011-12	Assessing Officer
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	10.58	3.00	2014-15	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal)
Income Tax Act 1961	Income Tax	14.65	-	2015-16	Assessing Officer
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.22	-	2007-08	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	0.81	-	2010-11	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeal)
Total		62.47	4.15		

- viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowing to banks/financial institutions. The Company has not taken any loan from the government and has not issued any debentures.
- ix) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of para 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.



- x) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act.
- xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of para 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of para 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- xv) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- xvi) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

For **R.S. SANGHAI & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 109094W



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R.S. SANGHAI

Partner

M. No.: 036931

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20th May, 2021

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Re: CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

“Annexure B” to the Independent Auditors’ Report for the year ended 31st March, 2021

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”)

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED** (“the Company”) as of 31st March, 2021, in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (‘ICAI’). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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 with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) and the Standards on Auditing, 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 internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.



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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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



Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2021, 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 **R.S. SANGHAI & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 109094W



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R.S. SANGHAI
Partner
M. No.: 036931

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2021

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CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
		Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
I. ASSETS			
1 Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3.1	2,499.30	2,649.17
(b) Capital work in progress	3.1	-	16.90
(c) Intangible assets	3.1	255.20	324.32
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	3.2	1.15	1.15
(ii) Loans	3.3	68.21	86.91
(iii) Other non-current financial assets	3.4	4.95	1,685.02
(e) Deferred tax assets (net)	3.5E	758.39	771.11
(f) Income tax assets (net)	3.5D	173.57	240.13
(g) Other non-current assets	3.6	0.25	-
Total Non-Current Assets		3,761.03	5,774.71
2 Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	3.7	2,980.73	2,643.56
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	3.8	5,255.05	4,245.42
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	3.9	449.26	656.86
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	3.10	2,919.60	506.47
(iv) Loans	3.11	73.24	128.27
(v) Other current financial assets	3.12	388.80	324.95
(c) Other current assets	3.13	807.04	439.77
Total Current Assets		12,873.72	8,945.30
3 Assets Held For Sale	3.14	-	232.79
TOTAL ASSETS		16,634.75	14,952.80
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	3.15	17.83	17.83
(b) Other equity	3.16	5,099.51	4,166.16
Total Equity		5,117.34	4,183.99
2 Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	3.17	894.92	1,126.06
(ii) Other non-current financial liabilities	3.18	137.67	184.87
(b) Provisions	3.19	1,102.11	1,020.00
Total Non-Current Liabilities		2,134.70	2,330.93
3 Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	3.20	67.14	655.70
(ii) Trade payables	3.21		
(a) Dues of micro and small enterprises		559.05	165.40
(b) Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		4,761.40	4,631.52
(iii) Other current financial liabilities	3.22	2,420.01	1,401.70
(b) Other current liabilities	3.23	416.81	1,011.21
(c) Provisions	3.24	1,158.29	572.35
Total Current Liabilities		9,382.71	8,437.88
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		16,634.75	14,952.80
Significant accounting policies	1		
Key accounting judgements and estimates	2		
Notes to the Financial Statements	3		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements			

CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2021

As per our Report attached of even date,
For R. S. SANGHAI & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 109094W

Ramasha
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R.S.Sanghai
Partner
Membership No: 036931
Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2021

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For & on behalf of the Board,
CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN:U24230BR1978PTC001328

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Date: 2021.05.20
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S.K.Singh
Managing Director
DIN : 00245703

ARUNKUMAR
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DESHMUKH

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Date: 2021.05.20
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Arunkumar Deshmukh
Independent Director
DIN : 07210367

CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March 2021	For the year ended 31st March 2020
		Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Income:			
Revenue from operations	3.25	32,184.63	35,552.49
Other income	3.26	205.84	201.11
Total Income		32,390.47	35,753.60
Expenses:			
Cost of materials consumed	3.27	4,446.47	6,160.37
Purchases of stock-in-trade		13,466.60	12,717.93
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	3.28	(57.88)	96.51
Employee benefits expense	3.29	7,603.65	7,666.40
Finance costs	3.30	170.32	488.40
Depreciation and amortization expense	3.1	402.23	563.14
Other expenses	3.31	5,749.21	7,030.61
Impairment loss on Property Plant & Equipment		-	327.33
Total Expenses		31,780.60	35,050.69
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		609.87	702.91
Exceptional Item			
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment		667.22	-
Profit/(loss) before tax		1,277.09	702.91
Tax expense:	3.5A		
Current tax		264.20	15.87
Deferred tax (Net)		103.72	273.26
Less: MAT credit entitlement		(71.53)	-
Total tax expense		296.39	289.13
Profit after tax		980.70	413.78
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(66.82)	(36.49)
- Tax on Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		19.46	9.49
Total of Other Comprehensive Income for the period, net of tax		(47.36)	(27.01)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		933.34	386.77
Earnings per equity share (In Rs.)	3.35		
Basic		5,499.05	2,320.21
Diluted		5,499.05	2,320.21
Face Value of Equity Share (In Rs.)		100.00	100.00
Significant accounting policies	1		
Key accounting judgements and estimates	2		
Notes to the Financial Statements	3		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements			

CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

As per our Report attached of even date,

For R. S. SANGHAI & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No: 109094W

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Sanghai
Date: 2021.05.20
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R.S.Sanghai

Partner

Membership No: 036931

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20th May, 2021

For & on behalf of the Board,

CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN:U24230BR1978PTC001328

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S.K.Singh

Managing Director

DIN : 00245703

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Date: 2021.05.20
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Arunkumar Deshmukh

Independent Director

DIN : 07210367

CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2021

(A) Equity share capital

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	17,834	17.83	17,834	17.83
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	17,834	17.83	17,834	17.83

(B) Other equity

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Items of OCI	Total other equity
	Capital reserve	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earning	Remeasurement of Defined benefit plans	
Balance as at 1 April 2019	31.00	2,496.70	2,500.00	(1,232.65)	(15.64)	3,779.41
Profit/(Loss) for the year 2019-20	-	-	-	413.78	-	413.78
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(27.01)	(27.01)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2020	-	-	-	413.78	(27.01)	386.77
Balance as at 31 March 2020	31.00	2,496.70	2,500.00	(818.88)	(42.65)	4,166.16
Profit/(Loss) for the year 2020-21	-	-	-	980.70	-	980.70
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	(47.36)	(47.36)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2021	-	-	-	980.70	(47.36)	933.34
Balance as at 31 March 2021	31.00	2,496.70	2,500.00	161.82	(90.01)	5,099.51

Notes :

The Description of the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity:

(a) Capital reserve

Capital reserve represents investment subsidies from state government.

(b) Securities premium account

Securities premium represents premium on shares issued.

(c) General reserve

The Company has transferred a portion of the net profit of the Company before declaring dividend to general reserve pursuant to the earlier provisions of Companies Act, 1956. Mandatory transfer to general reserve is not required under the Companies Act, 2013.

(d) Retained earning

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve.

As per our Report attached of even date,

For R. S. SANGHAI & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg No: 109094W

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 Date: 2021.05.20
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R. S. Sanghai

Partner

Membership No: 036931

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20th May, 2021

For & on behalf of the Board,

CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN:U24230BR1978PTC001328

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S. K. Singh

Managing Director

DIN : 00245703

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Arunkumar Deshmukh

Independent Director

DIN No.07210367

CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

PARTICULARS	For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
A Cash flow from Operating Activities:		
Profit before tax	1,277.09	702.91
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	402.22	563.14
Impairment on Property, plant and equipment	-	327.33
Provision for gratuity and compensated absences	21.14	74.92
Allowances for doubtful debts	52.16	3.51
Provision for anticipated sales returns	580.08	135.81
(Gain)/ Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(661.76)	13.16
Dividend income	(0.14)	(0.20)
Interest income	(186.48)	(92.77)
Interest expenses	160.42	466.84
Subtotal of adjustments	367.64	1,491.76
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,644.73	2,194.67
<u>Changes in working capital:</u>		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade receivables	(1,061.79)	357.60
(Increase)/ Decrease in loans, other financial assets and other assets	(357.62)	(1,621.99)
(Increase)/ Decrease in inventories	(337.18)	630.54
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables and other liabilities	946.48	(2,454.70)
Subtotal of adjustments	(810.11)	(3,088.55)
Cash generated from operations	834.62	(893.88)
Less: Income taxes paid (Net of refund)	(197.64)	(19.31)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities	636.98	(913.19)
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities:		
Purchases of property, plant and equipments	(150.23)	(151.95)
Sale of property, plant and equipments	907.03	5,196.97
(Investments) made/ Redemption of bank deposits having maturity of more than 3 months	(733.06)	-
Dividend received	0.14	0.20
Interest received	186.48	92.77
Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities	210.36	5,137.99
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities:		
(Repayment) of/ Proceeds from non-current borrowings (net)	(231.12)	(1,615.17)
(Repayment) of/ Proceeds from current borrowings (net)	(588.56)	(1,646.84)
Repayment of principal amount of lease liabilities	(89.62)	(66.69)
Interest paid	(145.64)	(466.84)
Net cash (used in)/ generated from financing activities	(1,054.94)	(3,795.54)
D Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(207.60)	429.26
E Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year (Refer note 3.9)	656.86	227.60
F Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year (D+E) (Refer note 3.9)	449.26	656.86
Notes:		
1. Cash & Cash Equivalents include cash and Bank Balances in Current Accounts and in Deposit Accounts (Refer Note 3.9 of the notes to financial statements).		
2. Additions to Property, plant and equipments (Including Capital Work In Progress) are considered as a part of investing activities.		
3. Interest Income on Bank Deposits is classified as cash flow from Investing Activities.		
4. Above Cash Flow Statements is prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard 7 (IND AS-7) "Statement of Cash Flow".		
5. Previous year's figures have been regrouped or rearranged wherever necessary.		
Significant accounting policies	1	
Key accounting judgements and estimates	2	
Notes to the Financial Statements	3	
The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements		

CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

As per our Report attached of even date,
For R. S. SANGHAI & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 109094W

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Sanghai
Date: 2021.05.20
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R. S. Sanghai
Partner
Membership No: 036931
Place: Mumbai
Date: 20th May, 2021

For & on behalf of the Board,
CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN:U24230BR1978PTC001328

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by SATISH
KUMAR SINGH
Date: 2021.05.20
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S. K. Singh
Managing Director
DIN : 00245703

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Date: 2021.05.20
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Arunkumar Deshmukh
Independent Director
DIN : 07210367

NOTE 1: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

1 Company overview and Significant accounting policies

1A Company overview

M/s. Cachet Pharmaceuticals Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated in 1978 under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 of India, as a Company with limited liability. The Company is domiciled in India with its registered office address being Exhibition Road, P.S. Gandhi Maidan, Patna - 800001, India. The Company is engaged in manufacture and sale of pharmaceuticals products.

1B Significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements:

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended March 31, 2021 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in consultation with the National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards, under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and the relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements are prepared in Indian rupees rounded off to the nearest lakhs except for EPS (Earnings per share), unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on May 20, 2021.

b) Basis of preparation and presentation

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in **Note 2**. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The Company presents assets and liabilities in Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- i) Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv) 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 classified as current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

c) Basis of measurement

These financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated.

d) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

1.2 Property, plant and equipment ("PPE"):

a) Recognition and Measurement

- i) Items of Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of Property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use and any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at purchase price. Cost of the assets also includes interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use incurred up to that date.
- ii) Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.
- iii) Cost of items of Property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use as on the balance sheet date, is disclosed as capital work in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of Property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as capital advance under "Other non-current assets".

b) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to PPE is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

c) Depreciation

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of PPE over its useful life and is provided on a straight-line basis over the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Act. The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of PPE is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions/ disposals is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from/ up to the date on which is asset is ready to use/ disposed of. Freehold land is not depreciated.

The carrying amount of the PPE as on 1st April, 2014 is depreciated over the remaining useful life.

PPE	Useful life
Leasehold land	Over the period of lease
Buildings	30 years
Plant and machinery	15 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Computers	3 years
Servers & Networks	6 years
Vehicles	8 years
Other office equipments	5 years

1.3 Intangible assets:

a) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets such as computer software that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful life are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

b) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss as incurred.

c) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, and is generally recognised in the Statement of profit and loss. The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Intangible assets	Useful life
Computer software	5 Years
Right of use assets	Over the period of lease

1.4 Impairment of non-financial assets:

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.5 Leases:

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

- (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
- (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and
- (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability or all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend the lease before the end of the lease term, but the renewal aspect has not been added to the lease term since the option to renew the lease lies with both the lessor and the lessee.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using discount rates generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics. Lease liabilities are remeasured

with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet.

1.6 Financial instruments:

Recognition and initial measurement

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

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

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial Assets

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

- Amortised cost;
- Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - Debt investment;
- Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) - Equity investment; or
- Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

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

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

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

Financial assets: Business model assessment

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

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated -e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

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

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

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

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

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

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: subsequent measurement and gains and losses

i) Financial assets at FVTPL

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

ii) Financial assets at amortised cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognised in profit or loss.

iii) Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

iv) Equity investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial Liabilities

Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

De-recognition

Financial assets

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

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

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

Offsetting

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

1.7 Equity instruments:

Equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities and includes no obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets.

Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issuance costs.

1.8 Inventories:

- a) Raw Materials and Packing Materials are valued at lower of cost or net realizable value. However, if the finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost they are valued at cost. If the decline in price of materials indicate that the cost of finished goods exceeds net realisable value, the materials are written down to net realisable value; cost is calculated on moving weighted average basis.
- b) Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress are valued at lower of cost (on moving weighted average basis) and net realisable value. In respect of finished goods, cost includes materials, appropriate share of utilities and other overheads. Trading Goods are valued at lower of cost (on moving weighted average basis) and net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- c) Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.9 Revenue recognition and measurement:

- a) Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when control of the goods are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The Company assesses promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of transaction price is allocated.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, allowances and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government such as goods and services tax, etc. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for discounts, probable saleable and non-saleable return of goods from the customers. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

- b) Income from services rendered is recognised based on agreements/ arrangements with the customers as the service is performed and there are no unfulfilled obligations.
- c) Export benefits available under prevalent schemes are accrued in the year in which the goods are exported and no significant uncertainty exist regarding its ultimate collection.
- d) Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.
- e) Dividend from investment is recognised as revenue when right to receive the payments is established.
- f) Royalty income in relation to sales based or usage-based royalties in exchange for a licence of intellectual properties is recognised only when the later of the following event occurs:
- (a) The subsequent sale or usage occurs; and
 - (b) The performance obligation to which some or all of the sales-based or usage-based royalty has been allocated has been satisfied (or partially satisfied).

1.10 Goods and Services Tax (GST):

In accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed by the Company, GST input tax credit has been accounted on the basis of "exclusive method".

1.11 Foreign currencies:

a) Foreign currency transactions

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

1.12 Employee Benefits:

a) Post-employment Benefits and Other Long-Term Benefits:

i) Defined Contribution Plan:

Company's contribution for the year paid/ payable to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged to Statement of profit and loss. The Company's contributions towards provident fund for eligible employees are considered to be defined contribution plan for which the Company made contribution on monthly basis.

ii) Defined Benefit and Other Long Term Benefit Plans:

Company's liabilities towards defined benefit plans and other long term benefits viz. gratuity and compensated absences expected to occur after twelve months, are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial valuations under the Projected Unit Credit Method are carried out at the balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Other Comprehensive income in the period of occurrence of such gains and losses. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past service cost, and as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets, if any.

b) Short term employee benefits:

Short term employee benefits are benefits payable and recognised in 12 months. Short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised undiscounted during the year as the related service are rendered by the employee. These benefits includes performance incentives.

1.13 Taxes on Income:

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.

a) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to the income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) under the provision of Income Tax Act, 1961 is recognized as current tax in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is reasonable evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as an asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists. Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) Credit are in the form of unused tax credits that are carried forward by the Company for a specified period of time, hence, it is presented as Deferred Tax Asset.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. However, deferred tax is not recognised:

- in case of temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction (other than business combination) that affect neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit
- in case of temporary differences if any that may arise from initial recognition of goodwill, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised
- in case of temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

1.14 Borrowing Costs:

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

1.15 Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that can be estimated reliably and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

1.16 Earnings per share ('EPS'):

Basic EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent shares outstanding during the period except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

1.17 Government Grants:

Grants related to depreciable assets are treated as deferred income which is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset. Such allocation to income is usually made over the periods and in the proportions in which depreciation on related assets is charged. Government Grants of revenue nature is reduced from related expenses in the statement of Profit and Loss in the year of its receipt or when there is a reasonable assurance of its being received.

1.18 Non-current assets held for sale:

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. Such assets are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sale. Losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses on re-measurement are recognised in the statement of profit & loss.

Once classified as held for sale, property, plant and equipment are no longer depreciated.

1.19 Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank including fixed deposits (having original maturity of less than 3 months), cheques in hand and cash in hand.

Note 2: Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The company prepares its financial statements in accordance with Ind AS as issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), the application of which often requires judgments to be made by management when formulating the company's financial position and results. The directors are required to adopt those accounting policies most appropriate to the company's circumstances for the purpose of presenting fairly the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

In determining and applying accounting policies, judgment is often required in respect of items where the choice of specific policy, accounting estimate or assumption to be followed could materially affect the reported results or net asset position of the Company should it later be determined that a different choice would be more appropriate.

Management considers the accounting estimates and assumptions discussed below to be its critical accounting estimates and, accordingly, provide an explanation of each below. The discussion below should also be read in conjunction with the Company's disclosure of significant accounting policies which are provided in note 1 to the financial statements, 'Significant accounting policies'.

a) Estimate of current and deferred tax

The Company's tax charge on ordinary activities is the sum of the total current and deferred tax charges. The calculation of the Company's total tax charge necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgement in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until resolution has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process. The final resolution of some of these items may give rise to material profits/losses and/or cash flows.

b) Recognition of deferred tax assets

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is more likely than not that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of temporary differences can be deducted. To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the latest available profit forecasts. Where the temporary differences are related to losses, relevant tax law is considered to determine the availability of the losses to offset against the future taxable profits.

c) Estimation of useful life

The useful life used to amortise or depreciate intangible assets or property, plant and equipment respectively relates to the expected future performance of the assets acquired and management's judgement of the period over which economic benefit will be derived from the asset. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Increasing an asset's expected life or its residual value would result in a reduced depreciation charge in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the management as per Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.

d) Provision for trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their amortised cost as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible.

e) Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company exercises judgement in measuring and recognising provisions and the exposures to contingent liabilities related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims subject to negotiated settlement, mediation, arbitration or government regulation, as well as other contingent liabilities. Judgement is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement. Because of the inherent uncertainty in this evaluation process, actual losses may be different from the originally estimated provision.

f) Provision for Expected Sales Returns

In determining the provision for anticipated sales returns, estimates for probable saleable and non-saleable returns of goods from the customers are made on the basis of historical data of such returns.

CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTE - 3: NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets and Capital Work in Progress

Particulars	Property Plant & Equipment								Intangible assets			Capital work in progress
	Freehold Land	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Total	Computer Software	Right of use assets	Total	
As at 1st April 2019	173.56	365.29	5,645.67	4,003.36	270.36	368.64	137.62	10,964.51	153.96	288.21	442.17	14.25
Additions	-	-	6.19	37.94	3.29	64.90	20.27	132.59	-	101.44	101.44	16.90
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions	-	365.29	4,064.73	2,105.74	103.36	70.71	26.40	6,736.23	-	77.94	77.94	14.25
Reclassification to assets held for sale*	19.30	-	257.12	470.39	64.38	37.72	83.84	932.75	0.57	-	0.57	-
As at 31st March 2020	154.26	-	1,330.01	1,465.17	105.91	325.10	47.65	3,428.12	153.39	311.72	465.11	16.90
At cost												
As at 1st April, 2020	154.26	-	1,330.01	1,465.17	105.91	325.10	47.65	3,428.10	153.39	311.72	465.11	16.90
Additions	-	-	1.02	124.93	-	21.51	19.66	167.12	-	13.81	13.81	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.80	14.80	(16.90)
Deletions	-	-	-	22.11	-	9.08	0.57	31.76	-	-	-	-
Reclassification to assets held for sale *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	154.26	-	1,331.03	1,567.99	105.91	337.53	66.74	3,563.46	153.39	340.33	493.72	-
Depreciation and Amortisation												
As at 1st April 2019	-	39.67	450.99	1,060.76	112.68	33.60	89.99	1,787.72	62.58	-	62.58	-
Depreciation/amortisation for the year	-	5.98	122.66	256.22	21.50	49.51	19.17	475.05	13.45	74.64	88.09	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	45.65	287.00	382.21	20.89	34.14	14.00	783.89	-	9.31	9.31	-
Reclassification to assets held for sale *	-	-	165.42	352.42	60.81	37.72	83.59	699.96	0.57	-	0.57	-
As at 31st March 2020	-	-	121.23	582.35	52.49	11.27	11.58	778.91	75.46	65.33	140.79	-
Depreciation and Amortisation												
As at 1st April, 2020	-	-	121.23	582.35	52.49	11.27	11.58	778.92	75.46	65.33	140.79	-
Depreciation/amortisation for the year	-	-	53.16	175.51	11.54	50.30	13.99	304.50	11.43	71.50	82.93	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.80	14.80	-
Deductions	-	-	-	12.98	-	5.94	0.34	19.26	-	-	-	-
Reclassification to assets held for sale *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2021	-	-	174.39	744.88	64.03	55.63	25.23	1,064.16	86.89	151.63	238.52	-
Net Book Value												
As at 31st March, 2020	154.26	-	1,208.79	882.83	53.43	313.84	36.07	2,649.17	77.93	246.39	324.32	16.90
As at 31st March, 2021	154.26	-	1,156.64	823.11	41.88	281.90	41.51	2,499.30	66.50	188.70	255.20	-

* Refer Note 3.44 for Reclassification of Assets held for Sale

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
3.2 : NON CURRENT INVESTMENTS:		
Unquoted:		
Investment in Equity shares:		
(at fair value through profit and loss)		
A) 9,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each of Shivalik Solid Waste Management Limited	0.90	0.90
B) 2,500 equity shares of Rs.10/- each of The Saraswat Co-operative Bank Limited	0.25	0.25
TOTAL	1.15	1.15
3.3 : NON CURRENT LOANS:		
Unsecured, considered good:		
(a) Security deposits	68.21	86.91
TOTAL	68.21	86.91
Break-up of non-current loans:		
Loans considered good - Secured	-	-
Loans considered good - Unsecured	68.21	86.91
Loans - credit impaired	12.60	-
Total	80.81	86.91
Less: Loss allowance	(12.60)	-
Total non-current loans	68.21	86.91
3.4 : OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS :		
Bank Deposits with maturity more than 12 months	4.61	1,659.42
Interest on deposit accrued but not due	0.35	25.60
TOTAL	4.95	1,685.02
3.6 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Capital advances	0.25	-
TOTAL	0.25	-
3.7 : INVENTORIES:		
Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value: (Refer Note 1.8)		
Raw and packing materials	849.26	569.96
Work-in-progress	82.77	42.85
Finished goods	533.05	527.65
Goods in transit (Finished goods)	63.34	36.45
Stock-in-trade	1,225.87	1,434.21
Goods in transit (Stock-in-trade)	226.44	32.44
TOTAL	2,980.73	2,643.56
Note: The Company follows suitable provisioning norms for writing down the value of inventories towards slow moving , non moving, expired and non saleable inventory. Write down of inventory for the year ended 31 March 2021 is Rs.70.60 Lakhs (Previous year Rs. 41.76 Lakhs)		
3.8 : TRADE RECEIVABLES:		
Unsecured trade receivables:		
Considered good	5,255.05	4,245.42
Considered doubtful (Credit impaired)	1,011.60	959.43
Total trade receivables	6,266.65	5,204.85
Less: Allowance for Doubtful Debts (Loss allowance)	(1,011.60)	(959.43)
TOTAL	5,255.05	4,245.42
Note: Above trade receivable includes amount due from related parties Rs.1,542.04 Lakhs (Previous year Rs.1,030.54 Lakhs) (Refer Note 3.39)		

CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTE - 3: NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021

PARTICULARS	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
<u>3.9 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:</u>		
Cash on hand	1.22	8.26
Balance with banks:		
In current accounts	448.04	648.60
TOTAL	449.26	656.86
<u>3.10 : OTHER BANK BALANCES:</u>		
Bank deposits with maturity within 12 months	2,917.50	504.37
Margin deposit	2.10	2.10
TOTAL	2,919.60	506.47
<u>3.11 : CURRENT LOANS:</u>		
Loans and advances to employees	65.45	108.09
Other loans and advances	7.79	20.18
TOTAL	73.24	128.27
Break-up of current loans:		
Loans considered good - Secured	-	-
Loans considered good - Unsecured	73.24	128.27
Loans - credit impaired	35.13	18.01
Total	108.37	146.28
Less: Loss allowance	(35.13)	(18.01)
Total current loans	73.24	128.27
<u>3.12 : OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS :</u>		
Interest on deposits, accrued but not due	115.65	13.24
Export incentives receivable	155.60	140.72
GST budgetary support receivable	117.56	170.99
TOTAL	388.80	324.95
<u>3.13 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS:</u>		
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Balances with government authorities	435.61	341.60
Advance to suppliers	3.16	26.86
Prepaid expenses	70.95	68.86
Other receivables	3.94	2.45
Right on refund of returned assets	293.38	-
TOTAL	807.04	439.77
<u>3.14 ASSETS HELD FOR SALE: (Refer note 3.44)</u>		
Freehold land	-	19.30
Buildings	-	91.70
Plant and machinery	-	117.97
Furniture and fixtures	-	3.57
Office equipments	-	0.25
TOTAL	-	232.79

CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTE - 3: NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2021
3.5 Tax expense

(A) Amounts recognised in profit and loss		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the year ended 31st March, 2020	
Current income tax	264.20	15.87	
Deferred income tax liability / (asset), net			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	103.72	273.26	
Less: MAT credit entitlement	(71.53)	-	
Tax expense for the year	296.39	289.13	

(B) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income						(Rs. in Lakhs)
Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2021			For the year ended 31st March, 2020		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(66.82)	19.46	(47.36)	(36.49)	9.49	(27.01)
	(66.82)	19.46	(47.36)	(36.49)	9.49	(27.01)

(C) Reconciliation of effective tax rate			(Rs. in Lakhs)	
Particulars	(%)	For the year ended 31st March, 2021	(%)	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
Profit before tax		1,277.09		702.91
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (Current year: 29.12% and Previous year: 26.00%)	29.12%	371.89	26.00%	182.76
Impact of increase in tax rate on opening balance of deferred tax assets/ liabilities	-6.05%	(77.24)	0.00%	-
Tax effect of:				
Long term capital gains taxable at lower rate under Income Tax Act	0.14%	1.84	-0.70%	(4.94)
Expense/Income not deductible/included for tax purposes	0.04%	0.45	13.58%	95.46
Carried forward loss setoff in current year not recognised earlier	-0.44%	(5.68)	0.00%	-
Expenses disallowed under Income Tax Act	0.24%	3.02	0.00%	-
Others	0.16%	2.11	2.26%	15.87
	23.21%	296.39	41.14%	289.13

The Company's weighted average tax rates for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 were 29.12% and 26.00%, respectively. Income tax expense was Rs. 296.39 Lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2021, as compared to Rs. 289.13 Lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2020. The Company's effective tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2021 was 23.21% (March 31, 2020: 41.14%)

(D) Tax assets			
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020	
Non-current tax assets			
Income tax assets (net of provisions)	173.57	240.13	
	173.57	240.13	

3.5 Tax expense

(E) Movement in deferred tax assets & liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)
31st March, 2021

Particulars	Net balance April 1, 2020	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax liabilities						
Property, plant and equipment	(362.73)	(9.91)	-	(372.64)	-	(372.64)
Deferred tax assets						
Trade Receivable (Provision for doubtful debts)	249.45	45.12	-	294.57	294.57	-
Carried forward of Business Loss	325.36	(325.36)	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability-Lease Property	66.13	(5.53)	-	60.60	60.60	-
Right To Use-Lease Property	(64.06)	9.11	-	(54.95)	-	(54.95)
Employee benefits	328.10	78.54	19.46	426.10	426.10	-
Provision on anticipated sales return	101.40	181.09	-	282.49	282.49	-
Right on refund of returned assets	-	(85.43)	-	(85.43)	-	(85.43)
Provision for security deposits	-	3.67	-	3.67	3.67	-
Provision for advances to employees	-	4.99	-	4.99	4.99	-
MAT Credit Entitlement	127.46	71.53	-	198.99	198.99	-
Deferred tax assets (Liabilities)	771.11	(32.18)	19.46	758.39	1,271.41	(513.02)
Offsetting of deferred tax assets & deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	(513.02)	513.02
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	771.11	(32.18)	19.46	758.39	758.39	-

Movement in deferred tax assets & liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)
31st March, 2020

Particulars	Net balance 1st April, 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net	Deferred tax asset	Deferred tax liability
Deferred tax liabilities						
Property, plant and equipment	(857.41)	494.68	-	(362.73)	-	(362.73)
Deferred tax assets						
Trade Receivable (Provision for doubtful debts)	298.25	(48.79)	-	249.45	249.45	-
Carried forward of Business Loss	893.93	(568.57)	-	325.36	325.36	-
Lease liability	-	66.13	-	66.13	66.13	-
Right of use assets	-	(64.06)	-	(64.06)	-	(64.06)
Employee benefits	358.68	(40.07)	9.49	328.10	328.10	-
Provision on anticipated sales return	79.31	22.09	-	101.40	101.40	-
Deferred Government Grant	134.66	(134.66)	-	-	-	-
MAT credit entitlement	143.33	(15.87)	-	127.46	127.46	-
Deferred tax assets (Liabilities)	1,050.75	(289.13)	9.49	771.11	1,197.90	(426.79)
Offsetting of deferred tax assets & deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	(426.79)	426.79
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	1,050.75	(289.13)	9.49	771.11	771.11	-

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

In India, in case income tax payable on book profit (i.e. Minimum alternate tax - 'MAT') exceeds the income tax payable on tax profit, the differential amount shall be carried forward as a MAT credit for a period of 15 years. The said MAT credit can be offset against any future income tax payable. The Company has carry forward amount of MAT of Rs. **198.99** Lakhs as at March 31, 2021 (Rs. 127.46 Lakhs as at March 31, 2020).

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income by each jurisdiction in which the relevant entity operates and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
3.15 : EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL:		
<u>Authorised:</u> 40,000 (previous year: 40,000) equity shares of Rs.100/- each	40.00	40.00
	40.00	40.00
<u>Issued, subscribed and paid up:</u> 17,834 (previous year: 17,834) equity shares of Rs.100/- each fully paid up	17.83	17.83
TOTAL	17.83	17.83

(a) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Numbers of shares outstanding as at the beginning of the year	17,834	17,834
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-
Less: Shares bought back during the year	-	-
Numbers of shares outstanding as at the end of the year	17,834	17,834

(b) Rights attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has only one class of equity shares with voting rights having a par value of Rs. 100/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

On winding up of the Company, the shareholders of equity shares will be entitled to receive residual assets of the Company remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Details of Holding Company:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	Percentage of Holding	Number of Shares	Percentage of Holding	Number of Shares
Alkem Laboratories Ltd.	58.79%	10,484	58.79%	10,484

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

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2020	
	Percentage of Holding	Number of Shares	Percentage of Holding	Number of Shares
Alkem Laboratories Ltd. (The Holding Company)	58.79%	10,484	58.79%	10,484

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
3.16 : OTHER EQUITY:		
Capital reserve: At the balance sheet date	31.00	31.00
Securities premium account: At the balance sheet date	2,496.70	2,496.70
General reserve: At the commencement of the year	2,500.00	2,500.00
Add: Transferred from Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	2,500.00	2,500.00
Retained Earning: At the commencement of the year	(818.88)	(1,232.65)
Add: Profit after tax for the year	980.70	413.77
Profit available for appropriation	161.82	(818.88)
Less : Transfer to General Reserve	-	-
At the end of the year	161.82	(818.88)
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss): Balance at the beginning of the year	(42.65)	(15.64)
Add: Profit after tax for the year	(47.36)	(27.01)
Balance at the end of the year	(90.01)	(42.65)
TOTAL	5,099.51	4,166.16

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. In Lakhs
<u>3.17: NON CURRENT BORROWINGS:</u>		
<u>Secured:</u>		
Hire Purchase:		
Finance companies	16.23	94.62
<u>Unsecured:</u>		
Loans and advances from related parties	878.70	868.35
Other loans and advances	-	163.09
TOTAL	894.92	1,126.06

Notes:

(1) Hire Purchase loans from finance companies are secured against respective assets financed by them.

(2) There is no default, as at the balance sheet date, in repayment of any of the above loans.

Hire Purchase Loan	Rate of Interest (%)	Monthly Instalment (In Rs.)	(Bal EMI) (No. of Instalments)	Principal Outstanding (In Rs.)	Maturity Date
HP - Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd (CF-15853602)	9.68	36,269	1	35,979	05-04-2021
HP - Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd (CF-15916401)	9.90	31,266	2	61,763	05-05-2021
HP - Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd (CF-16000870)	10.87	25,865	3	76,206	01-06-2021
HP - Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd (CF-17820201)	8.75	1,22,249	18	21,43,039	05-10-2022
HP - Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd (CF-17647733)	8.75	31,063	17	5,19,178	01-09-2022
HP - Kotak Mahindra Prime Ltd (CF-16573626)	9.38	31,780	29	9,21,236	01-09-2022

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. In Lakhs
<u>3.18 : OTHER NON CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:</u>		
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 3.43)	137.67	184.87
TOTAL	137.67	184.87
<u>3.19 : NON CURRENT PROVISIONS:</u>		
Provisions for Employee Benefits:		
Gratuity (Refer Note 3.34)	778.17	728.44
Compensated absences	323.94	291.56
TOTAL	1,102.11	1,020.00
<u>3.20 : CURRENT BORROWINGS:</u>		
<u>Secured:</u>		
From Saraswat Co-Op Bank Ltd.:		
Packing Credit - Export	-	655.70
<u>Unsecured:</u>		
Other loans and advances	67.14	-
TOTAL	67.14	655.70
The Packing Credit (post shipment) is secured against the hypothecation of export receivables backed by letter of credit.		
<u>3.21 : TRADE PAYABLES:</u>		
Dues of micro and small enterprises	559.05	165.40
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises *	4,761.40	4,631.52
TOTAL	5,320.45	4,796.92
* Above trade payable includes amount due to related parties Rs. 88.71 Lakhs (Previous year Rs. 59.69 Lakhs) (Refer Note 3.39)		

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. In Lakhs
<u>3.22 : OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:</u>		
Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings : (Refer Note 3.17)		
Hire Purchase Loans	21.34	55.17
Security deposits	434.60	424.60
Employee payables	1,373.00	362.38
Accrual for expenses	520.63	490.08
Lease liabilities (Refer Note 3.43)	70.44	69.47
TOTAL	2,420.01	1,401.70
<u>3.23 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES:</u>		
Advances from customers	122.75	857.18
Deferred income on charges recovery	5.80	-
Due to statutory authorities*	288.26	154.03
TOTAL	416.81	1,011.21
*Due to statutory authorities includes GST payable, sales tax payable, tax deducted at source payable, tax collected at source payable, provident fund and other funds payable.		
<u>3.24 : CURRENT PROVISIONS:</u>		
Provision for anticipated sales returns (Refer Note 3.37)	970.07	389.99
<u>Provision for employee benefits:</u>		
Gratuity (Refer Note 3.34)	126.87	108.18
Compensated absences	61.35	74.18
TOTAL	1,158.29	572.35

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2021	For the year ended 31st March 2020
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
<u>3.25 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS:</u>		
Revenue from contracts with customers:		
Sale of products	31,478.10	34,566.01
Other operating revenues:		
Manufacturing charges	546.33	607.32
Export incentives	131.88	184.29
GST budgetary support	-	117.46
Government subsidy income	-	20.53
Miscellaneous receipts/ income	3.23	8.06
Scrap sales	25.09	48.82
TOTAL	32,184.63	35,552.49
<u>3.26 : OTHER INCOME:</u>		
Interest on bank deposits	158.88	46.20
Other interest	27.60	46.57
Dividend income	0.14	0.20
Insurance claim	0.75	
Miscellaneous income/ receipts	2.87	3.39
Foreign currency transactions and translation gain (net)	15.60	104.75
TOTAL	205.84	201.11
<u>3.27 : COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED:</u>		
Raw material consumed	3,150.72	3,840.48
Packing material consumed	1,295.75	2,319.89
TOTAL	4,446.47	6,160.37
<u>3.28 : CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE:</u>		
Opening stock:		
Finished goods	564.09	794.05
Stock-in-trade	1,466.65	1,309.75
Work-in-progress	42.85	66.30
	2,073.59	2,170.10
Less: Closing Stock		
Finished goods	596.39	564.09
Stock-in-trade	1,452.31	1,466.65
Work-in-progress	82.77	42.85
	2,131.47	2,073.59
TOTAL	(57.88)	96.51
<u>3.29 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE:</u>		
Salaries, wages and bonus	6,973.54	7,063.65
Contribution to provident and other funds	540.61	471.17
Employees' welfare expenses	89.50	131.58
TOTAL	7,603.65	7,666.40
<u>3.30 : FINANCE COST:</u>		
Interest on borrowings	93.45	384.56
Interest on lease liabilities	14.78	29.34
Interest on defined benefit liabilities	52.19	52.94
Other borrowing cost	9.90	21.56
TOTAL	170.32	488.40

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2021	For the year ended 31st March 2020
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
3.31 : OTHER EXPENSES:		
Consumption of stores and spare parts	48.32	73.12
Power and fuel	240.63	323.22
Rent	51.53	63.50
Rates and taxes	435.73	295.12
Insurance	103.70	110.00
Commission to C&F agents	212.05	198.04
Freight and distribution expenses	813.81	789.88
Marketing expenses	1,141.23	1,563.04
Travelling and conveyance	1,206.05	1,555.06
Date expired goods	-	237.46
<u>Repairs:</u>		
- Buildings	31.09	11.55
- Plant and machineries	49.04	41.57
- Others	39.29	59.75
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipments	5.46	13.16
Legal and professional fees	170.78	222.76
Allowance for doubtful debts	52.16	48.19
Contract labour charges	285.58	383.31
Miscellaneous expenses	862.76	1,041.88
TOTAL	5,749.21	7,030.61

3.32 Contingent liabilities and commitments

a) Contingent liabilities not provided for

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
1	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:		
(i)	Sales Tax/VAT demand disputed in appeal (Advance paid in dispute Rs. Nil)	-	0.90
(ii)	Sales Tax/VAT demand disputed in appeal (Advance paid in dispute of Rs. 1.15 Lakhs)	29.92	-
(iii)	Income Tax demand disputed in appeal for AY 2015-16 (Advance paid in dispute of Rs. 3 Lakhs)	10.58	10.58
(iv)	Income Tax demand disputed at DCIT Circle-I for AY 2012-13 (Advances paid in dispute Rs. Nil)	6.29	6.29
(v)	Income Tax demand disputed with AO for AY 2016-17 (Advances paid in dispute Rs. Nil)	14.65	14.65
(vi)	TDS demand disputed with CIT (A) for AY 2008-09 (Advances paid in dispute Rs. Nil)	0.22	-
(vii)	TDS demand disputed with CIT (A) for AY 2011-12 (Advances paid in dispute Rs. Nil)	0.81	-
	Total	62.47	32.42

Management considers that the sales tax and income tax demands received from the authorities are not tenable against the Company, and therefore no provision for these tax contingencies have been made.

The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for, where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities wherever applicable, in its financial statement. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have materially adverse effect on its financial statements.

b) Commitments

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
1	Outstanding bank guarantees	2.10	2.10
	Total	2.10	2.10

3.33 Dues to Micro, Medium and Small Enterprises

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED), certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro and Small Enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with the Management, the outstanding dues to the Micro & Small Enterprises as defined in MSMED are set out in following disclosure:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
a	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	559.02	165.35
b	Interest due thereon	0.03	0.05
c	Amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
d	The amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
e	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
f	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	0.03	0.05
g	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

Note : The Company has written back opening provision of Interest of Rs. 0.05 Lakhs in view of no claims made by the suppliers.

3.34 Disclosure of Employee Benefits as per Indian Accounting Standard 19 is as under:

i) Defined contribution plans:

The Company makes contributions towards provident fund and superannuation fund to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. Under the plan, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit plan to fund the benefits. The provident fund plan is operated by the Government administered employee provident fund. Eligible employees receive the benefits from the said Provident Fund. Both the employees and the Company make monthly contribution to the Provident Fund plan equal to a specific percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions.

The Company has recognised the following amounts in the statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Contribution to Provident Fund	367.29	318.18
Contribution to ESIC	48.31	63.51
Total	415.60	381.69

ii) Defined benefit plan:

The Company earmarks liability towards unfunded Group Gratuity and Compensated absences and provides for payment to vested employees as under:

a) On Normal retirement/ early retirement/ withdrawal/resignation:

As per the provisions of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 with vesting period of 5 years of service.

b) On death in service:

As per the provisions of Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 without any vesting period.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity was carried out as at 31st March, 2021 by an independent actuary. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The following table sets out the status of the gratuity plan and the amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at 31 March 2021:

Sr. No.	Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
I)	Reconciliation in present value of obligations (PVO) – defined benefit obligation :		
	Current Service Cost	85.04	84.25
	Past Service Cost	-	-
	Interest Cost	52.19	52.94
	Actuarial (gain) / losses	66.82	36.49
	Benefits paid	(135.63)	(109.54)
	PVO at the beginning of the year	836.61	772.47
	PVO at end of the year	905.03	836.61
II)	Reconciliation of PVO and fair value of plan assets:		
	PVO at end of year	905.03	836.61
	Actuarial gain/(losses)	-	-
	Funded status	(905.03)	(836.61)
	Unrecognised actuarial gain/ (loss)		
	Net asset/ (liability) recognised in the balance sheet	(905.03)	(836.61)
III)	Net cost for the year		
	Current Service cost	85.04	84.25
	Interest cost	52.19	52.94
	Expected return on plan assets	-	-
	Actuarial (gain) / losses	66.82	36.49
	Net cost	204.05	173.68
IV)	Assumption used in accounting for the gratuity plan:		
	Discount rate (%)	6.72	6.67
	Salary escalation rate (%)	5.00	5.00

Discount rate: The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

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

The amounts of the present value of the obligation and experience adjustment arising on plan liabilities are as below :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018	As at 31st March, 2017
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	905.03	836.61	772.47	675.26	647.86
Experience (Gain)/Loss Adjustment on plan liabilities	69.97	(2.03)	21.60	(34.39)	7.36
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss due to change on assumption	(3.15)	38.53	2.66	(35.93)	37.08
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss due to Demographic Assumption changes in DBO	-	-	-	-	-

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	31st March, 2021		31st March, 2020	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	(61.20)	69.68	(56.05)	63.73
Future salary growth (1% movement)	63.06	(56.36)	60.54	(54.09)

3.35 Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars			For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
Profit /(loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders	Rs. in Lakhs	A	980.70	413.78
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	Nos.		17,834.00	17,834.00
Equity shares issued during the period	Nos.		-	-
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the	Nos.		17,834.00	17,834.00
Weighted average number of equity shares	Nos.	B	17,834.00	17,834.00
Earnings Per Share - Basic and Diluted	INR	(A / B)	5,499.05	2,320.21

3.36 Disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard 115 (Ind AS 115):

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

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
Revenue as per contracted price - Sale of products and manufacturing charges	32,953.03	35,565.64
Adjustments :		
Provision for Sales return	926.26	379.33
Discounts	0.88	11.93
Ind AS 21 (Appendix B) - Advance consideration	1.46	1.06
Revenue from contract with customers	32,024.43	35,173.33
Other operating revenue (other than manufacturing charges)	160.20	379.16
Revenue from operations	32,184.63	35,552.49

3.37 Disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 37) for provisions is as under:

The Company as a trade practice, accepts sales return from market which are primarily in the nature of expired or near expiry products. Provision is made for such returns on the basis of historical experience, market conditions and specific contractual terms.

Provision for anticipated sales returns:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	389.99	254.18
Add: Provision made during the year	1,171.51	379.34
Less: Amount utilized during the year	591.43	243.53
Carrying amount at the end of the year	970.07	389.99

3.38 Segment Reporting

The operations of the Company is limited to one segment viz . Pharmaceutical and related products. The products being sold under this segment are of a similar nature and comprises of pharmaceuticals products only.

Entity-wide disclosures

The geographical segment revenues by the companies country of domicile (i.e. India) and other countries are as under :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
a)	Revenues from sale of products from external customers attributed to the country of domicile and attributed to all foreign countries from which the company derives revenues		
	Revenue from the Country of Domicile - India	27,644.08	30,595.71
	Revenue from sale of service from the Country of Domicile - India	546.33	607.32
	Revenue from foreign countries	3,994.22	4,349.46
	Total	32,184.63	35,552.49
b)	Revenue from sale of products to a customer (including group entities, excluding taxes), which is more than 10% of the total revenue from India		
	Alkem Laboratories Limited	9,653.04	10,269.22
	Total	9,653.04	10,269.22

3.39 Information on related party transactions as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS) 24 on related party disclosures

A. List of related parties and their relationship

I Key Management Personnel (KMP) :

Name of the KMP	Designation
Mr. Satish Kumar Singh	Managing Director
Mr. Lalan Kumar Singh (up to 18 December 2020)	Whole-time Director
Mrs. Premalata Singh (w.e.f. 30th May 2019)	Director
Mr. Arunkumar Deshmukh	Independent Director
Dr.(Mrs.) Anuja Madhurendra Sinha	Independent Director

II Relatives of Key Management Personnel (K.M.P.) with whom transactions have taken place during the year:
Not applicable

Entity in which Key Management Personnel's and their relatives have significant influence and with whom transactions have taken place during the year ("Entity"):

M/s Galpha Laboratories Ltd.

III Holding Company:

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
Alkem Laboratories Ltd.	India

IV Fellow Subsidiary Companies:

Name of the Companies	Country of Incorporation
Pharmacor Pty Limited	Australia
Ascend Laboratories Ltd.	Canada
Ascend Laboratories SpA	Chile
Pharma Network SpA (Wholly owned by Ascend Laboratories SpA)	Chile
Ascend Laboratories SAS (w.e.f. 4 June 2019)	Colombia
Ascend GmbH (Formerly known as Alkem Pharma GmbH)	Germany
Alkem Foundation	India
Connect 2 Clinic Private Limited (w.e.f. 12 June 2020)	India
Enzene Biosciences Ltd.	India
Indchemie Health Specialities Pvt. Ltd.	India
The PharmaNetwork, LLP	Kazakhstan
Pharmacor Ltd.	Kenya
Ascends Laboratories SDN BHD.	Malaysia
Alkem Laboratories Korea Inc.	South Korea
S & B Holdings B.V.	Netherlands
Alkem Laboratories Corporation	Philippines
Ascend Laboratories (Pty) Limited (Formerly known as Alkem Laboratories (Pty) Limited)	South Africa
Ascend Laboratories (UK) Ltd.	United Kingdom
Ascend Laboratories, LLC (Wholly owned by ThePharmanetwork, LLC)	United States of America
S & B Pharma Inc.	United States of America
S&B Pharma LLC (Wholly owned by ThePharmanetwork, LLC)(w.e.f. 8 April 2020)	United States of America
ThePharmaNetwork, LLC (Wholly owned subsidiary of S&B Holdings B.V)	United States of America

B. Details of Transactions with Related Parties

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2021				
		Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Total
		A	B	C	D	
1	Director remuneration	36.90	-	-	-	36.90
		(51.56)	-	-	-	(51.56)
2	Director sitting fees	1.10	-	-	-	1.10
		(1.00)	-	-	-	(1.00)
3	Interest expense on loans taken	36.21	-	-	-	36.21
		(95.94)	-	-	-	(95.94)
4	Loans repayment	-	-	-	-	-
		(215.61)	-	-	-	(215.61)
5	Purchase of finished goods	-	37.43	143.20	546.87	727.50
		-	(65.90)	(882.78)	(123.19)	(1,071.87)
6	Purchase of raw materials and packing materials	-	-	-	-	-
		-	(0.13)	(16.69)	-	(16.82)
7	Purchase of capital assets	-	-	33.97	-	33.97
		-	-	-	-	-
8	Sale of finished goods	-	-	10,245.63	-	10,245.63
		-	-	(10,701.77)	-	(10,701.77)
9	Sale of raw materials and packing materials	-	-	-	0.10	0.10
		-	-	(107.25)	-	(107.25)
10	Sale of consumables	-	0.47	-	-	0.47
		-	-	(38.87)	-	(38.87)
11	Sale of capital assets	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	(5,185.00)	-	(5,185.00)
12	Royalty income	-	-	3.81	-	3.81
		-	-	(8.70)	-	(8.70)
13	Rendering of services	-	-	644.67	-	644.67
		-	-	(704.49)	-	(704.49)
14	Payment of rent	-	-	40.42	-	40.42
		-	-	(37.92)	-	(37.92)
15	Recovery of expenses (net)	-	-	14.16	-	14.16
		-	-	(45.03)	-	(45.03)
16	Reimbursement of expenses (net)	-	-	39.80	-	39.80
		-	-	(64.87)	-	(64.87)
	Total	74.21	37.90	11,165.66	546.97	11,824.74

Figures in the brackets are the corresponding figures of the previous year.

C. Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
Short term employee benefits	46.70	61.36
Post-employment benefits	76.73	20.00

Based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration committee, all decisions relating to the remuneration of the directors are taken by the Board of Directors of the Company, in accordance with shareholders' approval, wherever necessary.

D. Balance due from/ to the related parties

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021				
		Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Total
1	Security deposit receivable	-	-	5.00	-	5.00
2	Outstanding receivable	-	-	1,542.04	-	1,542.04
3	Outstanding payable	-	13.85	-	74.86	88.71

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020				
		Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Total
1	Security deposit receivable	-	-	5.00	-	5.00
2	Outstanding receivable	-	-	1,030.54	-	1,030.54
3	Outstanding payable	-	26.73	-	32.96	59.69

All the above related party transactions are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in an arm's length transactions.

3.40 Payment to auditors (excluding GST)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2021	For the year ended 31st March, 2020
As auditor:		
Audit fees	10.00	10.00
Tax audit fees	5.00	5.00
In other capacity:		
In any other services such as certification, etc.	6.72	24.15
Reimbursement of out of pocket expenses	0.03	0.85
Total	21.75	40.00

3.41 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A Accounting classification and fair values

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	449.26	449.26	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	2,919.60	2,919.60	-	-	-	-
Non-current investments	1.15	-	-	1.15	-	-	1.15	1.15
Current investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term loans and advances	-	-	68.21	68.21	-	-	-	-
Short-term loans and advances	-	-	73.23	73.23	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	5,255.05	5,255.05	-	-	-	-
Other Non-current financial asset	-	-	4.96	4.96	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial asset	-	-	388.80	388.80	-	-	-	-
	1.15	-	9,159.12	9,160.27	-	-	1.15	1.15
Financial liabilities								
Long term borrowings (Including current maturity of Long term borrowings)	-	-	916.28	916.28	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	67.14	67.14	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	5,320.46	5,320.46	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Current financial liabilities	-	-	137.67	137.67	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial liabilities	-	-	2,398.67	2,398.67	-	-	-	-
	-	-	8,840.22	8,840.22	-	-	-	-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2020							
	Carrying amount				Fair value			
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	656.86	656.86	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	506.47	506.47	-	-	-	-
Non-current investments	1.15	-	-	1.15	-	-	1.15	1.15
Current investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term loans and advances	-	-	86.91	86.91	-	-	-	-
Short-term loans and advances	-	-	128.27	128.27	-	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	-	-	4,245.42	4,245.42	-	-	-	-
Other Non-current financial asset	-	-	1,685.02	1,685.02	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial asset	-	-	324.95	324.95	-	-	-	-
	1.15	-	7,633.92	7,635.07	-	-	1.15	1.15
Financial liabilities								
Long term borrowings (Including current maturity of Long term borrowings)	-	-	1,181.83	1,181.83	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	655.70	655.70	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	-	-	4,796.92	4,796.92	-	-	-	-
Other Non-Current financial liabilities	-	-	184.27	184.27	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial liabilities	-	-	1,346.52	1,346.52	-	-	-	-
	-	-	8,165.25	8,165.25	-	-	-	-

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

ii. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of expected losses in respect of trade and other receivables.

At March 31, 2021, the maximum exposure to credit risk for trade and other receivables by geographic region was as follows:

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31 March, 2021	For the year ended 31 March, 2020
India	4,465.18	3,444.90
Other regions	789.87	800.52
Total	5,255.05	4,245.42

At 31st March, 2021, the Company had exposure to only one type of counter party.

At 31st March, 2021, the carrying amount of Company's most significant customer is Rs.1,542.04 lakhs (previous year Rs. 1030.54 lakhs).

Impairment

At 31st March, 2021, the ageing of trade and other receivables that were not impaired was as follows:

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Not past due	3,061.99	2,426.52
Past due 1–180 days	1,934.97	615.03
Past due more than 180 days	258.09	42.84
Total	5,255.05	3,084.39

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 180 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings if they are available.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)			
	31st March, 2021		31st March, 2020	
	Individual impairments	Collective impairments	Individual impairments	Collective impairments
Balance as at beginning of the year	158.64	800.79	158.64	797.28
Add: Impairment loss recognised	-	52.17	-	48.19
Less: Amounts written off	-	-	-	44.68
Balance at the end of the year	158.64	852.96	158.64	800.79

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Contractual cash flows - 31 March, 2021						
	Carrying amount	Total	2 months or less	2-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Working capital loans	67.14	67.14	67.14	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	5,320.45	5,320.45	5,320.45	-	-	-	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	137.67	148.78	-	-	79.39	69.39	-
Long term borrowings	16.23	17.09	-	-	14.23	2.86	-
Other current financial liabilities	91.78	107.90	19.05	88.85	-	-	-

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Contractual cash flows - 31 March, 2020						
	Carrying amount	Total	2 months or less	2-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Working capital loans	1,687.14	1,687.14	1,687.14	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	4,796.92	4,796.92	4,796.92	-	-	-	-
Other non-current financial liabilities	184.87	184.87	-	-	128.46	56.41	-
Other current financial liabilities	219.26	219.26	24.77	111.53	51.89	31.07	-

iv. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and long term debt. We are exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk. Thus, our exposure to market risk is a function of revenue generating and operating activities in foreign currency. The objective of market risk management is to avoid excessive exposure in our foreign currency revenues and costs.

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on account of its borrowings, other payables, receivables and loans and advances in foreign currency. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. The Company has exposure to USD and EURO. The Company has not hedged this foreign currency exposure.

Exposure to currency risk

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31st March, 2021 and 31st March, 2020 are as below:

Particulars	March 31, 2021	
	EURO	USD
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	50,470.85	11,47,004.59
Net Financial Asset/ (Liabilities)	50,470.85	11,47,004.59

Particulars	March 31, 2020	
	EURO	USD
Financial assets		
Trade and other receivables	1,75,294.80	8,86,855.74
Net Financial Asset/ (Liabilities)	1,75,294.80	8,86,855.74

The following significant exchange rates have been applied during the year:

Particulars	Year-end spot rate (INR)	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
EURO	85.75	83.05
USD	73.11	75.39

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against various foreign currencies at 31st March would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Effect in INR	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
31st March, 2021				
10% movement in foreign currencies				
EURO	4.33	(4.33)	3.24	(3.24)
USD	83.86	(83.86)	62.75	(62.75)
Total	88.19	(88.19)	65.99	-

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Effect in INR	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
31st March, 2020				
10% movement in foreign currencies				
EURO	14.56	(14.56)	10.77	(10.77)
USD	66.86	(66.86)	49.47	(49.47)
Total	81.42	(81.42)	60.24	(60.24)

v. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk:

Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings and fixed income securities. Fixed income securities exposes the Company to fair value interest rate risk. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying amount	
	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	2,997.79	2,319.77
Financial liabilities	1,558.98	1,860.17
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial liabilities	-	655.70
Total	1,438.81	-196.10

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates would not have any material impact on the equity.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments.

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Profit or loss		Equity, net of tax	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
31st March, 2021				
Variable-rate instruments	-	-	-	-
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	-	-	-	-
31st March, 2020				
Variable-rate instruments	(6.56)	6.56	(4.85)	4.85
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	-	-	-	-

3.42 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'net debt' to 'total equity'. For this purpose, net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings and obligations under finance leases, less cash and cash equivalents. Total equity comprises all components of equity.

The Company's net debt to total equity ratio was as follows:

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs	
	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Total borrowings	983.41	1,836.93
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	449.26	656.86
Net debt	534.15	1,180.07
Total equity	5,117.34	4,184.00
Net debt to equity ratio	0.10	0.28

3.43 Leases (Ind AS 116)

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" with a date of initial application on 1 April 2019. As a result, the Company had changed its accounting policy for lease contracts. The Company applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach and recognized lease liability equal to the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. The Company recognized a right of use asset at the date of initial application at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet immediately before the date of initial application.

In the context of initial application, the Company has exercised the option not to apply the new recognition requirements to short-term leases and to leases of low-value asset.

A. Transition disclosures
i. Impact on financial statements

On transition to Ind AS 116, the Company recognised an amount of Rs. 288.21 Lakhs as Right-of-use assets and amount Rs. 288.21 Lakhs of lease liabilities on April 1, 2019. There was no difference recognised in retained earnings on date of initial application of the standard as the Company adopted the approach whereby the right-of-use assets are initially measured equal to the lease liability.

When measuring lease liabilities, the entity discounted lease payments using the incremental borrowing rate of the respective lease liability at 1 April 2019. The weighted-average rate applied is as mentioned in the below table:

ii. Reconciliation of operating lease commitment as at 31 March 2019 with lease liability recognized as at 1 April 2019:

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2019
Operating lease commitment as at 31 March 2019	396.55
Less: Recognition exemption for leases of low-value assets	-
Less: Recognition exemption for leases with less than 12	38.31
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 April 2019	7.73% (1-3 years)
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1 April 2019	288.21
Finance lease liabilities recognised as at 31 March 2019	-
Other reconciliation items (to be specified)	-
Lease liability recognized as at 1 April 2019:	288.21

iii. Practical expedients opted by the Company:

- Separation of non-lease components from lease components
- Application of standard on a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics
- Reassessment whether a contract contains a lease as at the date of initial application i.e. 1 April 2019
- Non application of Ind AS 116 for the leases for which the remaining lease term is less than 12 months as on the date of initial application
- The Company has excluded initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Use of hindsight in determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease

B. Leases as lessee

i. Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets related to leased properties that do not meet the definition of investment property are presented as property, plant and equipment.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Land and buildings	
	Mar-21	Mar-20
Balance at commencement of the year	246.39	288.21
Depreciation charge for the year	(86.30)	(74.64)
Additions to right-of-use assets	13.81	101.44
Adjustment to right-of-use assets	14.80	-
Deletion of right-of-use assets	-	(68.63)
Balance at end of the year	188.70	246.39

ii. Lease liability

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Land and buildings	
	Mar-21	Mar-20
Maturity analysis of lease liability - discounted contractual cash flows		
Less than one year	70.44	69.47
One to three years	127.16	175.05
More than three years	10.51	9.82
Total discounted cash flows	208.11	254.34

Current	70.44	69.47
Non-current	137.67	184.87

iii. Amount recognised in profit or loss

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Mar-21	Mar-20
Other income		
Income from sub-leasing right-of-use assets presented in 'other revenue'	-	-
General and administrative expenses		
Short-term lease rent expense	51.53	63.50
Loss on termination of lease	0.11	-
Amortisation and impairment losses		
Amortisation of right of use lease asset	86.30	74.64
Finance cost		
Interest expense on lease liability	14.78	29.34
Total	152.72	167.48

iv. Amount recognised in statement of cash flows:

Particulars	Mar-21	Mar-20
Cash outflow for short-term leases	51.53	63.50
Principal component of cash outflow for lease liabilities	74.84	66.90
Interest component of cash outflow for lease liabilities	14.78	29.34
Total cash outflow for leases	141.15	159.74

3.44 Assets Held For Sale:

Particulars	Rs. In Lakhs	
	As at 31st March, 2021	As at 31st March, 2020
Freehold land	-	19.30
Buildings	-	91.70
Plant and machinery	-	117.96
Furniture and fixtures	-	3.57
Office equipments	-	0.25
Total	-	232.78

During the year 2019-20, the Company had decided to sell its various property, plant and equipments, in the category of freehold land, buildings, plant and machinery, furniture and fixtures and office equipments, being no longer required for business purposes. Accordingly, the said property, plant and equipments were stated at lower of its carrying value and its fair value less cost to sale, amounting to Rs. 232.78 lakhs (Previous year Rs. Nil) and were presented as "Assets held for sale" as at 31st March 2020.

3.45 Transfer of Property Plant & Equipment:

During the year 2020-21, the Company sold its "assets held for sale" (Bhiwadi, in Rajasthan) to M/s. Avon Agro Industries, through its partners, Mr. Gaurav Kochar, Mr. Mohit Kochar and Mr. Sumit Kochar, for an aggregate consideration of Rs. 900.00 lakhs. The carrying amount of the assets held for sale was Rs. 232.78 lakhs. The Company has recognised gain on sale of "assets held for sale" amounting to Rs. 667.22 lakhs during 2020-21.

During the year 2019-20, the Company had transferred its manufacturing facility at Jholungey, Lower Kabrey Block, in Sikkim to its Holding Company, Alkem Laboratories Limited, for an aggregate consideration of Rs. 5,185.00 lakhs. The carrying amount of the assets as on the date of transfer was Rs. 5,927.21 lakhs. The Company had recognised Impairment loss of Rs. 327.33 lakhs, after adjusting balance deferred income of Rs. 414.89 Lakhs till the date of transfer.

As per our Report attached of even date,
For R. S. SANGHAI & ASSOCIATES
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No. 109094W

Ramashankar
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 Ramashankar
 Sanghai
 Date: 2021.05.20
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R. S. Sanghai
 Partner
 Membership No. 036931
 Mumbai
 Date: 20th May, 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
CACHET PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
 CIN: U24230BR1978PTC001328

SATISH
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 KUMAR SINGH
 Date: 2021.05.20
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S. K. Singh
 Managing Director
 DIN : 00245703

ARUNKUMAR
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 Date: 2021.05.20
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Arunkumar Deshmukh
 Independent Director
 DIN : 07210367