

Enzene Biosciences Limited

Consolidated Financial statements together with the Independent Auditor's Report

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Enzene Biosciences Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Enzene Biosciences Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiary (Holding Company and its subsidiary together referred to as "the Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

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

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

Registered Office:

B S R & Co. (a partnership firm with Registration No. BA61223) converted into B S R & Co. LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Registration No. AAB-8181) with effect from October 14, 2013

14th Floor, Central B Wing and North C Wing, Nesco IT Park 4, Nesco Center, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400063

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Enzene Biosciences Limited

this regard.

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

The Holding Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated state of affairs, consolidated loss and other comprehensive loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flows of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of each company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Management and Board of Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Management and Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of each company to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of each company.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Enzene Biosciences Limited

basis of accounting in preparation of consolidated financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the appropriateness of this assumption. 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - a. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2023 on the consolidated financial position of the Group. Refer Note 3.27 to the

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Enzene Biosciences Limited

consolidated financial statements.

- b. The Group did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivative contracts during the year ended 31 March 2023.
- c. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Holding Company during the year ended 31 March 2023.
- d (i) The management of the Holding Company represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 3.41 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (ii) The management of the Holding Company represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 3.41 to the consolidated financial statements, no funds have been received by the Holding Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.
- e. The Holding Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
- f. As proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Holding Company only with effect from 1 April 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.

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Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Enzene Biosciences Limited

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

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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



Sreeja Marar

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 22 May 2023

Membership No.: 111410

ICAI UDIN:23111410BGYAUT6520

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Enzene Biosciences Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

- (xxi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination, there are no companies included in the consolidated financial statements of the Holding Company which are companies incorporated in India except the Holding Company. The Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 of the Holding Company did not include any unfavourable answers or qualifications or adverse remarks.

Name of the entities	CIN	Relationship	Clause number of the CARO report which is unfavourable or qualified or adverse
Enzene Biosciences Limited	U24232PN2006PLC 165610	Holding Company	3 (xvii)

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

Chartered Accountants

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

Sreeja Marar

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 22 May 2023

Membership No.: 111410

ICAI UDIN:23111410BGYAUT6520

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of Enzene Biosciences Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

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

Opinion

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of Enzene Biosciences Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") as of and for the year ended 31 March 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Holding Company, as of that date.

In our opinion, the Holding Company, has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of such internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

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

The Holding Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Holding Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Holding Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the consolidated financial statements of Enzene Biosciences Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023
(Continued)**

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

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

Chartered Accountants

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



Sreeja Marar

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 22 May 2023

Membership No.: 111410

ICAI UDIN: 23111410BGYAUT6520

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH, 2023

(Rs. million)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
I. ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3.1	2,012.6	1,977.0
(b) Capital work in progress	3.1	476.6	190.9
(c) Right-of use assets	3.1	108.0	16.9
(d) Intangible assets	3.1	7.4	6.4
(e) Financial assets			
Other financial assets	3.9 A	1,120.2	-
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	3.39 B	292.8	-
(g) Non-Current tax assets(Net)	3.2	120.8	82.7
(h) Other non-current assets	3.3	14.6	54.7
Total Non-current assets		4,153.0	2,328.6
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	3.4	587.3	281.6
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	3.5	347.9	206.1
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	3.6	702.6	6.1
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	3.7	1,293.7	210.2
(iv) Loans	3.8	5.0	1.4
(v) Other Current financial assets	3.9 B	170.6	38.9
(c) Other current assets	3.10	498.2	490.8
Total Current assets		3,605.3	1,235.1
TOTAL ASSETS		7,758.3	3,563.7
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Share capital	3.11	513.1	408.4
(b) Other equity (Refer statement of changes in equity)		5,962.8	2,127.7
Total Equity		6,475.9	2,536.1
2 Non-Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Lease Liabilities	3.12	6.9	6.0
(b) Provisions	3.13	27.7	21.1
(c) Other non-current liabilities	3.14	3.8	4.1
Total Non-Current liabilities		38.4	31.2
3 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	3.15	155.5	322.7
(ii) Lease Liabilities	3.12	0.6	7.5
(iii) Trade payables			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	3.16	40.3	6.9
(b) Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	3.16	182.7	195.7
(iv) Other financial liabilities	3.17	87.2	51.8
(b) Other current liabilities	3.18	767.5	404.6
(c) Provisions	3.19	10.2	7.2
Total Current liabilities		1,244.0	996.4
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		7,758.3	3,563.7

Significant Accounting Policies

1C

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

2

Notes to Accounts

3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our Report of even date

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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


Sreeja Marar

Partner

Membership No. 111410

Mumbai

Date: 22 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board,

For Enzene Biosciences Limited

CIN No: U24232PN2006PLC165610


Himanshu Gadgil

Director

DIN No.: 07548149

Pune

Date: 22 May 2023


Sandeep Singh

Director

DIN No.: 01277984

Pune

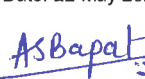
Date: 22 May 2023


Virat Shah

Chief Financial Officer

Pune

Date: 22 May 2023







Aishwarya Bapat

Company Secretary

Pune

Date: 22 May 2023

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

		(Rs.million)	
Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
1 Income			
(a) Revenue from operations	3.20	1,440.0	872.1
(b) Other income	3.21	70.0	23.8
Total Income		1,510.0	895.9
2 Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	3.22	805.0	633.9
(b) Changes in inventories of work-in-progress	3.23	(144.4)	22.4
(c) Employee benefits expense	3.24	445.6	323.2
(d) Finance costs	3.25	17.6	12.3
(e) Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3.1	170.1	156.9
(f) Contract research and development expenses		163.3	95.9
(g) Other expenses	3.26	519.0	352.0
Total Expenses		1,976.2	1,596.6
3 Profit/(Loss) before tax (1) - (2)		(466.2)	(700.7)
4 Tax expense			
(a) Current tax		-	-
(b) Deferred tax	3.39 B	(292.8)	-
Total Tax Expense		(292.8)	-
5 Profit/(Loss) for the year (3) - (4)		(173.4)	(700.7)
6 Other Comprehensive Income/ (Expense)			
(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(i) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans			
Tax on Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(1.9)	1.2
Total of Other Comprehensive Income/ (Expense) for the year, net of tax		(1.9)	1.2
7 Total Comprehensive Income/ (Expense) for the year (5) + (6)		(175.3)	(699.5)
8A Basic earnings per share	3.30	(4.0)	(17.7)
8B Diluted earnings per share	3.31	(4.0)	(17.7)
Significant Accounting Policies	1C		
Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty	2		
Notes to Accounts	3		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.			
As per our Report of even date		For and on behalf of the Board,	
For B S R & Co. LLP		For Enzene Biosciences Limited	
Chartered Accountants		CIN No: U24232PN2006PLC165610	
Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022			
			
Sreeja Marar		Himanshu Gadgil	Sandeep Singh
Partner		Director	Director
Membership No. 111410		DIN No.: 07548149	DIN No.: 01277984
Mumbai		Pune	Pune
Date: 22 May 2023		Date: 22 May 2023	Date: 22 May 2023
			
		Viral Shah	Aishwarya Bapat
		Chief Financial Officer	Company Secretary
		Pune	Pune
		Date: 22 May 2023	Date: 22 May 2023

ENZENE BIOSCIENCES LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(a) Share capital

(Rs.million)

	Equity share capital		Preference share capital	
	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
Balance as on 01 April 2021	3,68,23,660	368.2	-	-
Issue of Share capital	40,15,225	40.2	-	-
Balance as on 31 March 2022	4,08,38,885	408.4	-	-
Issue of Share capital	63,61,343	63.6	41,08,973	41.1
Balance as on 31 March 2023	4,72,00,228	472.0	41,08,973	41.1

(b) Other Equity

(Rs.million)

Particulars	Share Application Money pending allotment	General Reserve	Share Option Outstanding account	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Total other equity
Balance at 1 April, 2021	0.1	2.0	11.2	5,483.6	(3,334.1)	2,162.7
Total comprehensive Income						
Loss for the year					(700.7)	(700.7)
Other comprehensive loss					1.2	1.2
ESOP exercised during the year			(5.2)			(5.2)
Addition/(deletion) during the year	(0.1)	-	0.0	669.8		669.7
Transfer to General Reserve		-	-	-		-
Share Application Money refunded	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2022	-	2.0	6.0	6,153.4	(4,033.6)	2,127.7
Total comprehensive Income						
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(173.4)	(173.4)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(1.9)	(1.9)
ESOP exercised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity shares - Addition/(deletion) during the year	-	-	0.0	2,436.6	-	2,436.6
Preference shares - Addition/(deletion) during the year	-	-	-	1,573.7	-	1,573.7
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March, 2023	-	2.0	6.0	10,163.7	(4,208.9)	5,962.8

Denotes amount less than one million

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

Share application money pending allotment: Share application money pending allotment represents share application money received from Employee who have exercised ESOP as per ESOP scheme. This is utilised for allotment of shares to employees.

General Reserve: General reserve represents the reversal of ESOP outstanding liability due to forfeiture of ESOP.

Share option outstanding account (ESOP) : ESOP represents the systematic transfer of ESOP expenses over the vesting period. 53,208 (31 March 2022: 53,208) number of shares are reserved for employees for issue under the employee stock options plan(ESOP) amounting to Rs 6 million (31 March 2022: Rs 6 million)

Security Premium: Securities premium is credited when shares are issued at a premium. The securities premium can be utilized as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for specified purposes such as to issue bonus shares, to provide for premium on redemption of shares or debentures etc.

Retained Earnings: Retained earnings represents the losses that the Company has incurred till date.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.


As per our Report of even date
For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022



Sreeja Marar
Partner

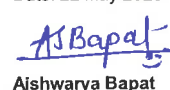
Membership No. 111410
Mumbai
Date: 22 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board,
For **Enzene Biosciences Limited**
CIN No: U24232PN2006PLC165610


Himanshu Gadgil
Director
DIN No.: 07548149
Pune
Date: 22 May 2023


Viral Shah
Chief Financial Officer
Pune
Date: 22 May 2023


Sandeep Singh
Director
DIN No.: 01277984
Pune
Date: 22 May 2023


Aishwarya Bapat
Company Secretary
Pune
Date: 22 May 2023

ENZE NE BIOSCIENCES LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(Rs.million)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net loss before tax	(466.2)	(700.7)
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	170.1	156.9
Unrealised (gain)/loss	(1.3)	(1.4)
Loss on sale/obsolescence of property plant and equipments (net)	21.7	11.2
Finance cost	17.6	8.9
Government grant amortisation	0.3	
Interest Received	(47.1)	(10.5)
Subtotal of adjustments	161.3	165.1
Operating profit before working capital changes	(304.9)	(535.6)
Adjustment for:		
Decrease / (Increase) in loans	(3.6)	(1.3)
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	(305.6)	(158.4)
Decrease / (Increase) in other financial assets and other assets	(158.6)	(50.8)
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(139.6)	(175.7)
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payable	19.1	86.6
(Decrease) / Increase in other financial liabilities and other liabilities	397.9	300.0
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	7.7	5.7
Subtotal of adjustments	(182.7)	6.1
Cash used in operations	(487.6)	(529.5)
Less: Direct taxes paid	(38.1)	(31.3)
Net Cash used in operating activities	(525.7)	(560.8)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment including CWIP	(581.5)	(324.5)
Redemption of / (investments in) bank deposits	(2,203.7)	214.0
Interest received	47.1	10.5
Interest accrued on Deposit	36.3	
Investments in subsidiary		
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,701.8)	(100.0)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of lease liabilities	(6.1)	(11.7)
Repayment of borrowings	(167.2)	(43.0)
Proceeds from issue of shares	4,114.9	704.7
Interest paid	(17.6)	(8.9)
Net Cash (used)/ generated from financing activities	3,924.0	641.1
D. Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	696.5	(19.7)
E. Cash & cash equivalents as at 1 April, 2022	6.1	25.8
F. Cash & cash equivalents as at 31 March, 2023 (D+E) (Refer note 3.5)	702.6	6.1

Notes:

- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-7) on Cash Flow Statement.
- Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment includes movements of capital work-in-progress (including capital advances) during the year.
- Debt reconciliation in accordance with Ind AS 7:

(Rs.million)


Particulars	Current borrowings
As at 1 April 2021	365.7
Cash flows from borrowing during the year	(43.0)
As at 31 March 2022 (Refer note 3.14)	322.7
Cash flows from borrowing during the year	(167.2)
As at 31 March 2023 (Refer note 3.17)	155.5


The accompanying notes are an integral part of financial statements


As per our Report of even date
For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

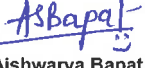

Sreeja Marar
Partner
Membership No. 111410
Mumbai
Date: 22 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board,
For Enzene Biosciences Limited
CIN No: U24232PN2006PLC165610


Himanshu Gadgil
Director
DIN No.: 07548149
Pune
Date: 22 May 2023


Sandeep Singh
Director
DIN No.: 01277984
Pune
Date: 22 May 2023


Viral Shah
Chief Financial Officer
Pune
Date: 22 May 2023


Aishwarya Bapat
Company Secretary
Pune
Date: 22 May 2023

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

1A General Information:

Enzene Biosciences Limited ('the Company') was incorporated in 2006 under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956. The Company is domiciled in India with its registered office address being, Plot No. A 22, A/1/2 Chakan Industrial Area, Phase 2, Khalumbre, Chakan, Pune 410501, Maharashtra, India. The Company is engaged in the business of research & development of biotechnology products and has started commercial manufacturing of biosimilar and pharmaceutical products in FY 2021-22 and also provides contract development and manufacturing services.

1B Basis of Preparation

- a) The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023 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 consolidated financial statements rounded off to Indian Rupees in Million, except for share data and per share data, unless otherwise stated.
The consolidated financial statements are authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 22 May 2023.

- b) The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2023 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.

- c) The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements

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

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) 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:

- a) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- b) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period,
- d) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

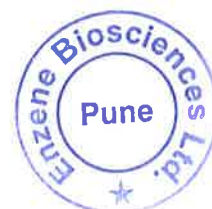
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

d) Basis of measurement:

These consolidated financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention except for provision for defined benefit obligations and certain financial instruments measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period as explained in the accounting policies in 1C

e) Functional and Presentation Currency:

These consolidated 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.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

1C Significant accounting policies

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

a) Items of PPE 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 and location 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 PPE up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use incurred up to that date. 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.

b) Cost of Items of PPE not ready for intended use as on the balance sheet date, is disclosed as capital work in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of PPE outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as Capital Advance under Other non current assets.

1.2 Intangible assets:

1. Recognition and measurement

Research and development	Expenditure on research activities is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss as incurred. Development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses, if any.
Other intangible assets	Other intangible assets, such as computer software and trademarks and patents, that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses, if any.

1.3 Depreciation and amortisation:

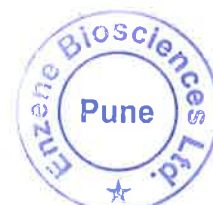
Depreciation and amortisation is provided on a straight line basis for all assets. Depreciation is provided based on the useful life of assets. The carrying amount as on 1st April, 2014 and addition made thereafter is depreciated over the revised remaining useful life as under. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management as per schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Tangible assets	Useful life
Leasehold Land	Amortized over the period of Lease
Building	5 Years to 30 Years
Plant and Machinery	1 Year to 20 Years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 Years
Office Equipments	3 Years to 6 Years

Intangible assets	Useful life
Computer Software	3 to 6 Years

1.4 Impairment of 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 called as Cash Generating Units("CGU"). 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 consolidated statement of profit and 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.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

1.5 Leases:

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at the 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, if any.

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 consolidated Balance Sheet.

1.6 Financial instruments:

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the financial asset. However trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

(a) Financial assets

The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

The financial assets are classified in the following measurement categories:

- a) Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss); and
- b) Those to be measured at amortised cost.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in consolidated statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in consolidated statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments.

The Company follows trade date accounting for all regular way purchase or sale of financial assets.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(i) Amortised cost

The Company classifies its financial assets as at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows, and
- b) The contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost include loans receivable, trade and other receivables, and other financial assets that are held with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows. After initial measurement at fair value, the consolidated financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method, less impairment.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss in other income.

(ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

For equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

The Company classifies the following financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

- a) Debt investments that do not qualify for measurement at amortised cost;
- b) Debt investments that do not qualify for measurement at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- c) Debt investments that have been designated at fair value through profit or loss.

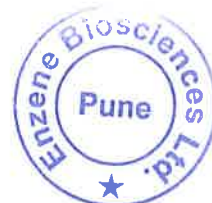
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, debt securities and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the Balance Sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value presented as finance costs in profit or loss. Interests, dividends and gain/loss on foreign exchange on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are included separately in other income.

If Company elects to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments shall continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established. There are no impairment requirements for equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss shall be recognised in other gain/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

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



Impairment of Financial Assets

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, deposits, and bank balance

Expected credit losses is the probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial asset. A cash shortfall is the difference between the cash flows that are due in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the company expects to receive. The expected credit losses consider the amount and timing of payments and hence, a credit loss arises even if the Company expects to receive the payment in full but later than when contractually due. The expected credit loss method requires to assess credit risk, default and timing of collection since initial recognition. This requires recognising allowance for expected credit losses in profit or loss even for receivables that are newly originated or acquired.

Trade receivables are of a short duration, normally less than 12 months and hence the loss allowance measured as lifetime expected credit losses does not differ from that measured as 12 month expected credit losses. The Company uses the practical expedient in In AS 109 for measuring expected credit losses for trade receivables using a provision matrix based on ageing of receivables.

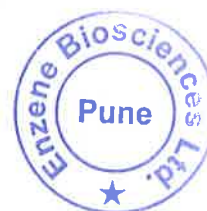
Interest income

When a loan and receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original EIR of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired financial asset is recognised using the original EIR.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and deposits that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss include financial liabilities held for trading. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. At initial recognition, the Company measures financial liabilities at its fair value. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are carried in the consolidated Balance Sheet at fair value with changes recognised in the consolidated statement of Profit and Loss.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- i) Such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;

- ii) The financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis;

or

- iii) It forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IND AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with IND AS 109.

The Company has issued CCPS which contain embedded derivative. These CCPS are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Any coupon or dividend payments will be recorded as a finance cost in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss include financial liabilities held for trading. The Company has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial recognition at fair value through profit and loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. At initial recognition, the Company measures financial liabilities at its fair value. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are carried in the Balance Sheet at fair value with changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction cost incurred and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the EIR method. Any difference between the proceeds net of transaction costs and the amount due on settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowing.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

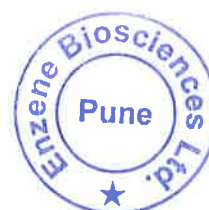
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

(c) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated Balance Sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counter party.

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.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

1.8 Inventories:

a) Raw materials and packing materials are valued at cost, if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above 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 and net realisable value. In respect of finished goods & work-in-progress, cost includes materials, appropriate share of utilities, other overheads and non refundable taxes. 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 the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.9 Revenue recognition:

Revenue from sale of products

a) Revenue from sale of products is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation upon transfer of control of products to customers at the time of shipment. Revenue from product sales are recorded net of allowances for estimated rebates, cash discounts etc all of which are established at the time of sale.

Contract development and manufacturing services income

a) The Company derives revenues from contract development and manufacturing services.

b) Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company is expected to receive in exchange for those services. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service

c) Invoices are issued as per the general business terms and are payable in accordance with the contractually agreed credit period

d) Revenue is recognised based on the percentage of completion method.

e) The consideration received by the Company in exchange for its goods may be fixed or variable. Variable consideration is only recognised when it is considered highly probable that a significant revenue reversal will not occur once the underlying uncertainty related to variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

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

g) Contract liabilities are recognised when there are billings in excess of revenues. Contract liabilities relate to the advance received from customers and deferred revenue against which revenue is recognised when or as the performance obligation is satisfied.

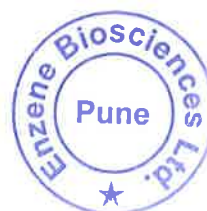
The Company assesses promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a transaction price is allocated

1.10 Foreign currencies:

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective 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 statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

1.11 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 the Statement of Profit and Loss

The Company's contribution towards provident fund and superannuation fund for certain eligible employees are considered to be defined contribution plan for which the Company makes a contribution on a 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 during the year as the related services are rendered by the employee. These benefits include performance incentives.

1.12 Taxes on income:

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

Current tax payable or recoverable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because some items of income or expense are taxable or deductible in different years or may never be taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using Indian tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

The Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

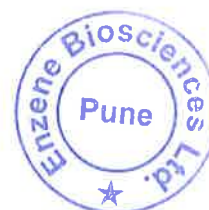
Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable in the future arising from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. It is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset shall be recognised for the carry-forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the Balance Sheet, if and only if the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the current income tax assets and liabilities.

1.13 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 Property, plant and equipment 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.



1.14 Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets:

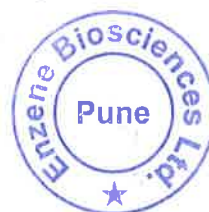
A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount can not be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions but are disclosed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

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.

The Company recognises government grants only when there is reasonable assurance that the conditions attached to them will be complied with, and the grants will be received. Government grants received in relation to assets are recognised as deferred income and amortised over the useful life of such asset. Government grants, which are revenue in nature are either recognised as income or deducted in reporting the related expense based on the terms of the grant, as applicable.

The excess of fair value of shares, at the date of grant of options under the Employee stock option scheme of the Company, over the exercise price is regarded as employee compensation, and recognised on a straight-line basis over the period as expense in the statement of profit and loss over which the employees would become unconditionally entitled to apply for the shares.

Equity investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

1.19 Recent accounting pronouncements:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1- Presentation of consolidated Financial Statements

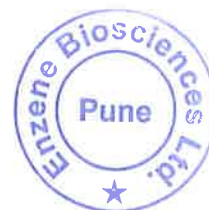
The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its consolidated financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its consolidated financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its consolidated financial statements.



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

Note 2: Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with Ind AS as issued by the MCA, the application of which often requires judgements 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, judgement 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. 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 foreseeable 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.

b. 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 management as per schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

c. 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.

d. Defined Benefit Plans:

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

e. Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

The Company applies Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of loss allowance on Trade receivables.

f. Inventories

The factors that the Company considers in determining the provision for slow moving, obsolete and other non-saleable inventory include estimated shelf life and ageing of inventory, to the extent each of these factors impact the Company's business. The Company considers all these factors and adjusts the inventory obsolescence to reflect its actual experience on a periodic basis.

g. Percentage of completion (POC)

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



NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

3.1 Property, plant and equipment, Capital work in progress and Other Intangible assets

Particulars	Tangible Assets					Intangible assets		Right of Use	Capital work in progress
	Gross Block	Leasehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Total	Computer software	
As at 1 April, 2021	106.3	106.3	641.3	1,387.5	50.5	60.4	2,245.8	13.4	44.5
Additions	-	-	8.4	145.6	4.5	11.5	170.0	3.3	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2022	106.3	106.3	649.7	1,533.1	55.0	71.9	2,415.8	16.7	44.5
Additions	-	-	15.8	265.3	5.2	8.0	294.3	5.1	-
Adjustments	106.3	106.3	-	-	-	-	106.3	-	106.3
Deletions	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	1.6	-	-
As at 31 March, 2023	-	-	665.5	1,796.8	60.2	79.9	2,602.2	21.8	150.8
Depreciation and Amortisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 1 April, 2021	4.7	4.7	43.4	208.6	15.4	21.0	293.1	7.3	19.5
Depreciation / amortisation charge for the year	1.1	1.1	28.6	100.5	5.2	10.2	145.6	3.0	8.2
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2022	5.8	5.8	72.0	309.1	20.6	31.2	438.8	10.3	27.7
Depreciation / amortisation charge for the year	1.1	1.1	29.1	110.1	5.1	12.5	157.9	4.1	8.2
Adjustments	6.9	6.9	-	-	-	-	6.9	-	6.9
Deductions	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-
As at 31 March, 2023	0.0	0.0	101.1	419.0	25.7	43.7	589.6	14.4	42.8
Net Book Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March, 2022	100.5	100.5	577.7	1,224.0	34.4	40.7	1,977.0	6.4	16.9
As at 31 March, 2023	-0	-0	564.4	1,377.8	34.5	36.2	2,012.6	7.4	108.0
									476.6

Note : 1. An amount of Rs 81 million has been capitalised from opening balance of Capital work in Progress in the current year.

Capital work in progress Movement			
Opening	Addition	Capitalised	Closing
190.9	601.7	294.3	476.6
190.9	601.7	294.3	476.6

2. Refer note 3.26 for contractual commitments with respect to property, plant and equipments.

3. During the year, Company has accounted for an impairment provision of Rs.21.7 million March 2023 (11.2 million March 22)

At March 31, 2023, ageing of Capital work in progress :

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of			
	Less than 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	Total
Project in Progress	444.7	0.6	-	445.2
Project temporary suspended	-	-	-	-
Total	444.7	0.6	-	445.2

At March 31, 2022, ageing of Capital work in progress :

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of			
	Less than 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	Total
Project in Progress	168.2	1.0	-	169.2
Project temporary suspended	-	-	-	-
Total	168.2	1.0	-	169.2



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

		(Rs. million)	
Particulars		As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
3.2 : NON CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)			
Non Current tax assets (net)		120.8	82.7
TOTAL		120.8	82.7
3.3 : OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Capital advances		14.6	38.0
Others		-	16.7
TOTAL		14.6	54.7
3.4 : INVENTORIES:			
(Refer Note 1.8)			
Raw material and packing material		398.4	255.6
Goods-in-transit		19.1	-
		417.5	255.6
Work-in-progress		167.9	25.3
Finished goods		1.9	0.7
		169.8	26.1
TOTAL		587.3	281.6
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 2023 is Rs 8.43 million (31 March 2022 :Rs 10.04 million)			
3.5 : TRADE RECEIVABLES:			
Unsecured, considered good		347.9	206.1
Less: Loss allowance		-	-
Trade receivables include amount due from related parties Rs.132.3 million (Previous Year Rs.60.6 million)			
TOTAL		347.9	206.1

At March 31,2023, ageing of trade and other Receivables is as under :

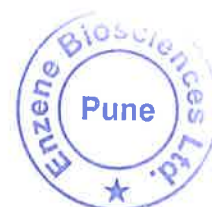
		(Rs. million)					
Particulars		Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment					
		Not due	Less than 6 months	6 Months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	More than 3 Years
Undisputed - Trade receivables - considered good		245.7	101.0	1.2	-	-	-
Disputed - Trade receivables - considered good		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		245.7	101.0	1.2	-	-	-

*unbilled amount include in not due amount Rs.19 Million

At March 31,2022, ageing of trade and other Receivables is as under :

		(Rs. million)					
Particulars		Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment					
		Not due	Less than 6 months	6 Months to 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	More than 3 Years
Undisputed - Trade receivables - considered good		120.8	83.7	1.6	-	-	-
Disputed - Trade receivables - considered good		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		120.8	83.7	1.6	-	-	-

		(Rs. million)	
Particulars		As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
3.6 : CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:			
Cash on hand*		0.0	0.0
Balance with Banks:			
In Current Accounts		1.5	6.1
Bank deposits with maturity within 3 months		701.1	-
* Denotes amount less than one million			
TOTAL		702.6	6.1
3.7 : OTHER BANK BALANCES:			
Bank Deposits with maturity within 12 months		1,293.7	141.2
Bank Deposits with maturity beyond 12 months		-	69.0
		1,293.7	210.2
Bank deposits of Rs.1305.7 million (31 March 2022: Rs.210.2 million) are under lien with the banks against overdraft facility & Bank Guarantees.			
3.8 : LOANS:			
Loans and advances to employees		5.0	1.4
(Considered good, unsecured unless otherwise stated)			
TOTAL		5.0	1.4



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
3.9 : OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS:		
A. Other non current financial assets		
In deposit Accounts:		
Bank deposits with maturity beyond 12 month	1,118.0	-
Interest on Deposits, accrued but not due	2.2	-
TOTAL	1,120.2	-
B. Other current financial assets		
(Considered good, unsecured unless otherwise stated)		
Security deposits	19.1	-
Interest on Deposits, accrued but not due	34.1	-
Balances with government authorities	117.4	38.9
Other receivables*	-	-
* Other receivables include amount due from related parties Rs.10.6 million (Previous Year Rs.38.9 million)	-	-
TOTAL	170.6	38.9
TOTAL	1,290.8	38.9
3.10 : OTHER CURRENT ASSETS:		
(Considered good, unsecured unless otherwise stated)		
Balances with government authorities	348.1	422.3
Contract Assets:	120.6	33.7
Advance to suppliers:	21.9	28.3
Prepaid expenses	7.6	6.5
TOTAL	498.2	490.8
3.11 : SHARE CAPITAL:		
Authorised:		
5,40,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each (31 March, 2022: 5,00,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each)	540.0	500.0
60,00,000 Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares x Rs.10/- per share	60.0	-
	600.0	500.0
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up:		
4,72,00,228 equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up (31 March, 2022: 4,08,38,885 equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up)	472.0	408.4
41,08,973 Series A Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares Rs.10/- per share	41.1	-
TOTAL	513.1	408.4

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

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
At the commencement of the year	4,08,38,885	408.4	3,68,23,680	368.2
Add: Shares issued during the year	63,61,343	63.6	39,62,017	39.6
Add: Shares issued under ESOP	-	-	53,206	0.5
At the end of the year	4,72,00,228	472.0	4,08,38,885	408.3

(b) Reconciliation of the number of Series A Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period:

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
At the commencement of the year	-	-	-	-
Add: Shares issued during the year	41,08,973	41.1	-	-
At the end of the year	41,08,973	41.1	-	-

Note: During the year, pursuant to the board resolution passed on 28 January 2023 the Company issued 31,48,845 Series A CCPS of face value of INR 10 each to Eight Roads Ventures India Healthcare IV, L.P. and 9,60,128 Series A CCPS of face value of INR 10 each to F-Prime Capital Partners Life Sciences Fund VI LP

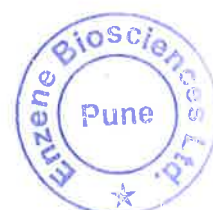
(c) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity Shares:

The Company has issued one class of equity shares with voting rights having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

On winding up of the Company, the holders 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.

(d) Terms/rights attached to Series A compulsory convertible preference shares (CCPS)

Series A Preference shares comprises of 41,08,973 fully paid up compulsorily convertible preference shares (CCPS) of the Company having a face value of INR 10 each. Unless converted in accordance with the terms specified under Investment agreement dated 23 December 2023, the Articles and applicable Law, the term of the Series A CCPS shall be a maximum of 19 (nineteen) years from the Closing Date. The holders of the Series A CCPS shall be entitled to receive preferential dividend at a rate of 0.001% per annum. Further, there is an exit commitment to the holders of the CCPS wherein, Company will provide and Alkem Laboratories Limited will cause the Company to provide an exit to the Investor prior to the Scheduled Exit Date, by undertaking: a) QIPO, b) Trade sale, or c) or any other exit mechanism as mutually agreed between Alkem Laboratories Limited, Company and the Investor. However there is no obligation on the company to redeem the preference shares in cash. Since these preference will be converted into a fixed number of equity shares, they have been classified as equity.



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(e) Shares held by Holding Company:

Name of the shareholders	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Number of Shares	Percentage of Holding	Number of Shares	Percentage of Holding
Equity Shares of Rs.10 Each (Previous Year Rs.10 Each) held by:				
Alkem Laboratories Limited	4,70,85,823	99.76%	4,07,24,500	99.72%

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

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Number of Shares	Shareholding	Number of Shares	Shareholding
(i) Equity Shares Alkem Laboratories Limited	4,70,85,823	99.76%	4,07,24,500	99.72%
(i) Series A Compulsarily Convertible Preference Shares (a) Eight Roads Ventures India Healthcare IV, L.P.	31,48,845	76.63%	-	-
(b) F-Prime Capital Partners Life Sciences Fund VI LP	9,60,128	23.37%	-	-

(g) Shares held by Promoters:

Name of the Promoters	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022		% Increase in number of shares
	Number of Shares	Amount in Rs.	Number of Shares	Amount in Rs.	
Alkem Laboratories Limited	4,70,85,823	470.9	4,07,24,500	407.2	13.5%

Note : The Company has not issued any bonus shares, shares for consideration other than cash or bought back any shares during 5 years immediately preceding the reporting date

NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

Particulars	(Rs. million)	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
3.12 : LEASE LIABILITIES:		
Non Current - Lease Liabilities (Refer Note 3.31)	6.9	6.0
Current - Lease Liabilities (Refer Note 3.31)	0.6	7.5
TOTAL	7.5	13.5
3.13 : NON CURRENT PROVISIONS:		
Provisions for employee benefits	15.5	12.0
Gratuity (Refer Note 3.30)	12.2	9.1
Compensated absences	27.7	21.1
TOTAL	27.7	21.1
3.14 : OTHER NON CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Deferred Government grant (Refer Note 3.39)	3.8	4.1
TOTAL	3.8	4.1
3.15 : CURRENT BORROWINGS:		
<u>Secured</u>		
Loans repayable on demand from Banks	155.5	322.7
TOTAL	155.5	322.7
Notes:		
1. As at 31 March, 2023 Overdrafts from Axis Bank Rs. 148.8 (31 March, 2022 Rs.184.2 million) is secured against pledge of Fixed Deposits with the banks.		
2. As at 31 March, 2023 Overdrafts from Citi Bank Rs. NIL (31 March, 2022 Rs 138.5 million) is secured against corporate guarantee given by Alkem Laboratories Limited.		
3. As at 31 March, 2023 Overdrafts from Axis Bank Rs. 6.7 (31 March, 2022 Rs.NIL) is secured against pledge of Fixed Deposits with the banks.		
Overdraft Facilities carry a rate of interest ranging between 5.45% - 7.50% p.a. computed on a monthly basis on the actual amount utilized, and are repayable on demand. There is no default in repayment.		
3.16 : TRADE PAYABLES:		
Dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer note 3.29)	40.3	6.9
Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	182.6	195.7
TOTAL	222.9	202.6

At March 31, 2023, ageing of trade and other payable is as under :

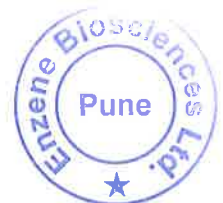
Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	More than 3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	40.3	-	-	-	-	-	40.3
Others	152.5	28.5	1.5	0.1	-	-	182.6
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	192.8	28.5	1.5	0.1	-	-	222.9

Unbilled amount include in not due

At March 31, 2022, ageing of trade and other payable is as under :

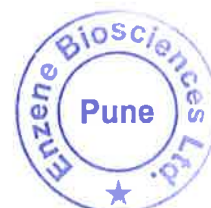
Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 year to 2 years	2 years to 3 years	More than 3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	6.9
Others	93.3	101.0	1.5	-	-	-	195.7
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.2	101.0	1.5	-	-	-	202.6

Unbilled amount include in not amount



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

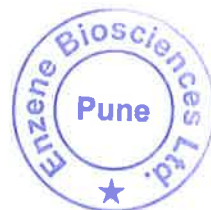
Particulars	(Rs. million)	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
3.17 : OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES:		
Employee payables	20.2	14.8
Accrual for expenses	67.0	37.0
	87.2	51.8
3.18 : OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Due to statutory authorities*	11.9	8.5
Contract Liabilities	0.4	-
Advances from customers	754.8	395.1
Deferred Government grant (Refer Note 3.39)	0.4	1.0
TOTAL	767.5	404.6
* Dues to statutory authorities includes TDS payable, PF, ESIC payable.		
3.19 : CURRENT PROVISIONS:		
Provision for employee benefits:		
Gratuity (Refer Note 3.30)	3.8	2.4
Compensated absences	6.4	4.8
TOTAL	10.2	7.2



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

(Rs. million)

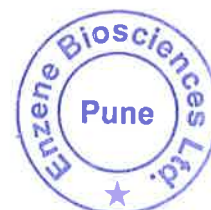
Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
3.20 : REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS:		
Revenue from contracts with customers		
-Sale of Services	599.1	364.0
-Sale of Goods	839.8	447.7
-Sale of R&D Sample	-	0.3
Other operating revenues		
Clinical Trial Batches and Others	-	59.3
Scrap sales	0.8	0.4
Government subsidy income (Refer Note 1.16)	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	1,440.0	872.1
a) Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:		
Revenue from contract with customers as per contracted price	1,438.9	812.8
<u>Adjustments made to contract price on account of:</u>		
Less: Sales return		
Less: Discounts		
Revenue from contract with customers	1,438.9	812.8
Other operating revenue	1.1	59.3
Revenue from operations	1,440.0	872.1
b) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers based on geography:		
<u>Revenue from Operations:</u>		
Country of Domicile - India	789.9	361.3
United States of America	603.2	492.5
Other Countries	46.9	18.4
	1,440.0	872.2
c) Changes in Contract assets are as follows:		
Balance at the beginning of the year	33.7	29.2
Invoices raised that were included in the contract assets balance at the beginning of the year	33.7	29.2
Increase due to revenue recognised during the year, excluding amounts billed during the year	120.6	33.7
Balance at the end of the year (Refer Note 3.11)	120.6	33.7
3.21 : OTHER INCOME:		
Interest on bank deposits	47.1	10.5
Foreign currency transactions and translation gain (net)	18.5	13.3
Miscellaneous receipts	3.0	-
Other Interest Income	1.4	0.0
TOTAL	70.0	23.8



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
3.22 : COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED:		
Raw and Packing material consumed	805.0	633.9
TOTAL	805.0	633.9
3.23 : CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF WORK-IN-PROGRESS:		
Opening Stock:		
Work-in-progress*	25.4	47.8
Less: Closing stock:		
Work-in-progress & Finished Goods	(169.8)	(25.4)
TOTAL	(144.4)	22.4
3.24 : EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE:		
Salaries, wages and bonus	399.3	289.1
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 3.30)	24.1	16.2
Employee stock compensation expenses (Refer Note 3.33)	-	-
Employees' welfare expenses	22.2	17.9
TOTAL	445.6	323.2
3.25 : FINANCE COSTS:		
Interest expenses on		
-Bank overdraft and others	13.3	6.6
-Defined benefit liabilities (Refer Note 3.30)	0.8	0.8
Other borrowing cost	3.5	4.9
TOTAL	17.6	12.3
3.26 : OTHER EXPENSES:		
Consumption of stores and spare parts	49.9	26.3
Power and fuel	118.2	97.6
Manpower Outsourcing	71.2	55.1
Rent (Refer Note 3.31)	7.3	-
Rates and taxes	5.7	2.4
Insurance	11.7	10.5
Selling and distribution expenses	-	2.2
Legal and professional Fees	68.1	31.1
Travelling and conveyance	44.3	26.7
Repairs:		
- Buildings	7.6	1.4
- Plant and machineries	42.0	42.0
- Others	3.1	3.2
Loss on sale/obsolescence of property plant and equipments (net) **	21.7	11.2
Royalty Expenses	16.3	3.7
Donation	-	0.3
Communication and printing expenses	15.1	10.0
Vehicle expenses	6.5	4.9
Clinical and analytical charges	124.0	86.8
Gowning & Apron expenses	14.5	12.1
Office maintenance expenses	5.6	5.1
Fines and penalties	0.4	0.3
Licence fees	39.3	9.1
Miscellaneous expenses (Refer Note 3.38)	9.8	5.9
TOTAL	519.0	352.0

** During the year, Company has carried out Impairment loss of Rs.21.7 million in FY 2022-23 (2021-22 - Rs 11.2 million) has been provided in the financials.



3.27 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

(Rs. million)

a) Contingent Liabilities not provided For		(Rs. million)	
Sr.No.	Particulars	As at	
		31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
1	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt		
	i) Income Tax Demand disputed in appeal { Advances paid in dispute Rs.9.65 million (31 March 2022 : Rs 9.65 million)}	24.1	24.1
	ii) Value Added Tax demand disputed in appeal {Advances paid in dispute Rs.6.78 million (31st March 2022 : Rs 6.78 million)}	22.6	22.6
	Total	46.7	46.7

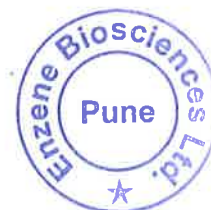
For certain assessment years, there are claims against the company not acknowledged as debt related to Income tax matters. There is no demand made by the income tax authority in those years.

(Rs. million)

b) Commitments		As at	
Sr.No.	Particulars	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
1	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Accounts (advances paid Rs.14.64 Million) (for the year ended 31March, 2022 Advance Paid Rs.38.03 Million)	258.0	244.9
2	Letter of Credit	-	268.6
3	Duty is payable in case of failure to fulfil export obligation under EPCG Scheme	135.2	96.5

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 Company and the same has been relied upon by the auditors, the outstanding dues to the Micro & Small enterprises as defined in MSMED are set out in following disclosure.

		(Rs. million)	
Sr.No.	Particulars	As at	
		31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
1	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	40.3	6.9
2	Interest due thereon	-	-
3	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006) (MSMED Act, 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
4	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
5	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
6	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

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

i) Defined contribution plans:

The Company makes contributions towards provident 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 minimum interest rate payable to the beneficiaries every year is being notified by the Government.

(Rs. million)		
The Company has recognised the following amounts in the statement of Profit and Loss:		
Particulars	As at	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
- Contribution to Provident Fund	23.9	16.1
- Contribution to Employee State Insurance Plan	0.2	0.1
Total	24.1	16.2

ii) Defined benefit plan:

The Company earmarks liability towards unfunded 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 31 March, 2023 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, 2023:

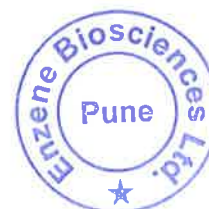
(Rs. million)			
Sr. No.	Particulars	As at	As at
		31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
I)	Reconciliation in present value of obligations (PVO) – defined benefit		
	Current service cost	3.5	3.7
	Interest Cost	0.8	0.8
	Actuarial (gain) / losses	1.9	(1.2)
	Benefits paid	(1.3)	(1.5)
	PVO at the beginning of the year	14.4	12.6
	PVO at end of the year	19.3	14.4
II)	Change in fair value of plan assets		
	Expected return on plan assets	-	-
	Actuarial gain/(losses)	1.3	1.5
	Contributions by the employer	(1.3)	(1.5)
	Benefits paid	-	-
	Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	-	-
	Fair value of plan assets at end of the year	-	-
III)	Reconciliation of PVO and fair value of plan assets:		
	PVO at end of year	-	-
	Actuarial gain/(losses)	-	-
	Funded status	-	-
	Unrecognised actuarial gain/ (loss)	-	-
	Net asset/ (liability) recognised in the balance sheet	-	-
IV)	Net cost for the year	3.5	3.7
	Current service cost	0.8	0.8
	Interest cost	-	-
	Expected return on plan assets	1.9	(1.2)
	Actuarial (gain) / losses	6.2	3.3
	Net cost	-	-
V)	Assumption used in accounting for the gratuity plan:		
	Discount rate (%)	7.31%	6.09%
	Salary escalation rate (%)	9.00%	9.00%

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.

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.

	31 March, 2023		31 March, 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (1% movement)	-0.7	0.7	-0.6	0.6
Future salary growth (1% movement)	0.6	-0.5	0.5	-0.4



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

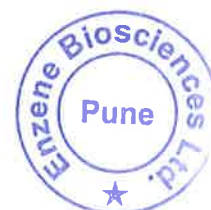
Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Expected Future Cashflows			(Rs. million)
Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	
Year 1	3.8	2.4	
Year 2	3.4	2.6	
Year 3	3.0	2.3	
Year 4	2.9	2.1	
Year 5	2.7	1.9	
Years 6 to 10	7.9	5.7	
Above 10 Years	2.8	2.0	

3.30 Earnings per share (EPS)

			(Rs. million)	
Particulars			Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Profit/(loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders	In Rs.	A	(173.4)	(700.7)
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	Nos.		4,08,38,885	3,68,23,660
Equity shares issued during the period	Nos.		63,61,343	40,15,225
Number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	Nos.		4,72,00,228	4,08,38,885
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period (Basic)	Nos.	B	4,29,82,567	3,94,78,040
Basic earnings per equity share (Rs) - Face value of Rs.10 per share	In Rs.	(A / B)	(4.0)	(17.7)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period (Diluted)	In Rs.	C	4,36,91,787	-
Diluted earnings per equity share (Rs) - Face value of Rs.10 per share*			(4.0)	(17.7)

*Since diluted EPS is Antidilutive, the diluted EPS will be the same as Basic EPS



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

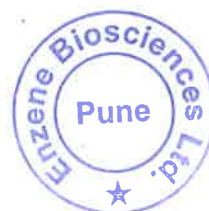
3.31 Disclosure as per Indian Accounting Standard 116 on Leases

	(Rs. million)	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
i. Rights-of-use assets	Land and Buildings	Land and Buildings
Opening Balance	16.9	25.1
Amortisation charge for the year	8.2	8.2
Additions / Adjustments of right of use assett (net)	-7.0	-
Carrying amount of right of use assets as at 31 March 2023	1.0	16.9

	(Rs. million)	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
ii. Lease liability		
Maturity analysis of lease liability - undiscounted contractual cash flows		
Less than one year	0.6	7.5
One to three years	6.9	6.0
More than three years	-	-
Total undiscounted cash flows	7.5	13.6
Current	0.6	7.5
Non-current	6.9	6.0

	For the year 31 March, 2023	For the year 31 March, 2022
iii. Amount recognised in profit or loss		
Amortisation and Impairment losses		
Amortisation of right of use lease asset	8.2	8.2
Finance cost		
Interest expense on lease liability	1.1	2.1
	9.3	10.3

	(Rs. million)	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2021
iv. Amount recognised in statement of cash flows		
Principal component of Cash outflow for long-term leases	6.1	11.7
Interest component of Cash outflow for long-term leases	1.1	2.1
Total cash outflow for leases	7.2	13.8



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

3.32 Employee share-based payment plans

As at 31 March, 2023, the Company has following share based payment arrangements for employees

ESOS 2016

This Scheme shall be called 'Enzene Employee Stock Option Scheme 2016' ("ESOS 2016"/"Scheme")

ESOS 2016 is established with effect from 15 January, 2016 on which the Shareholders have approved the Scheme by way of a special resolution and shall continue to be in force until (i) its termination by the Board, or (ii) the date on which all of the Employee Stock Options available for issuance under the ESOS 2016 have been issued and exercised, whichever is earlier. The plan entitles key management personnel and senior employees to purchase shares in the Company at the stipulated exercise price, subject to compliance with vesting conditions; all exercised options shall be settled by physical delivery of shares.

The terms and conditions related to the grant of the shares options are as follows:

1	Date of Grant	03-Mar-16
	Exercise price per Option	Rs. 125.80
	Number of Options granted	145,600
	Exercise period	<p>Shall be 2 years from the date of respective vesting. The board in its meeting on 9th November 2022 have approved the following changes:</p> <p>i. The Exercise Period, for the unexercised Options as on 9th November 2022, shall be until <i>liquidity event</i> from the date of respective vesting of Options.</p> <p>ii. This shall not apply to the Options that have been already Exercised or have Lapsed or not Granted as on 9th November 2022.</p> <p>iii. The Options shall be deemed to have been exercised when an Employee makes an application in writing to the Company or by any other means as decided by the Board, for the issuance of Equity Shares against the Options vested in him, subject to Applicable Laws.</p> <p>- <i>Liquidity event</i> is defined as</p> <p>a. An IPO</p> <p>b. Strategic sale of part of business / vertical to third party</p> <p>c. Substantial change in shareholding / management</p> <p>d. Merger with another entity</p>
	Vesting Period	1 to 5 years from the date of grant as stated below
	Vesting Schedule	As mentioned below

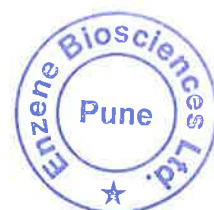
Vesting Schedule:

End of vesting period	Vesting period after the date of grant	Vesting based on time
3-Mar-17	1 year from the date of grant	5%
3-Mar-18	2 years from the date of grant	15%
3-Mar-19	3 years from the date of grant	20%
3-Mar-20	4 years from the date of grant	30%
3-Mar-21	5 years from the date of grant	30%
Total		100%

2	Date of Grant	27-Jan-17
	Exercise price per Option	Rs.10
	Number of Options granted	56,400
	Exercise period	<p>Shall be 2 years from the date of respective vesting. The board in its meeting on 9th November 2022 have approved the following changes:</p> <p>i. The Exercise Period, for the unexercised Options as on 9th November 2022, shall be until <i>liquidity event</i> from the date of respective vesting of Options.</p> <p>ii. This shall not apply to the Options that have been already Exercised or have Lapsed or not Granted as on 9th November 2022.</p> <p>iii. The Options shall be deemed to have been exercised when an Employee makes an application in writing to the Company or by any other means as decided by the Board, for the issuance of Equity Shares against the Options vested in him, subject to Applicable Laws.</p> <p>- <i>Liquidity event</i> is defined as</p> <p>a. An IPO</p> <p>b. Strategic sale of part of business / vertical to third party</p> <p>c. Substantial change in shareholding / management</p> <p>d. Merger with another entity</p>
	Vesting Period	1 to 4 years from the date of grant as stated below
	Vesting Schedule	As mentioned below

Vesting Schedule:

End of vesting period	Vesting period after the date of grant	Vesting based on time
27-Jan-18	1 year from the date of grant	15%



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

27-Jan-19	2 years from the date of grant	25%
27-Jan-20	3 years from the date of grant	30%
27-Jan-21	4 years from the date of grant	30%
Total		100%

3	Date of Grant	25-May-17
	Exercise price per Option	Rs.125.80
	Number of Options granted	18,000
	Exercise period	<p>Shall be 2 years from the date of respective vesting. The board in its meeting on 9th Novemebr 2022 have approved the following changes:</p> <p>i. The Exercise Period, for the unexercised Options as on 9th November 2022, shall be until liquidity event from the date of respective vesting of Options.</p> <p>ii. This shall not apply to the Options that have been already Exercised or have Lapsed or not Granted as on 9th November 2022.</p> <p>iii. The Options shall be deemed to have been exercised when an Employee makes an application in writing to the Company or by any other means as decided by the Board, for the issuance of Equity Shares against the Options vested in him, subject to Applicable Laws.</p> <p>- Liquidity event is defined as</p> <p>a. An IPO</p> <p>b. Strategic sale of part of business / vertical to third party</p> <p>c. Substantial change in shareholding / management</p> <p>d. Merger with another entity</p>
	Vesting Period	1 to 5 years from the date of grant as stated below
	Vesting Schedule	As mentioned below

Vesting Schedule:		
End of vesting period	Vesting period after the date of grant	Vesting based on time
25-May-18	1 year from the date of grant	5%
25-May-19	2 years from the date of grant	15%
25-May-20	3 years from the date of grant	20%
25-May-21	4 years from the date of grant	30%
25-May-22	5 years from the date of grant	30%
Total		100%

ESOP 2022

Enzene Employee Stock Option Plan ("ESOP 2022")

ESOP 2022 is established with effect from 24th February 2023, on which the Shareholders have approved the Plan by way of a Special Resolution and shall continue to be in force until its termination by the Board/ the Company/ the Committee. The plan entitles the employees who as may be decided by the Committee at its own discretion to participate in this option plan to purchase shares in the Company at the stipulated exercise price, subject to compliance with vesting conditions. All exercised options shall be settled by crediting the shares in their Demat account.

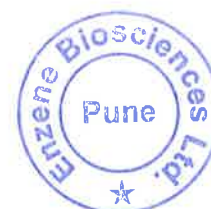
Reconciliation of outstanding share options

Particulars	Number of Options	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Outstanding at 1st April	53,208	1,06,416
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	(53,208)
Expired during the year	-	-
Outstanding at 31st March	53,208	53,208

1. The estimated grant-date fair value of Stock options granted under ESOS 2016(1) plan is Rs. 69.94
2. The estimated grant-date fair value of Stock options granted under ESOS 2016(2) plan is Rs. 147.43
3. The estimated grant-date fair value of Stock options granted under ESOS 2016(3) plan is Rs. 75.48

The fair values are measured based on the Black-Scholes-Merton formula. Expected volatility, an input in this formula, is estimated by considering historical average of share price volatility of peer companies. The inputs used in the measurement of grant-date fair values are as follows:

Particulars	ESOS 2016 (1)	ESOS 2016 (2)	ESOS 2016 (3)
Fair value of shares	148	155	155
Compounded Risk-Free Interest Rate	7.70%	7.50%	7.50%
Expected volatility	31.93%	31.93%	31.93%



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

3.33 Information on related party transactions as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS 24) on related party disclosures for the year ended 31 March, 2023.

List of related parties and their relationship

A Holding Company

Name of the Companies	Country of Incorporation
Alkem Laboratories Limited	India

B Subsidiaries Company

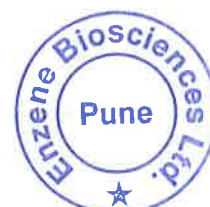
Subsidiaries Company	Country of Incorporation
Enzene INC	United States of America

C Fellow Subsidiaries:

Name of the Companies	Country of Incorporation
Cachet Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd	India
Indchemie Health Specialities Pvt. Ltd.	India
Alkem Foundation	India
Connect 2 Clinic Private Limited	India
ThePharmaNetwork, LLC	United States of America
Ascend Laboratories, LLC (Wholly owned by ThePharmanetwork, LLC)	United States of America
S & B Pharma LLC (wholly owned by The PharmaNetwork, LLC)	United States of America
S & B Pharma Inc. (wholly owned subsidiary of The PharmaNetwork, LLC from 4 October 2021 till 5 January 2022), dissolved on 5 January 2022	United States of America
Ascend Laboratories (UK) Ltd.	United Kingdom
S & B Holdings B.V.	Netherlands
Pharmacor Pty Limited	Australia
Ascend Laboratories (PTY) Limited	South Africa
Ascend Laboratories S.A. DE C.V. (Wholly owned by Ascend Laboratories SpA) (w.e.f. 2nd Sept, 2021)	Mexico
The PharmaNetwork, LLP	Kazakhstan
Ascend Laboratories SpA	Chile
Pharma Network SpA (Wholly owned by Ascend Laboratories SpA)	Chile
Alkem Laboratories Corporation	Philippines
Ascend GmbH	Germany
Ascend Laboratories SDN BHD.	Malaysia
Alkem Laboratories Korea Inc.	Korea
Pharmacor Ltd.	Kenya
Alkem Real Estate LLP (up to 11 September 2015)	India
Ascend Laboratories SAS	Colombia
Pharmacor Limited (Wholly owned subsidiary of Pharmacor Pty Limited) (w.e.f. 1 June 2022)	New Zealand

D Key Managerial Personnel ("KMP")

Basudeo Narayan Singh	Director
Sandeep Singh	Director
Amit Ghare	Director
Himanshu Gadgil	Whole time Director & CEO
Sangeeta Singh	Independent Director
Sudha Ravi	Independent Director
Prem Pavoor	Non - Executive Nominee Director
Viral Shah	Chief Financial Officer
Aishwarya Bapat	Company Secretary



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

D Relatives of Key Management Personnel ("KMP") with whom transactions have taken place during the year.

Shilpa Gadgil (wife of Mr. Himanshu Gadgil)

Details of transactions with related parties

(Rs. million)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2023				Total
		Holding Company	Subsidiary Company	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	
		a		b	c	
1	Remuneration #	-		37.2	6.2	43.4
		-		(26.7)	(5.9)	(32.6)
2	Sales of Goods	400.9		-	-	400.9
		(224.1)		-	-	(224.1)
3	Outlicensing deals	139.7		-	-	139.7
		(222.3)		-	-	(222.3)
4	CDMO Sales	194.9		-	-	194.9
		-		-	-	-
5	Recovery on account of Clinical Trial Batches and Others	-		-	-	-
		(69.0)		-	-	(69.0)
6	Reimbursement of expenses	-	10.6	-	-	10.6
		(18.9)		-	-	(18.9)
7	Sale of R&D Samples	-		-	-	-
		(0.3)		-	-	(0.3)
8	Royalty	14.4		-	-	14.4
		(3.4)		-	-	(3.4)
9	Raw material purchase	0.0		-	-	0.0
		-		-	-	-
10	Other Payable	1.0				
		-				-
11	Equity infusion	2,500	0.0	-	-	2,500
		(700.0)	-	(8.0)	-	(708.0)

Remuneration does not include post - employment benefits & other long term benefits

Inclusive of GST

The Holding company has given a corporate guarantee 31 March 23 of Rs.500 million (31 March 22 Rs.500 Million) the purpose of working capital

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised the following :

(Rs. million)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
Short term employee benefits	36.6	26.2
Post-employment benefits	2.1	0.5
Other long-term benefits	4.0	0.4
Share Based payment (ESOS 2016)	-	4.2
Sitting fees paid to independent director	0.6	0.4

Balance due from / to the related Parties

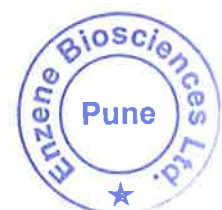
(Rs. million)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023				Total
		Holding Company	Subsidiary Company	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	
1	Trade Receivables- Sale of Goods & CDMO	262.6	10.6	-	-	273.2
		(287.8)		-	-	(287.8)
2	Trade Payable	17.9		-	-	17.9
		(3.4)		-	-	(3.4)

* Net of tax deducted at source

Note:

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



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

3.34 Financial Instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

(Rs. million)

	As at 31 March, 2023						
	Carrying amount			Fair value			Total
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	702.6	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	-	-	1,293.7	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	347.9	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial asset	-	-	170.6	-	-	-	-
Other Non Current financial assets	-	-	1,120.2	-	-	-	-
	-	-	3,640.0	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Lease liabilities Non Current	-	-	6.9	-	-	-	-
Current borrowings	-	-	155.5	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	223.0	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities - Current	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	87.2	-	-	-	-
	-	-	473.2	-	-	-	-

(Rs. million)

	As at 31 March, 2022						
	Carrying amount			Fair value			Total
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6.1	-	-	-	-
Other bank balances	-	-	210.2	-	-	-	-
Short-term loans and advances	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	206.1	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial asset	-	-	38.9	-	-	-	-
	-	-	462.7	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	-	6.0	-	-	-	-
Short term borrowings	-	-	322.7	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	202.7	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	-	7.5	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial liabilities	-	-	51.8	-	-	-	-
	-	-	590.7	-	-	-	-

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

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. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

The Company uses the following hierarchy of valuation methods to determine and disclose information about the fair value of financial instruments:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 2: observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets and liabilities

II. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty.

Trade Receivable

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Management 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.

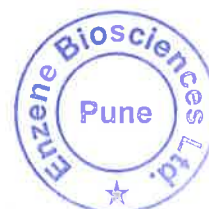
At 31 March 2023, the maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by geographic region was as follows:

(Rs. million)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
India	210.4	97.4
US	116.5	90.3
Other countries	-	18.4
	326.9	206.1

Cash and Cash equivalents and Bank Deposits

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks is generally low as the said deposits have been made with the banks who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic credit rating agencies.



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

3.34 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

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.

31st March, 2023	Contractual cash flows						
	Carrying amount	Total	2 months or less	2-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Lease liabilities Non Current	6.9	6.9	-	-	6.9	-	-
Current borrowings	155.5	155.5	155.5	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	223.0	223.0	223.0	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities - Current	0.6	0.6	-	0.6	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	87.2	87.2	87.2	-	-	-	-

31st March, 2022	Contractual cash flows						
	Carrying amount	Total	2 months or less	2-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Lease liabilities Non Current	6.0	6.0	-	-	6.0	-	-
Current borrowings	322.7	322.7	322.7	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	202.7	202.7	202.7	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities - Current	7.5	7.5	-	7.5	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	51.8	51.8	51.8	-	-	-	-



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

3.34 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

Currency risk

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

Exposure to currency risk

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March, 2023 and 31 March, 2022 are as below:

	31 March, 2023		
	EURO	GBP	USD
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables			14,31,982
	-	-	14,31,982
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	2,30,467	35,234	1,19,458
	2,30,467	35,234	1,19,458

	31 March, 2022		
	EURO	GBP	USD
Financial assets			
Trade and other receivables	5,00,000	-	27,01,026
	5,00,000	-	27,01,026
Financial liabilities			
Trade and other payables	55,962	11,500	9,67,759
	55,962	11,500	9,67,759

For the purpose of financial statement reporting, the currency exposure are measured at the following year end exchange rates.

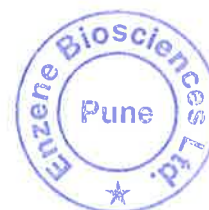
	Year-end spot rate	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Rs.		
EURO	89.44	84.06
GBP	101.65	99.81
USD	82.17	75.67

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against various foreign currencies at March 31 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.

Effect in Rs.	Profit / (Loss)	
	Strengthening	Weakening
31st March, 2023		
10% movement		
EURO	(2.1)	2.1
GBP	(0.4)	0.4
USD	10.8	(10.8)
	8.4	(8.4)

Effect in Rs.	Profit / (Loss)	
	Strengthening	Weakening
31st March, 2022		
10% movement		
EURO	3.7	(3.7)
GBP	(0.1)	0.1
USD	13.1	(13.1)
	16.7	(16.7)



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

3.34 Financial Instruments – Fair values and risk management

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

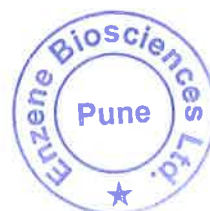
The company does not have any variable rate financial assets/ liabilities and hence this risk is not applicable

	(Rs. million)	
	Carrying amount in Rs.	
	31 March, 2023	31 March, 2022
Variable-rate Instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-
Total	-	-

Sensitivity analysis

Effect in Rs.	Profit or loss	
	Strengthening	Weakening
31st March, 2023		
5% movement	-	-

Effect in Rs.	Profit or loss	
	Strengthening	Weakening
31st March, 2022		
5% movement	-	-



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

3.35 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 as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

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

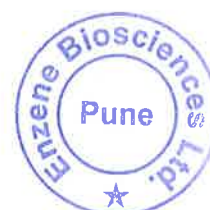
The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio at 31 March, 2023 was as follows:

Particulars	(Rs. million)	
	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Total Borrowings	155.5	322.7
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	702.6	6.1
Adjusted net debt	(547.1)	316.6
Total equity	6,475.9	2,536.1
Adjusted net debt to equity ratio	(0.08)	0.12

3.36 Segment Reporting

The company has presented data relating to its segments in its Consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, in terms of paragraph 4 of the Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Segment Reporting"; no disclosures related to segment are presented in the standalone financial statements

Sr	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2023	For the year ended 31 March, 2022
a)	Revenues from sale of product and services from external customers attributed to the country of domicile and attributed to all foreign countries from which the company derives revenues		
	Revenue from sale of product and services from the Country of Domicile-India	789.9	361.3
	Revenue from sale of product and services of product from foreign countries	650.1	510.9
		1,440.0	872.2



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

3.37 Payment to auditors (excluding taxes)

(Rs. million)		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March, 2022
As Auditor		
Audit fees	2.0	1.2
Total	2.0	1.2

3.38 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 and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.

A. Tax assets and liabilities

(Rs. million)		
Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Non Current tax assets (net)	120.8	82.7

B. Unrecognised deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items, because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits therefrom.

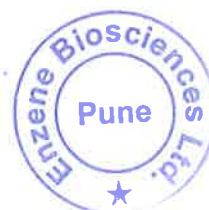
Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	Gross Amount	Unrecognised Deferred Tax Asset	Gross Amount	Unrecognised Deferred Tax Asset
Deductible temporary differences	35.9	9.3	25.5	6.6
Tax Losses	3,736.9	971.6	4,633.5	1,204.7

Tax Losses carried forward

(Rs. million)				
Particulars	Expiry Date	As at 31 March, 2023	Expiry Date	As at 31 March, 2022
Brought forward losses (allowed to carry forward for specified period)	2025-32	971.6	2024-31	971.6
Brought forward losses (allowed to carry forward for infinite period)		-		233.1

B. Reconciliation of effective tax rate

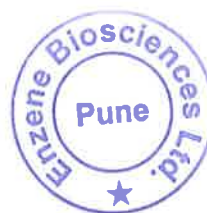
Particulars	%	As at 31 March, 2023	As at 31 March, 2022
Profit before tax		(466.2)	(700.6)
Tax using the Company's applicable tax rate	26%	-	-
Deferred Tax asset recognised on unobserved depreciation		(292.8)	
Total Tax expenses		(292.8)	



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

3.41 Additional Information as required under para 2 of General Instruction for the preparation of Consolidated

Name of the enterprises	31 March 2023							
	Net assets i.e. total		Share in profit or		Share in Other		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
	As (%)	Amount	As (%)	Amount	As (%)	Amount		
	of		of		of			
	consolidated net assets		consolidated profit or loss		consolidated OCI	consolidated TCI		
Parent Company								
Enzene Biosciences Limited	100%	4,861.0	100%	(466.2)	0		100%	(466.2)
Subsidiaries								
Foreign								
Enzene Inc	0%		-	0			0%	-
	100%	4,861.0	100%	(466.2)	0	-	100%	(466.2)



NOTE 3: NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH, 2023

3.39 Grant from Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council

The company is eligible for government grant from Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC) under National Biopharma Mission. The grant received/receivable includes grant in relation to the assets and grant which are revenue in nature.

The grant received/receivable is for specific project for which the company is incurring the expenditure. Accordingly the eligible amount of revenue grant is deducted from the respective head of expenditure. The company has recognised **Rs.Nil** Government Grant (Revenue in nature) during the year.

The Company is also eligible for government grants which are against Capital expenditure incurred by the company on the specific purchase of assets. These grants, recognized as deferred income, is being amortized over the useful life of the assets in proportion in which the related depreciation expense is recognised. The unamortised grant as on 31 March 2023 amount to **Rs 4.2 million**, the break-up of which is as below:

(Rs. million)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Current	0.4	1.0
Non Current	3.8	4.1
Total	4.2	5.1

During the year, the company has received overdues grant of **Rs Nil** of another grant from a specific project of previous year for which the company has incurred expenditure during last year.

3.40 Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Units	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022	% Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	times	2.90	1.24	134%
Debt-Equity Ratio	Net Debt	Total Equity	times	0.02	0.13	-81%
Interest Coverage Ratio	EBIT	Finance Cost	times	-26.5	-56.9	-53%
Return on Equity Ratio	PAT	Total Equity	%	-2.7%	-28%	-90%
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Inventory	Revenue from Operations * 365 days	No of Days	149	243	-39%
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Trade Receivables	Revenue from Operations * 365 days	No of Days	88	86	2%
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Trade Payables	Total Purchases * 365 days	No of Days	70	77	-9%
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Annual Sales	Working Capital	times	0.61	3.65	-83%
Net Profit Ratio	PAT	Revenue from Operations	%	-12%	-80%	-85%
Return on Capital Employed	EBIT	Capital Employed	%	-7%	-27%	-75%
Return on Investment	PAT	Total Equity	%	-3%	-28%	-90%

Commentary on significant changes in Key financials ratios (i.e changes of 25% or more compared to the immediately preceding financial year)

Current Ratio : Current ratio has changed as there is more build up of Inventory due to longer lead time of key source materials & also there is an increase in trade receivables attributable to revenue growth in the current year.

Interest Coverage Ratio: Interest coverage ratio has improved due to decrease in finance cost and also reduction in losses

Return on Equity Ratio: Return on Equity has improved compared to previous year due to revenue growth and reduction in net losses

Trade Receivables Ratio: Trade Receivables turnover has improved in current year to compared to previous year due to increase in revenues

Inventory Turnover Ratio : Inventory Turnover ratio has improved because of increased in revenue and utilisation of inventory

Net Capital Turnover Ratio: Net Capital Turnover ratio has improved due to increase in revenues

Net Profit Ratio: Net Profit ratio has improved compared to previous year due to revenue growth and reduction in net losses

Return on Capital Employed: ROCE ratio has improved compared to previous year due to revenue growth and reduction in net losses

Return on Investment: Return on Investment ratio has improved due to revenue growth and reduction in net losses

3.41 Intermediaries

No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.


As per our Report of even date
For B S R & Co. LLP
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022


Sreeja Marar
 Partner
 Membership No. 111410
 Mumbai
 Date: 22 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board,
For Enzene Biosciences Limited
 CIN No: U24232PN2006PLC165610


Himanshu Gadgil
 Director
 DIN No.: 07548149
 Pune
 Date: 22 May 2023


Viral Shah
 Chief Financial Officer
 Pune
 Date: 22 May 2023


Sandeep Singh
 Director
 DIN No.: 01277984
 Pune
 Date: 22 May 2023


Aishwarya Bapat
 Company Secretary
 Pune
 Date: 22 May 2023