Consolidated Financial Statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report for the Year ended 31 March 2023

Consolidated Financial statements together with the Independent Auditor's Report

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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BSR&Co.LLP

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of ThePharmaNetwork LLC

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SAs') specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Other Matter-Restriction on Use

As stated in note 1.1, these consolidated financial statements are prepared for the use of the Company and the ultimate holding Company, Alkem Laboratories, to comply with the requirements of the Act. These consolidated financial statements are not the statutory financial statements of the Company. As a result, these consolidated financial statements may not be suitable for any other purpose. Our report must not be copied, disclosed, quoted, or referred to, in correspondence or discussion, in whole or in part to anyone other than the purpose for which it has been issued without our prior written consent.

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Registered Office:

BSR&Co.LLP

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's Internal Control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the 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 Company 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 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.

For B S R & Co. LLP Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No. 101248W/W-100022

> Sreeja Marar Partner

Membership No. 111401

ICAI UDIN: 23111410BGYAUQ2019

Place: Mumbai Date: 19 May 2023

Consolidated Financial Statements Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

		Note	As at	As at 31 March 2022
Particular	rs	No.	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
I. ASS	ETS		USD	USD
I. ASS	EIS			
1 Non	-current assets			
(a)	Property, plant and equipment	<i>3.1</i>	8,112,868	32,628,495
(b)	Right of use assets	<i>3.1</i>	95,631	792,112
(c)	Capital work in progress	<i>3.1</i>	9,186,148	13,290,695
(d)	Goodwill	3.27	3,452,118	4,799,766
(e)	Other intangible assets	3.1	867,535	1,383,794
(f)	Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	3.2	4,228,942	3,399,199
(g)	Deferred tax assets	3.3	14,387,589	24,831,589
(h)	Other non-current assets	3.4	82,566	332,712
Tota	ll non-current assets	-	40,413,396	81,458,363
2 Cur	rent assets			
(a)	Inventories	3.5	74,956,741	107,531,383
(b)	Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	3.2	(€:	57,407
	(ii) Trade receivables	3.6	131,693,721	150,637,288
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	3.7	3,123,553	4,886,371
	(iv) Loans	3.8	43,059	193,059
	(v) Other financial assets	3.9	6,823,973	741,054
(c)	Other current assets	3.10	524,515	615,658
(d)	Non-current assets held for sale	3.35	15,000,000	
Tota	al current assets	3=	232,165,562	264,662,220
	TOTAL ASSETS	2 - 2=	272,578,958	346,120,583
II. EQU	JITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equ	ity			
(a)	Member's capital	3.11	118,283,162	118,283,162
(b)	Other equity	3.11	26,730,956	57,459,427
Tota	al equity	-	145,014,119	175,742,589
2 Non	-current liabilities			
(a)	Financial liabilities			
	(i) Lease liabilities	3.32		174,734
Tota	al non- current liabilities	:- :=	#	174,734
3 Cur	rent liabilities			
(a)	Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	3.12	10,497,238	29,950,000
	(ii) Lease liabilities	3.32	118,531	621,809
	(iii) Trade payables	3.13	108,669,140	132,845,926
- 45	(iv) Other financial liabilities	3.14	5,056,973	4,211,872
0 (8)	Other current liabilities	3.16	118,045	589,027
Raye	Previsions	3.15	3,104,911	1,984,626
Central B Wing and North C Wing,	Corrent liabilities	-	127,564,839	170,203,260
Nesco IT Park4, Nesco Center,	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		272,578,958	346,120,583
Stern Express Highwa	W. 1 coll			



Consolidated Financial Statements Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023

Significant accounting policies

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

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

Sreeja Marar Partner

Membership No. 111410

Mumbai 19 May 2023 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

ThePharmaNetwork, LLC

Amit-Ghare

18 May 2023

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Director New Jersey, USA John Dillaway

Director
Parsippany, New Jersey, USA

James Giuliano
Director

Parsippany, New Jersey, USA

Consolidated Financial Statements Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particula	urs	Note No.	For the Year ended 31 March 2023	For the Year ended 31 March 2022
			USD	USD
1 Inc				
(a)	Revenue from operations	3.17	313,977,530	319,370,982
(b)	Other Income	3.18	773	653,057
	Total income	? -	313,978,303	320,024,039
2 Exp	penses			
(a)	Cost of materials consumed	3.19	17,012,296	15,163,512
(b)	Purchases of stock-in-trade		197,946,072	244,877,123
(c)	Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	3.20	31,254,507	(149,085)
(d)	Employee benefits expense	3.21	24,801,563	24,851,952
(e)	Finance costs	3.22	881,435	604,818
(f)	Depreciation and amortisation expense	3.1	5,485,545	6,843,719
(g)	Other expenses	3.23	43,143,667	34,159,063
(8)	Total expenses		320,525,085	326,351,102
3 Pro	fit before exceptional items and tax (1-2)		(6,546,782)	(6,327,063)
4 Exc	ceptional item	3.2 & 3.35	(12,823,838)	(2,016,499)
5 Pro	fit/(Loss) before tax (3) + (4)	39	(19,370,620)	(8,343,562)
6 Tax	x expense			
(a)	Current tax		988,087	1,427,617
(b)	Tax adjustment of earlier periods		(74,236)	2, 12, 32 1 20
(c)	Deferred tax		10,444,000	(24,550,589)
	expenses (refer note 3.29)		11,357,851	(23,122,972)
		y.	(30,728,471)	14,779,410
/ Pro	fit/(Loss) for the year (5) - (6)		(30,720,471)	14,775,410
	ner comprehensive income			
(a)	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		:+	S m ei
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	æ
(b)	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		π.	•
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Tot	al of other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		3	¥
	al comprehensive income for the year (7) + (8)		(30,728,471)	14,779,410
3 60. (
14th 10 Bas ral B Winn Bas lorta C Wing.	ic and diluted earnings per unit	3.25	(0.24)	0.15

Consolidated Financial Statements Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2023

Significant accounting policies 118

Notes to the consolidated financial statements 3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

Sreeja Marar

Partner

Membership No. 111410

Mumbai 19 May 2023 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ThePharmaNetwork, LLC

KANA H

Amit Ghare

18 May 2023

Director New Jersey, USA John Dillaway

Director

Parsippany, New Jersey, USA

James Giuliano

Director

Parsippany, New Jersey, USA

Consolidated Financial Statements Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

(a) Member's capital

Balance as at 1 April 2022	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at 1 April 2022	Change in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2023
118,283,162	-	118,283,162	-	118,283,162

Balance as at 1 April 2021	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at 1 April 2021	Change in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2022
98,283,649	-	98,283,649	19,999,513	118,283,162

(b) Other Equity

	USD		
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total other equity	
Balance as at 1 April 2021 (Restated)	42,680,017	42,680,017	
Total Comprehensive income Profit for the year Other Comprehensive Income	14,779,410	14,779,410	
Balance at 31 March 2022	57,459,427	57,459,427	
Total Comprehensive income Profit for the year Other Comprehensive Income	(30,728,471)	(30,728,471)	
Balance as at 31 March 2023	26,730,956	26,730,956	

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

Retained Earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to statutory reserve and dividends distributed to members.

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

As per our report of even date attached.

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

Sreeja Mara

Partner

Membership No. 111410

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Amit Ghard

New Jersey, USA

John Dillaway

Director

Director

Parsippany, New Jersey, USA

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ThePharmaNetwork, LLC

Mumbai

19 May 2023

18 May 2023

James Giuliano

Parsippany, New Jersey, USA

Consolidated Financial Statements Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2023

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
	USD	USD
A. Cash Flow from Operating activities		
Loss before Tax	(19,370,620)	(8,343,562)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation	5,485,545	6,843,719
Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	21,869	32,607
Interest expense	881,435	604,818
Interest income	(773)	(399)
Allowance for doubtful debts	X ● X	86,646
Loss/ (Gain) on fair valuation of investment	420,154	(510,247)
Provision for impairment in value of investments	57,407	2,016,499
Profit on Sale of Investments	電	(51,784)
Provision for impairment in value of property, plant and equipments	12,823,838	
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes	318,855	678,297
Adjustments for:	22.574.642	(1,000,051)
Decrease/ (Increase) in Inventories	32,574,642	(1,090,851)
Decrease / (Increase) in Trade receivables	18,943,567	(32,136,800)
Decrease / (Increase) in Other current assets	(5,841,777)	23,340,434
(Decrease) / Increase in Trade Payables	(24,176,786)	2,812,722
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	374,123	(12,293)
Increase / (Decrease) in Provisions	1,120,285	(1,444,483)
Cash generated from / (used in) Operations	23,312,909	(7,852,973)
Less: Income taxes paid	(913,851)	(1,427,617)
Net cash used in operating activities	22,399,058	(9,280,591)
B. Cash Flow from Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,900,542)	(6,537,425)
Investment in venture capital funds/shares	(1,249,897)	(2,028,139)
Interest received	773	399
Net cash used in Investing activities	(3,149,667)	(8,565,165)
C. Cash Flow from Financing activities		44 0 = 0 0 0 0 0
Repayments of current borrowings	(19,452,762)	(1,050,000)
Repayment of long term borrowings		(4,770,667)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(678,012)	(617,810
Interest paid	(881,435)	(604,818)
Proceeds from issue of shares	#	19,999,513
Net cash generated from Financing activities	(21,012,209)	12,956,218
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,762,818)	(4,889,538
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,886,371	9,775,909
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	3,123,553	4,886,371
Notes: 1) Cash and cash equivalents include:		
1) Cash and Cash equivalents include.	As at	As at
Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Cast and Kank balances (Refer Note 3.7)	3,123,553	4,886,371
Parties and Bank Balances (Refer Note 3.7)	3,123,553	4,886,371
Notes Notes The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" Statement of Cash Flows"		

Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment includes movements of capital work-in-progress (including capital advances) during the year.

Consolidated Financial Statements Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2023

USD

3) Debt reconciliation in accordance with Ind AS 7

Particulars	Current Borrowings
As at 31 March 2021 Cash flows (net)	31,000,000 (1,050,000)
As at 31 March 2022	29,950,000
Cash flows (net)	(19,452,762)
As at 31 March 2023	10,497,238

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

As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

Sreeja Marar

Partner

Membership No. 111410

Mumbai 19 May 2023 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

ThePharmaNetwork, LLC

Amit Ghare

Director New Jersey, USA

18 May 2023

John Dillaway

Director

Parsippany, New Jersey, USA

James Giuliano

Director

Parsippany, New Jersey, USA

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2023

1A General Information

The Pharma Network, LLC (the "Company") together with its subsidiaries collectively referred to as ("the Group") is primarily engaged in manufacture, development, marketing, licensing of generic pharmaceuticals and active pharmaceutical ingredients (API). The Group is also engaged in formulation of API's into patent deliverable, contract research, development and analytical testing of drug substance for Alkem Laboratories Limited (Ultimate Holding Company) and other companies. The Group's products and services are sold in various strengths and sizes to major drug wholesalers, drug chains, mass merchandisers, supermarket pharmacies and managed care companies in the United States.

1B Significant Accounting Policies:

1.1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statements:

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Indian Companies Act, 2013 of the Indian Companies Act, 2013 (the "2013 Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

These financial statements have been prepared by the Company solely for the purpose of placing the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company along with the consolidated financial statements of Alkem Laboratories Limited ("the ultimate holding company") on the website of the ultimate holding company as required under Section 136 of the 2013 Act.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in United States Dollar ("USD") except for unit data, per unit data and all the amounts have been rounded off to the nearest USD unless otherwise stated.

b) Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value or amortized cost at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liability of the financial statement and the reported amount of the income and expenses for the periods presented.

The Group 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 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 Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current

Basis of measurement

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

1B Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

1.1 Basis of preparation of Financial Statements: (Continued)

d) Functional and Presentation Currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in USD, which is the functional currency of the Group and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities it controls.

(a) Accounting for Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Group has control. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statement from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of financial statements are consistent with those of previous year. The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries have been combined on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, after eliminating intra-group balances, intra-group transactions and profits/losses, unless cost/revenue cannot be recovered.

The details of the subsidiaries consolidated are as below:

Name of Subsidiaries	Principal place of	% of Shareholding and voting power	
-	Business	As at March 31 2023	As at March 31 2022
Ascend Laboratories, LLC	United States of America	100%	100%
S & B Pharma LLC (w.e.f. 8th April, 2020)	United States of America	100%	100%
S&B Pharma, Inc (upto. 5th Jan, 2022)	United States of America	NA	NA

(b) Transaction eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

1B Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

(c) Business Combination

In accordance with Ind AS 103, the Group accounts for these business combinations using the acquisition method when control is transferred to the Group. The consideration transferred for the business combination is generally measured at fair value as at the date the control is acquired (acquisition date), as are the net identifiable assets acquired. Any goodwill that arises is tested annually for impairment. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred, except to the extent related to the issue of debt or equity securities.

The consideration transferred does not include amounts related to the settlement of pre-existing relationships with the acquiree. Such amounts are generally recognised in profit or loss.

The Group measures goodwill as of the applicable acquisition date at the fair value of the consideration transferred, including the recognised amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, less the net recognised amount (measured at fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities (including contingent liabilities in case such a liability represents a present obligation and arises from a past event, and its fair value can be measured reliably) assumed. When the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the consideration transferred, a bargain purchase gain is recognised as capital reserve.

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured subsequently and settlement is accounted for within equity. Other contingent consideration is remeasured at fair value at each reporting date and changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in profit or loss.

Common control transactions are accounted for based on pooling of interests method where the assets and liabilities of the acquiree are recorded at their existing carrying values. The identity of reserves of the acquiree is preserved and the difference between consideration and the face value of the share capital of the acquiree is transferred to capital reserve, which is shown separately from other capital reserves.

The financial information in respect of prior periods is restated as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period in the consolidated financial statements irrespective of the actual date of the combination.

1.3 Property, plant and equipment

i) Recognition and Measurement

- a) Items of Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of Property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use and any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at purchase price. Cost of the assets also includes interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying fixed assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use incurred up to that date.
- b) If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of Property, plant and equipment.
- c) Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property plant and equipment is recognised in consolidated statement of profit and loss.
- d) Cost of Items of Property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use as on the balance sheet date, is disclosed as capital work in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as Capital Advance under other non-current assets.

ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to the property, plant and equipment (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.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

1B Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

iii) Depreciation and amortisation:

Property, plant and equipment ('PPE') are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation and amortisation is computed using the straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets. Maintenance, repairs, and renewals that neither materially add to the value of the property, nor appreciably prolong its life, are charged to expense as incurred.

Tangible Assets	Useful Life
Leasehold improvements	Period of Lease
Buildings	5- 40 years
Plant & Machiney	5- 40 years
Furniture and Fixtures	5 years
Office Equipments	5 Years

1.4 Intangible Assets:

i) Recognition and measurement

Research and development	Expenditure on research activities is recognised in profit or 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 Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairmen losses.
Other intangible assets	Other intangible assets, such as computer software and trademarks and patents, that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful lives are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

ii) Subsequent expenditure

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

iii) Amortisation

The Group amortizes intangible assets with finite lives over their estimated useful lives and reviews them for impairment annually or whenever impairment exists. The Group continually evaluates whether events or changes in circumstances might indicate that the remaining estimated useful life of long-lived assets may warrant revision, or that the remaining balance may not be recoverable. When factors indicate that long-lived assets should be evaluated for possible impairment, the Company uses an estimate of the related undiscounted cash flows in measuring whether the long-lived asset should be written down to fair value. Measurement of the amount of impairment would be based on generally accepted valuation methodologies, as deemed appropriate.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

	Intangible Assets	Useful Life	
	Computer Software	3 Years	
	Other Intangible assets -Technology	15 Years	
2			



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

1B Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

1.5 Impairment of non-financial assets:

At each reporting date, the Group 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. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are tested annually for impairment. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

Goodwill on business combinations is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired.

1.6 Leases:

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

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

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Group 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 Group recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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

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

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

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using discount rates generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Group changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

1B Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

1.7 Financial instruments

Recognition initial measurement:

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

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial Assets

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

- · amortised cost;
- FVOCI -debt investment;
- FVOCI -equity investment; or
- FVTPL

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets: Business model assessment

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

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

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

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

1B Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

1.7 Financial instruments (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets: subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

The three levels of inputs used to measure fair values are as follows:-

- Level 1:- Observable prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Level 2:- Observable inputs other than quoted price in 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

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

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

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

1B Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

1.7 Financial instruments (Continued)

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers not retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset

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

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired.

The Group also derecognises a financial liability when it terms are modified and the cash flow under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Offsetting

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

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 selling price of finished goods indicate that the cost of finished goods exceeds net realisable value, the materials are written down to net realisable value; cost is calculated on moving weighted average basis.
- b) Finished Goods and Work-in-Progress are valued at lower of cost (on Moving weighted average basis) and net realisable value. In respect of finished goods, cost includes materials, appropriate share of utilities and other overheads. Trading Goods are valued at lower of cost (on Moving weighted average basis) and net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.
- c) Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

1B Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

1.9 Revenue Recognition:

Sale of Goods:

The Company records revenue pursuant to Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. This standard establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under the standard, an entity recognizes revenue when or as it satisfies a performance obligation. The performance obligation is usually satisfied by transferring control of a good or service to the customer, either at a point in time or over time. The standard also requires expanded disclosures, including how and when the Company satisfies performance obligations. The Company recognizes revenue by analyzing the nature of the products or services being provided as well as the terms and conditions of contracts or arrangements entered into with its customers.

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

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Group as part of the contract. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for discounts, chargebacks, rebates, probable saleable and non-saleable return of goods from the customers. Revenue is only recognised to the extent that it is highly probable a significant reversal will not occur.

- b) Income from services rendered is recognised based on agreements/arrangements with the customers as the service is performed and there are no unfulfilled obligations.
- c) Research and Development (R&D) revenues are derived from R&D services provided to the Ultimate Holding Company. R&D revenue is recorded over time using the cost plus contracted margin method.
- d) A chargeback is a claim made by the wholesaler for the difference between the price at which the product is initially invoiced to the wholesaler and the net price at which it is agreed to be procured from the Company. Chargeback, rebates, returns and medicaid payments are variable consideration that is recognised and recorded based on historical experience, market conditions and specific contractual terms. The methodology and assumptions used to estimate rebates and returns are monitored and adjusted regularly in line with contractual and legal obligations, trade practices historical trends, past experience and projected market conditions.
- e) Revenue (including in respect of insurance or other claims, etc.) is recognised when it is reasonable to expect that the ultimate collection will be made.
- f) Interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

1.10 Foreign currencies

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14th Floor,

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. The functional and presentation currency of the Company is **USD**.

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 the statement of profit and loss. Mon-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

1B Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

1.11 Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

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

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

1.12 Earnings per units

Earnings per unit is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per units is computed using the weighted average number of equity and dilutive equity equivalent units outstanding during the period except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

1.13 Cash and cash equivalents:

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

1.14 Income Taxes

The Group accounts for income taxes pursuant to the asset and liability method which requires deferred tax assets and liabilities to be computed annually for temporary differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in the future based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The income tax provision or benefit is the tax payable or refundable for the period plus or minus the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Related thereto, income tax expense or benefit is also based on the viability of the transfer pricing agreement among the related parties. Although management believes the transfer pricing agreements are based on objective arm's length analysis, such transfer pricing agreements are subject to challenge by relevant tax authorities. Management believes the potential effects of any such challenge would not have a material effect of the financial statements.

The Group recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities to the extent of estimated future anticipated tax benefits (assets) or costs (liabilities). The recognition of the deferred tax asset and liability is adjusted for an estimated allowance based on projected realizability.

The beneficial tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the Company's income tax returns is recognized in the financial statements if such positions are more likely than not of being sustained.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

1B Significant Accounting Policies: (Continued)

1.15 Segment reporting

The Group operates in one reportable business segment i.e. "Pharmaceuticals".

1.16 Borrowing Cost

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 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

1.17 Employee Benefits:

Defined Contribution Plan:

Group's contribution for the year paid/payable to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. The Group's contribution towards employee fund for eligible employees are considered to be defined contribution plan for which the Group made contribution on monthly basis.

1.18 Exceptional items:

When items of income and expense within profit or loss from ordinary activities are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the enterprise for the period, the nature and amount of such items is disclosed separately as Exceptional items.

1.19 Non-Current assets held for sale:

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

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

1.20 Recent accounting pronouncements

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

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods teginning on or after 1 April 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

2 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

In determining and applying accounting policies, judgment is often required in respect of items where the choice of specific policy, accounting estimate or assumption to be followed could materially affect the reported results or net asset position of the Group 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 Group's disclosure of significant accounting policies which are provided in Note 1 to these consolidated financial statements, 'Significant accounting policies'.

a. 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 Group's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed annually for appropriateness. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events which may impact their life such as changes in technology.

b. Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Group 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. Due to the inherent uncertainty in this evaluation process, actual losses may be different from the originally estimated provision.

c. Chargebacks, rebates and discount

Provisions for chargeback, rebates, discounts, other deductions and medicaid payments are estimated and provided for in the year of sales and recorded as reduction of revenue. A chargeback claim is a claim made by the wholesaler for the difference between the price at which the product is initially invoiced to the wholesaler and the net price at which it is agreed to be procured from the Group. Provisions for such chargebacks, rebates and discounts are accrued and estimated based on historical average rate actually claimed over a period of time, current contract prices with wholesalers/other customers and estimated inventory holding by the wholesaler.

d. Recognition of deferred tax assets

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

e. Fair value measurements and valuation processes

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) or at 31 March 2023

3.1 Property. Plant and Equipment. Other Intaneible Assets and Right of use asset

				Property, plant and equipment	d equipment		1 20			chugible	meta		Right of use asset
	Freshold Land	Lessebold Improvements	Bulldings	Plant and Meckinsery	Furniture and Flatures	Vehides	Office Equipments	Total	Computer Software	Technology	Other intangible assets	Total	
Ar Court													
As at 1 April 2021 (Restated)		1,977,428	18,642,032	30,401,856	333,434	×	3,131,494	54,486,244	1,908,922	2,416,938	150,000	4,475,860	2,593,925
Additions			451,081	398,748	21,596	158,961	39,182	1,069,567	٠	76	*	38	
Adjuntments	1,835,155	(1,855,155)	•	Ť	ŧii	40	6	40	ŧ	20	*	90	Ĭ.
Deletions	4	ű	Ų.	(126,502)		٠	G#	(126,502)	004	•	•	0.*	24
As at 31 Murch 2022	1,855,155	172,221	19,093,113	30,674,101	355,030	158,951	3,170,676	55,429,309	1,908,922	2,416,938	150,000	4,475,869	2,593,925
Additions	٠		396,509	175,045	30,600	15,435	12,220	629,809	14,441	٠	,	14,441	
Adjustments	•	6		*		٠	*	29	94	i i	×	3.9	•
Deletions	9	•	•	(49,331)	(4,739)	٠	(38,503)	(90,573)	*:	4	×	٠	•
Reclassification to non-current, assets held for	(1,042,398)	i.	(14,277,725)	(24,253,457)	(186,357)		(343,156)	(40,143,094)	(4,775,225)	8¥	99	(1,775,225)	6
As at 31 March 2023	812,757	122,273	5,211,897	6,546,358	196,533	174,396	2,801,236	15,565,451	148,137	2,416,938	150,000	2,715,075	2,593,925
Depreciation and Amortisation As at 1 April 2021 (Restated)		42.710	2,338,704	12,031.180	220,754		2,530,127	17,163,474	1,260,651	1,170,758	150,080	2.581.410	1201.142
Depreciation/amorbisation charge for the year	•	iii	350,400	5,013,952	39,584	11.846	316,610	5,732,392	315,544	195,112	5*	\$10,656	600,671
Adjustment			ì	6		6	٠	e	+1	41	•	1	•
Deductions	•		٠	(93,032)			e.•0	(95,052)		•		•	•
As at 31 March 2022	*	42,710	2,689,104	16,950,080	260,338	11,846	2,846,737	22,808,814	1,576,195	1,365,870	150,000	3,092,066	1,801,913
Depreciation/amortization charge for the year		869'4	552,168	3,482,931	30,669	34,751	166,706	4,274,922	119,029	111,261		514,141	696,482
Adjustments	•	•	•	•	*	*	٠	*	٠	**	*		•
Deductions	•	14	٠	(49,331)	(4,739)	2.	(38,503)	(5/2/2)	34		æ		
Reclassification to non current essets held for	ě	¥2:	(2,082,383)	(16,745,415)	(96,387)	9 53	(348,395)	(19,232,580)	(1,758,667)	¥.	•6	(1,758,667)	¥!
(cc. c aven locavi) area			-		***************************************	200	400,000		400,000	200, 400, 1			
As at 31 March 2023	•	90,408	1,158,889	3,638,265	088'161	46,596	2,666,343	7,752,584	136,537	1,550,952	150,000	1,847,540	2,478,234
As at 31 March 2022	1,855,155	19,563	16.404.009	13,734,022	54,692	147,115	321,939	32,628,495	332,727	1,651,068		1313,794	792,112
As at 31 March 2023	811,757	71,865	4,053,008	1,908,093	4,653	127,799	134,691	8,112,868	11,580	956'558		\$67,535	169'56

1. Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Depreciation expense Americation expense	4,274,922	5,732,392
Total	548548	6,843,719

Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress ageing achedule for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 is as follows:

Particulars		Amo	Amount in CWIP for a period of	Hod of	
	Less than I Year	L-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects in progess	1,493,586	2,614,903	9,077,659	Ť	9,186,148
	(5,139,313)	(\$61,165,8)	•	(4,560,187)	(13,290,695)
Projects temperarily surpraded	¥li	¥?	90	8	90
	•	•			

For explus-workein progress, whose completion is overnite or has exceeded its cost compared to its entition plan the project wise details of whom the project is expected to be completed is given below as of 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2022.

To be a remodered to

4,444,870 (3,890,903) 3,921,973 (3,772,894) To be completed in 2-3 Years 1-2 Years 4,444,870 (3,890,903) 3,921,973 (3,772,894) prendout year. Less then 1 Year Codd Ming and Figure 19 Wing and Figure 19 Wing and Figure 19 Ming and Managard 19 Ming and Managard 19 Ming and Managard 19 Ming and Managard 19 Ming 19 Ming

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2023

3.2

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	USD	USD
2 Investments:		
Investments designated at fair value through profit and loss		
(A) Non Current		
Investment in venture capital fund (unquoted)	4,228,942	3,399,199
TOTAL	4,228,942	3,399,199
Note:	Book Value	Book Value
1) Aggregate value of Unquoted investments	4,228,942	3,399,199
(B) Current		
Investment - non-publicly traded (1,156,250 shares) (1)	2,016,499	2,016,499
Investment - non-publicly traded (173,303 shares) (2)	57,407	57,407
Less: Provision for impairment in the value of investment	(2,073,906)	(2,016,499)
TOTAL	*	57,407

Note:

- 1) This investment was paid with both cash and services as detailed in Common Stock Purchase Agreements. The investees is a non public company and there is no active trading market for the same.
- 2) This investment resulted from conversion of unpaid balance of one customer accounts receivable into equity shares.

The Group assesses fair value of its investments periodically. If events arise which indicate that the fair value of these investments has decreased below their costs, loss will be recognized to reduce the investments to fair value. As at 31 March 2022, the Group had recorded impairment loss of \$2,016,499 for these investments. The same had been shown as an exceptional item. During the current year, Company has recorded impairment loss of \$57,407 for its investment in 2 above.

As of 31 March 2023, the Group possesses a total of 1,156,250 shares and 173,303 shares in the two investee, respectively. The Group doesn't have significant influence over both investees. Therefore, the investee are not considered Associates of the Group.

3.3 Deferred tax assets:

 Deferred tax assets (net) (Refer note 3.29)
 14,387,589
 24,831,589

 TOTAL
 14,387,589
 24,831,589

During the previous year, pursuant to the restructuring as mentioned in detail in note 3.34, deferred tax assets had been created on the carry forward losses of erstwhile S & B Pharma Inc. Additionally, due to the election of 'check the box' with the IRS during previous year, deferred tax assets have been recognised in books of the Company which were earlier recorded in the books of its Holding company S & B Holdings BV. Further, during the current year, deferred tax assets amounting to USD 14.9 million have been written off (refer note 3.35).

3.4 Other non-current assets:

Unsecured - Considered Good - otherwise stated Capital Advances

82,566	332,712
82,566	332,712



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2023

		As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
		USD	USD
3.5	Inventories:		
	Raw and packing materials	8,971,731	10,291,867
	Work-in-progress	2,206,214	3,193,885
	Finished goods	3,832,112	1,279,399
	Stock-in Trade	59,946,683	92,766,232
	TOTAL	74,956,741	107,531,383

Note: The Group follows suitable provisioning norms for writing down the value of inventories towards slow moving, non moving, expired, Net realisable value and non saleable inventory. Write down of inventory for the year ended 31 March 2023 is USD 6,783,618 (31 March 2022: USD 21,321,362)

Trade Receivables:

(Unsecured)

Considered good Less: Loss allowances

TOTAL

150,680,352 131,736,785 (43,064)(43,064)150,637,288 131,693,721

Note: Above trade receivable include amount due from related parties USD 1,224,762 (31 March 2022: USD 9,537,481) - Refer Note 3.30

Trade receivables ageing schedule for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022

		Outst	anding for follov	ving periods fr	om due date of	payment	
Particulars	Not due	Less than 6	6 months-1	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
		months	Year				
Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	122,110,105	4,314,708.68	3,113,128	474,313	14,314	306,577	130,333,144
	(133,444,409)	(13,768,293)	(2,678,205)	(227,681)	(385,791)	(175,973)	(150,680,352
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk		(4)	**		: - ::	•	-
	285	283	120	1000	· ·		
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	*	.*	140	•	: SE	¥	
Disputed Trade Receivables-considered good	270	1,403,641)÷	⊕ }	8	1,403,641
	\$1	127	320	725	- 146	-	· ·
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	5		(A)	0₩0	**	~	-
		-	320	9≨3	· ***	-	9
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	: *)	3#6	: + 0:	:≭:	: = :0	-	
	:•:	±•0	(#X)	S#2	3.00		

		1472		U			
Cash and cash equivalents: Cash on hand				_		914	964
Balance with Banks:							
In Current Accounts						3,122,640	4,885,407
TOTAL						3,123,553	4,886,371
Loans:							
Loans to Directors						43,059	193,059
TOTAL						43,059	193,059
Note: Above loans include amount of	lue from related pa	rties USD 43,059 (31	March 2022: US	D 193,059) - R	efer Note 3.30		
Other Financial Assets:							
Other receivables (1)						6,810,983	711,054
Security Deposits						12,990	30,000

TOTAL & Co.

14th Floor, Central B Wing and Above include amount due from related parties USD 6,789,383 (31 March 2022: USD 711,054) - Refer Note 3.30

Hoste 3.1044, Other Current Assets Advance to Suppliers Prepaid Expenses

20,000 20,000 504,515 595,658 524,515 615,658

741,054

12,990 6,823,973

TOTAL

ered A

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2023

	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
3.11	Members' Capital:	USD	USD
	Members' Capital TOTAL	118,283,162 118,283,162	118,283,162 118,283,162
	Other equity		
	Retained Earnings: At the commencement of the year Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year At the end of the year	57,459,427 (30,728,471) 26,730,956	42,680,017 14,779,410 57,459,427
	TOTAL	26,730,956	57,459,427
3.12	2 Borrowings		
	Current Secured Loans repayable on demand from Banks (1) TOTAL	10,497,238 10,497,238	29,950,000 29,950,000

1. Working Capital loan of USD 10,497,238 (31 March 2022 USD 29,950,000) from bank includes revolving credit line taken on 3 November 22 ('closing date') by the Company are secured upto USD 50,000,000 (31 March 2022 USD 30,000,000) by issue of ABF Revolving Credit Facility by IP Morgan Chase (31 March 2022 Citi bank NA) which is secured by a continuing lien on security interest in all of the Collateral, whether in the form of cash or other property and whether tangible or intangible as well as Inventory, Receivables, Equipment and intellectual property of the Company. Interest on this Revolving Credit Facility is payable monthly in arrears on the first business day of each month at a rate equal to SOFR +1.25%. (31 March 2022 1.25% plus daily LIBOR).



Note:

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2023

3.13 Trade Payables:

Trade Payables
TOTAL

108,669,140 132,845,926 108,669,140 132,845,926

Note: Above Trade payables include amount due to related parties USD 99,814,555 (31 March 2022: USD 122,956,990) - Refer Note 3.30

Trade payables ageing schedule for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022

		Outstanding	for following p	eriods from du	e date of payment	
Particulars	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
i) Others	102,446,866	6,006,879	215,395	-	=	108,669,140
'	(129,061,290)	(3,784,635)	5.65		51	(132,845,926)
ii) Disputed dues - Others		==	≈ €	20	#	-
	352	:20		-		-

3.14	Other Current Financial Liabilities		
	Employee payables	1,684,542	1,993,134
	Accrual for Expenses	3,032,272	1,878,579
	Others payables	340 159	340 159

 Others payables
 340,159
 340,159

 TOTAL
 5,056,973
 4,211,872

Note: Above Other payables include amount due to related parties USD 340,159 (31 March 2022: USD 340,159) - Refer Note 3.30

3.15 Provisions:

Provision for employee benefits:

Compensated absences

Provision for anticipated sales returns (Refer note 3.26)

TOTAL

3,104,911 1,984,626	2,551,534	1,209,811
140.04	3,104,911	1,984,626
140.045		
	118,045	143,952

553,377

774,815

3.16 Other Current Liabilities:

Due to statutory authorities Advances from Customer TOTAL

118,045	143,952
(·	445,075
118,045	589,027



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2023	For the Year ended 31 March 2022
		USD	USD
3.17	Revenue from Operations: Revenue from Contract with Customers		
	Sale of products	313,851,418	318,759,394
	Sale of Services	126,112	611,588
	TOTAL	313,977,530	319,370,982
	Disclosure as required under Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers		
	Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price:		
	Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2023	For the Year ended 31 March 2022
	Revenue as per contracted price	1,007,336,322	852,580,302
	Adjustments:		
	Less: Sales return	12,887,475	11,649,168
	Less: Chargebacks, discounts & rebates	680,471,317	521,560,152
	Revenue from contract with customers	313,977,530	319,370,982
3.18	Other Income:		
	Interest on bank deposits	773	<u> </u>
	Profit on sale of investment	-	51,784
	Gain on fair valuation		510,247
	Miscellaneous income	F	91,026
	TOTAL	773	653,057
3.19	Cost of materials consumed:		
	Cost of raw and packing materials consumed	17,012,296	15,163,512
	TOTAL	17,012,296	15,163,512
3.20	Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods, Stock-in-Trade and Work-in-Progress:		
	Opening Stock:		
	Finished goods	1,279,399	5,046,659
	Stock-in-trade	92,766,232	89,911,264
	Work-in-progress	3,193,885	2,132,508
	Logo: Closing stock:	97,239,516	97,090,431
	Less: Closing stock: Finished goods	2,042,873	1,279,399
	Stock-in-trade	61,735,922	92,766,232
	Work-in-progress	2,206,214	3,193,885
	·· F0	65 985 009	97 239 516

97,239,516

(149,085)

65,985,009

31,254,507



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

	Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2023	For the Year ended 31 March 2022
		USD	USD
3.21	Employee Benefits Expense:		
	Salaries, wages and bonus	21,454,620	21,264,040
	Contribution to employee funds	784,812	873,899
	Employees' welfare expenses	2,562,131	2,714,013
	TOTAL	24,801,563	24,851,952
3.22	Finance Costs:		
	Interest on borrowings	663,222	449,430
	Other borrowing cost	218,213	155,388
	TOTAL	881,435	604,818
3.23	Other Expenses:		
	Power and fuel	1,241,933	1,242,872
	Rent (Refer note 3.32)	232,445	210,129
	Rates and taxes	1,796,671	1,886,461
	Insurance	1,847,633	1,622,632
	Marketing and promotions	913,292	504,803
	Processing charges	6,090,097	6,305,340
	Selling and distribution expenses	14,893,185	11,406,051
	Legal and professional Fees	3,373,370	3,278,812
	Travelling and conveyance	927,058	409,363
	Repairs:		
	- Buildings	539,835	464,755
	- Plant and machineries	471,978	396,198
	- Others	1,187,698	1,063,192
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipments (net)	21,869	32,607
	Loss on fair value of investments through profit and loss	477,561	
	Communication and printing expenses	432,742	426,487
	Allowances for doubtful debts		86,646
	License, registration & technology fees	567,765	589,487
	Royalty Expenses	2,257,452	2,890,361
	Loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	1,745,248	-,,
	Miscellaneous expenses	4,125,835	1,342,867
	TOTAL	43,143,667	34,159,063
	IVIAL	45,145,007	34,132,003



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.24 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

a) Contingent Liabilities

The Group has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for, where provisions are required in its financial statements.

b) Commitments

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
1	As of 31 March 2023, the Group has commitment for a project of SAP implementation and equipment purchase for total amount of \$ 393,500 (net of advances)	393,500	613,955
2	Uncalled/ Unpaid contribution towards investment in funds	2,293,500	2,590,170

3.25 Earnings per unit of common stock

Particulars Year ended 31 March, 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Profit /(loss) after tax attributable to members (30,728,471)	14,779,410
Weighted average number of units of common stock outstanding during the year (in numbers) 126,176,533	95,603,433
Basic and diluted earnings per unit of common stock (0.24)	0.15



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

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

Provision for anticipated sales return:

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	1,209,811	2,581,684
Add: Provision made during the year	12,887,475	11,649,168
Less: Amount used/utilized during the year	(11,545,752)	(13,021,041)
Carrying amount at the end of the year	2,551,534	1,209,811

	Particulars	As at	As at
		31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Non current provision		3.0	
Current provision		2,551,534	1,209,811
Total		2,551,534	1,209,811

3.27 Impairment testing for cash operating unit (CGU) containing goodwill

The goodwill at each CGU level and goodwill acquired separately are tested for impairment at least annually and when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount is based on a value-in-use calculation using the discounted cash flow method. The value-in-use calculation is made using pre-tax Budgeted EBITDA projections of the next five years and the Terminal Value at the end of the fifth year (after considering the relevant long-term growth rate) which is considered by the Board as a reasonable period given the long development and life cycle of medicine.

	_	
Particulars	As at	As at
09 (0-04/00/00/00/04/4 M/W	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Medical Speciality Consultants (MSC)	857,098	857,098
Norac	2,595,020	2,595,020
St. Louis (refer note 3.35)	*	1,347,648
a a	3,452,118	4,799,766

The Group evaluated goodwill for impairment using cash flow projections for next five years and have determined the value of those cash flows to be in excess of the current carrying value of goodwill. As revenues are forecasted to continue, the Group concluded that a positive assertion can be made from the qualitative assessment that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less that it's carrying amount except for St. Louis.

These assumptions are reviewed annually as part of management's budgeting and strategic planning cycles. These estimates may differ from actual results. The values assigned to each of the key assumptions reflect the Management's past experience as their assessment of future trends, and are consistent with external / internal sources of information.

Based on the above assumptions and analysis, no impairment was identified for above goodwill for MSC and Norac as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 as the recoverable value of the goodwill exceeded the carrying value. Goodwill for St. Louis have been impaired as at 31 March 2023

The Group has also performed sensitivity analysis calculations on the projections used and discount rate applied. The Directors have concluded that, given the significant headroom that exists, and the results of the sensitivity analysis performed, there is no significant risk that reasonable changes in any key assumptions would cause the carrying value of goodwill to exceed its value in use for MSC and Norac.

The table below shows the key assumptions used in the value in use calculations:

Particulars	MSC	Norac
Pre-tax adjusted discount rate (in %)	12.00%	12.00%
Long-term growth rate (in %)	2.00%	2.00%

Key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations

Tate

How determined

Long-term rowth The growth rates are based on industry growth forecasts. Management determines the budgeted growth rates based on past performance and its expectations on market development. The weighted average growth rates used were consistent with

0 Pre-tax risk adjusted discount ate

Management estimates discount rates using pre-tax rates that reflect current market assessments of the risks specific to the CGU, taking into consideration the time value of money and individual risks of the underlying assets that have not been incorporated in the cash flow estimates. The discount rate calculation is based on the specific circumstances of the Company and is derived from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.28 Segment Reporting

Basis for Segmentation

The operations of the Group are limited to one segment viz. Pharmaceutical and related products. The products being sold under this segment are of similar nature and comprises of pharmaceutical products only.

The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews the internal management reports prepared based on an aggregation of financial information for all entities in the Group (adjusted for intercompany eliminations, adjustments etc.) on a periodic basis.

Entity-wide disclosures

The geographical information analyses the group's revenues and non-current assets by the company's country of domicile (i.e. USA) and other countries. In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of customers and segment assets have been based on the geographic location of the assets.

The Group derives external revenue mainly from its country of domicile i.e. United States of America.

The Group is in the pharmaceutical business. As the Company has a single reportable segment, the segment wise disclosure requirements of Ind AS 108 on Operating Segment is not applicable. In compliance to the said standard, Entity-Wise disclosures are as under:

USD

Sr	Particulars	For the year ended 31	For the year ended 31
		March 2023	March 2022
a)	Revenues from external customers attributed to the country of domicile and		
	attributed to all foreign countries from which the company derives revenues		91
	Revenue from the Country of Domicile	304,929,110	305,840,245
	Revenue from foreign countries	9,048,420	13,530,738
		313,977,530	319,370,982

b) The Group has external revenue from three customers which exceeded 10% of total revenue (Gross) individually and in aggregate account for 79% and 76% for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 respectively.

Name of Customer	For the year ended	For the year ended
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Customer A	269,143,296	215,531,318
Customer B	345,562,427	275,455,483
Customer C	185,717,331	149,951,571



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.29 Tax expense

As at 31st March, 2023 the Group's deferred tax assets and liabilities consisted of the effects of temporary differences attributable to the following:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	USD	USD.
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating losses	3,615,000	19,885,000
Goodwill	2,051,078	2,433,078
Change in Fair value of investment through profit or loss	ræ:	541,000
Other deductions	8,269,511	5,630,511
Property and equipment	452,000	≘
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	14,387,589	28,489,589
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment	1 1	(3,633,000)
Other adjustments	-	(25,000)
Deferred tax liabilities		(3,658,000)
Deferred tax assets - net	14,387,589	24,831,589

b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

D) Reconcination of effective tax rate	As at 31st March,	As at 31st March,
Particulars	2023	2022
	USD	USD
Loss before tax	(19,370,620)	(8,343,562)
Tax using the Company's applicable tax rate	(4,164,683)	(1,793,866)
Tax effect of: Deferred tax assets on brought forward losses not	-	(22,318,078)
recognised earlier Current tax where the Company is not liable as assessee	-	(448,235)
Withholding tax	913,851	1,427,617
Others - permanent difference	(301,317)	9,590
Brought forward deferred taxes written off	14,910,000	
	11,357,851	(23,122,972)

Unrecognised deferred tax assets

As at 31 March 2023, deferred tax assets on the below losses is no longer available for utilisation.

Particulars	П	31 Ma	arch 2023	31 1	March 2022	USD
			Unrecognised tax	Gross Amount	Unrecognised effect	tax
Tax Losses		66.101.587	14.910.000	721		•

Tax Losses carried forward

1 2				USD
Particulars	Expiry Date	As at 31 March 2023	Expiry Date	As at 31 March 2023
Brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation (allowed to carry forward for infinite period)		14.910.000		12

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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.30 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

The Group's principal related parties consist of its ultimate holding company, holding company, key managerial personnel and fellow subsidiaries. The Group's material related party transactions and outstanding balances are with related parties with whom the Group routinely enter into transactions in the ordinary course of business.

A. List of related parties and their relationship

•	
A Company whose control exists (Ultimate Holding Company) Alkem Laboratories Limited	India
B Company whose control exists (Holding Company) S & B Holdings B.V.	Netherlands
C Key Managerial Personnel ("KMP")	
Mr. B.N. Singh	Director
Mr. Sandeep Singh	Director
Mr. Amit Ghare	Director
Mr. William Moran	Director
Mr. John Dillaway	Director
Mr. James Giuliano	Director
Mr. R L Shenoy (upto 11 July 2022)	Director
Mr. Hindy Schiff	Director
Mr. Schuyler Van Winkl	Director
Mr Sujjain Talwar (w.e.f 05 August 2022)	Director



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.30 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 (continued)

Details of Transactions with Related Parties

USD

Sr. No.	Particulars	Key Managerial personnel	Ultimate Holding Company	Holding Company
1	Purchase of stock in trade		158,027,091	547
			(206,530,548)	150
2	Purchase of Raw material/Consumables		364,035	3.60
	¥ .	15/1	(640,721)	•
3	Freight Charges	(#C	2,994,604	9.00
		•	(2,105,905)	(a)
4	Analytical and development services(Sales)	, <u>)</u>	9,048,420	
		3 €0	(13,530,738)	360
5	Issue of Share Capital (including securities premium)	•		-
		5 = 2	(19,999,513)	
6	Sale of Property , plant & equipmets	(in)	9	980
			(1,700)	
7	Guarantee commission charges	(● 0	61,233	
·	4	a <u>a</u> n	(47,272)	-
8	Reimbursement of expenses by	(= 0	218,512	
-	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 ≥ 0	(74,099)	(*)
9	Reimbursement of expenses to	740	37,045	
-		-		-
10	Interest on loan given	(a)		3.00
		(¥)	(58,333)	**
11	Royalty expense	;• /i	1,265,546	
••	10,10, 0,4000	(¥)	(930,083)	
12	Tax paid by the Company on behalf of	-		0.20
••	Tak pale by all bompay on bona by		-	(23,056,265)
13	Loan repaid to	120	190	:€
	20th repairs to	(*)	(2,270,667)	
14	Loan and advances repaid by Key Managerial Personnel	150,000	1000	
17	Some are an entered relative of year a very a construction	(400,000)	·	:00
15	Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel	(,)		
13	Short term employee benefits - Salary and allowances	3,911,059	300	()€ 3
	Print of the second of the second will be second or seco	(3,409,051)	520	7.0

The Company's management is of the view that all the related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

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

Balance due from / to the related Parties as at 31 March 2023

USD

Sr. No	. Particulars	Holding Company	Ultimate Holding Company	Total
1	Trade Payables	0€2	99,814,555	99,814,555
2	Other receivables	() () () () () () () () () ()	6,789,383	6,789,383
3	Trade receivables	\(\varphi\)	1,224,762	1,224,762
4	Other Payable	340,159		340,159

Sr. No. Particulars	Key Managerial personnel	Total
1 Loan receivable	43,059	43,059

Balance due from / to the related Parties as at 31 March 2022

USD

193,059

GR & SC No Particulars	Holding Company	Ultimate Holding Company	Total
Open 14th Floor Trede Payables	1.60	122,956,990	122,956,990
Tritle receivables	? ≥ €	9,537,481	9,537,481
3 Other receivables	12	711,054	711,054
4 Other Payable	340,159	(#)	340,159
Sr. No. Particulars			
Sr. No. Particulars		ey Managerial	Total

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.31 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classification and fair values

		As at 31 March 2023								
		Carrying amount			Fair value					
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Financial assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	.=	-	3,123,553	3,123,553	:=	-	7	•		
Investments	4,228,942		9	4,228,942	3	4,228,942	¥	4,228,94		
Trade receivable and other financial assets	*	•	138,517,694	138,517,694	:=	£ 2 €	*	7-		
Loans		7,5	43,059	43,059	•		Ē	•		
	4,228,942		141,684,305	145,913,249	*	4,228,942	-	4,228,94		
Financial liabilities	-									
Lease liabilities			118,531	118,531				-		
Borrowings	:-		10,497,238	10,497,238	3	-	=	-		
Trade payables	2	-	108,669,140	108,669,140	94	820	€.	-		
Other financial liabilities	÷	-	5,056,973	5,056,973	*	()	-	:		
	-		124,341,882	124,341,882						

		As at 31 March 2022							
		Carrying amount			Fair value				
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	
Financial assets									
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4,886,371	4,886,371	3 ₹6	9.5	5		
Investments	3,456,606	•	201	3,456,606	-	3,456,606	§ -	3,456,60	
Trade receivable and other financial assets	91	3	151,378,342	151,378,342	-	721	24		
Loans	-	•	193,059	193,059					
	3,456,606		156,457,773	159,914,378		3,456,606		3,456,60	
Financial liabilities									
Lease Liabilities	140	<u>=</u>	796,543	796,543	t ± 0	166	-		
Borrowings	9.51	<u>=</u>	29,950,000	29,950,000		1	9	7	
Trade payables		5	132,845,926	132,845,926			9	-	
Other financial liabilities	•	€	4,211,872	4,211,872	120	2	*	.54	
	121		167,804,341	167,804,341	5 4 5				

The Group 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 ("Board") has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.31 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (Continued)

ii Credit risk

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

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

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivable of the Group are typically unsecured. Credit risk is managed through credit accrual and periodic monitoring of the creditworthiness of customers to which Group grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

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

At 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, the entire exposure to credit risk for trade receivable is majorly from its country of domicile i.e. United States of America.

At 31 March 2023 the Group had exposure to only one type of counter party i.e. wholesalers. Three customers represented approximately 80% of gross trade receivable balance as on 31 March 2023.

At 31 March 2023, the maximum exposure (net of rebates and chargebacks) to credit risk for trade and other receivables by geographic region was as follows.

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Country of Domicile	130,503,548	141,129,808
India	8,014,146	10,248,534
Other Countries	-	•
	138,517,694	151,378,342

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

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Balance as at beginning of the year	43,064	2,582
Impairment loss recognised	S # 3.	46,646
Amounts written off/ reversed	(39)	(6,164)
Balance as at the end of the year	43,064	43,064

Other financial assets

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.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.31 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

iii Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group'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 Group'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.

				Contractual ca	sh flows		
31 March 2023	Carrying amount	Total	2 months or less	2-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
USD							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Lease liabilities	118,531	123,282	41,094	82,188		180	o = 0
Current borrowings	10,497,238	10,497,238	10,497,238			•	-
Trade payables	108,669,140	108,669,140	108,669,140	S#3	: <u>-</u> :	₹	-
Other financial liabilities	5,056,973	5,056,973	5,056,973	: • ·	3.70	950	•

				Contractual ca	sh flows		
31 March 2022	Carrying amount	Total	2 months or less	2-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
USD							
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Lease liabilities	796,543	835,093	521	649,065	186,027	· ·	< <u></u>
Borrowings	29,950,000	29,950,000	29,950,000				
Trade and other payables	132,845,926	132,845,926	132,845,926	-			
Other financial liabilities	4,211,872	4,211,872	4,211,872	849	≨ 8	336.3	: ·

iv Market risk

Market risk refers to risk of fluctuation in fair values or future cash flows because of changes in market rates or prices. The Group's exposure from market risk is primarily on account of interest rate risk.



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.31 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management (Continued)

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

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

	Carrying amo	unt in USD	
	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	
Variable-rate instruments			
Financial liabilities	10,497,238	29,950,00	
Total .	10,497,238	29,950,00	

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

Interest rate sensitivity - variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 5% in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

USD

Particulars		Profit or loss				
	31-Ma	31-Mar-23		31-Mar-22		
	5% increase	5% decrease	5% increase	5% decrease		
Variable-rate instruments	17,213	(17,213)	16,566	(16,566)		
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	17,213	17,213 (17,213) 16,566				



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.32 Leases

Leases as lessee

i. Right-of-use assets

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

сущриси	As at	As at
Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
	Land and Buildings	Land and Buildings
Adoption of IND AS 116 "Leases" (Opening balance)	792,112	1,392,783
Amortisation charge for the year	696,482	600,671
Additions to right-of-use assets	€	(2)
Derecognition of right-of-use assets	*	-
Foreign Exchange Differences		-
Closing balance	95,631	792,112

ii. Lease liability

ii. Lease naointy		
	As at	As at
Particulars Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Maturity analysis of lease liability - undiscounted contractual cash flows		
Less than one year	123,282	649,065
One to three years	₩.	186,027
More than three years		-
Total undiscounted cash flows	123,282	835,092
Current (discounted)	118,531	621,809
Non-current	=	174,734

iii. Amount recognised in profit or loss

- d	For the year ended	For the year ended
Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
General and administrative expenses		
Short-term lease rent expense	232,445	210,129
Amortisation and impairment losses		
Amortisation of right of use lease asset	696,482	600,671
Finance cost		
Interest expense on lease liability	33,807	60,241
	962,734	871,042

iv. Amount recognised in statement of cash flows

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2023	For the year ended 31 March 2022
Cash outflow for short-term leases	232,445	210,129
Principal component of Cash outflow for long-term leases	678,012	617,810
Interest component of Cash outflow for long-term leases	33,807	60,241
Total cash outflow for leases	944,264	888,180



Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2023

3.33 Capital Management

The Group'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 Group 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 and obligations under finance leases, less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted equity comprises all

The Group's adjusted net debt to equity ratio was as follows.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Total Borrowings (including current maturities) Less: Cesh and cash equivalent Adjusted net debt Total equity Adjusted equity Adjusted bet debt to total equity ratio	10,497,238 3,123,553 7,373,685 145,014,119 145,014,119 0.05	29,950,000 4,886,371 25,063,629 175,742,589 175,742,589 0,14

3.34 During the previous year, pursuant to the US business restructuring, ThePharmaNetwork, LLC (TPN') acquired 100% shares of S&B Pharma Inc. ('S&B') from the Company in exchange of ThePharmaNetwork, LLC's shares. Subsequently, with effect from 5 January 2022, S & B stands dissolved and all its assets and liabilities are transferred by TPN as capital contribution in its wholly owned subsidiary S & B Pharma LLC.

3.35 Non-Current assets held for sale

Particulars	Net Book value of assets as at 31 March 2023 (1)	Recoverable amount as at 31 March 2023 (2)	
Freehold Land	1,042,398	1,042,398	(·
	12,195,342	10,857,602	1,337,740
Buildings	7,508,043	1,100,000	6,408,043
Plant and Machinery	89,970	5	89,970
Furniture and Fixtures	34,761		34,761
Office Equipments	16,558		16,558
Computer Software	5,589,118	2,000,000	3,589,118
Capital work in progress	1,347,648	-	1,347,648
Goodwill (refer note 3.27) Total	27,823,838	15,000,000	12,823,838

The Group has considered indicators of impairment of its cash-generating units for factors like decline in operational performance, changes in the outlook of future profitability, and weaker market conditions, among other potential indicators. In respect of one of the manufacturing units located at St. Louis under S & B Pharma LLC, USA, a subsidiary of the Company, where indicators of impairment were identified, the Group estimated the recoverable amount of the assets based on the fair value less costs to sell. The outcome of this exercise as on 31 March 2023 resulted in the Group recognizing an impairment loss of USD 12.8 Million in the consolidated financial results under 'Exceptional item'. Consequently, deferred tax assets pertaining to the above assets are no longer available for utilisation, have been derecognised in the consolidated financial statements amounting to USD

As per our report of even date attached.

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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

Sreeja Marar

Partner

Membership No. 111410

Mumbai 19 May 2023 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ThePharmaNetwork,

Amit Ghare

Director New Jersey, USA John Dillaway

Director

Parsippany, New Jersey, USA

18 May 2023

James Giuliano Director

Parsippany, New Jersey, USA