



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of Sapien Biosciences Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion:

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Sapien Biosciences Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, the Profits, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

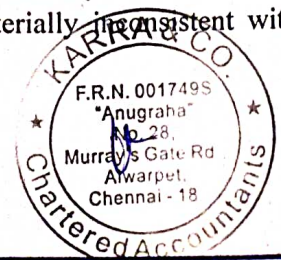
We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements*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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the





standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

In preparing the standalone financial statements, 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.





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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.





- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred by the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.
- h) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- i) The Company had not declared any dividend during the year and hence compliance with Section 123 is not applicable.





KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For KARRA & CO.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 001749S

K. Rajalakshmi

Partner

Membership No. 219412

UDIN: 23219412BGXTJJ7318

Date: 19th May 2023

Place: Chennai

K. RAJALAKSHMI
Mem. No. 219412
Partner: KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"
28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.





ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Sapien Biosciences Private Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause

(i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Sapien Biosciences Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.





Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Karra & Co.,
Chartered Accountants,
FRN:001749S

K. Rajalakshmi
Partner
Mem.No.219412
UDIN: 23219412BGXTJJ7318
Date: 19th May 2023
Place: Chennai

K. RAJALAKSHMI
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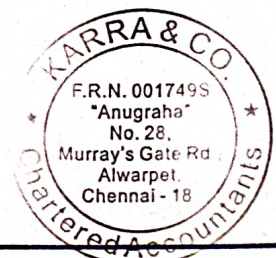




ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Sapiens Biosciences Private Limited of even date).

- i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
- (a) A. The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of intangible assets.
- B. The Company does not have intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties and hence the provisions of this clause are not applicable.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. The Company has maintained proper records of inventory. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stock and the book records were not material.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable. This clause is not applicable since there were no working capital availed by the Company.
- iii) The Company has not made investments in, companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, and had not granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year, in respect of which:
- (a) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee or provided security to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.





- (b) In our opinion, since the investments were not made and hence commenting on the terms and conditions of the grant of loans, during the year which are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest, shall not arise.
- (c) Since the loans were not granted by the Company, commenting on the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest if it has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts and receipts of interest have generally been regular as per stipulation, does not arise.
- (d) Since the Company had not granted loans, commenting on whether there were no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date, does not arise.
- (e) Since the Company had not granted loans, commenting on loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, if has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties, does not arise.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(f) is not applicable.

The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.

- iv) This clause is not applicable since the Company has not made investments, has not granted any loan or has not provided any guarantee or security as per the Section 185 & 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under subsection (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii) (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
(b) There were no dues in respect of income tax, Goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.





- ix) (a) The Company had not defaulted in the repayment of loans or payment of interest to a bank.
(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
(c) The term loans were applied for the purpose for which it was obtained.
(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
(c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.





KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants

- xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit. However, the Company had incurred cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx) This clause is not applicable to the Company since it has no obligations to contribute towards CSR due to losses in the books of accounts continuously for the last 3 years.
- xxi) This clause is not applicable to the company.

For Karra & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 001749S

K. Rajalakshmi
Partner
Membership Number: 219412
UDIN: 23219412BGXTJJ7318
Place : Chennai
Date : 19th May 2023

K. RAJALAKSHMI
Mem. No. 219412
Partner: KARRA & CO.
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"Anugraha"
28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.



Sapien Biosciences Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023
(All amounts are in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at	
		31st March 2023	31st March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets	4	31.75	22.67
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets		-	-
(b) Capital Work in Progress		-	-
(c) Investment Property		-	-
(d) Goodwill		-	-
(e) Other intangible assets		-	-
(f) Intangible assets under development		-	-
(g) Biological assets other than bearer plants		-	-
(h) Financial assets		-	-
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Trade Receivables		-	-
(iii) Loans		-	-
(i) Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-
(j) Other non current assets		-	-
Total Non - Current Assets		31.75	22.67
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	5	2.54	2.93
(b) Financial Assets		-	-
(i) Investments	6	151.26	60.49
(ii) Trade receivables	7	34.49	19.55
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	245.09	40.95
(iv) Bank Balances other than (iii) above		-	-
(v) Loans		-	-
(vi) others (to be specified)	9	23.24	11.45
(c) Current tax assets (net)	10	5.72	4.52
(d) Other current assets		-	-
Total Current Assets		462.35	139.90
Total Assets		494.10	162.57
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital		1.43	1.43
(b) Other Equity	11	16.74	(168.20)
Total Equity		18.17	(166.77)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	260.00	260.00
(ii) Trade Payables			
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises;			
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.			
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	13	12.68	21.86
(b) Provisions	14	10.93	6.91
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
(d) Other Non Current liabilities		-	-
Total Non - Current Liabilities		283.61	288.77
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings			
(ii) Trade payables			
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises;			2.29
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.	15	10.50	5.33
(b) Provisions	14	6.55	5.65
(c) Other current liabilities	16	175.26	27.30
(d) Current Tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
Total Current Liabilities		192.31	40.58
Total Liabilities		475.92	329.34
Total Equity and Liabilities		494.10	162.57

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

K. RAJALAKSHMI

Mem. No. 219412

In terms of our report attached
For Karra & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN 001749S

Partner: **KARRA & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sapien Biosciences Private Limited
U73100TG2012PTC080254

K. Rajalakshmi

K. Rajalakshmi
Partner
Membership No: 219412

28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.

Jugnu Jain

Name: Jugnu Jain
Director
DIN: 03518645

Ishita Shively

Name: Ishita Shively
Director
DIN: 08129007

Place: Chennai
Date : 19th May 2023



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 19th May 2023

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 19th May 2023

Sapien Biosciences Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2023
(All amounts are in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2023	For the Year Ended 31st March, 2022
I Revenue from Operations	17	619.37	250.71
II Other Income	18	8.18	2.87
III Total Income		<u>627.55</u>	<u>253.57</u>
IV Expenses			
Cost of materials & Services consumed	19	145.70	61.51
Employee benefit expense	20	176.98	138.08
Finance costs	21	0.20	0.38
Depreciation and amortisation expense		4.33	3.72
Other expenses	22	80.21	63.30
V Total Expenses		<u>407.42</u>	<u>266.99</u>
VI Profit/(loss) before tax		<u>220.14</u>	<u>(13.41)</u>
VII Tax expense:			
(1) Current tax		34.51	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	-
Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations		<u>185.62</u>	<u>(13.41)</u>
VIII Profit/(loss) for the year		<u>185.62</u>	<u>(13.41)</u>
IX Other Comprehensive Income			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		(0.68)	1.30
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss			
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the period		<u>(0.68)</u>	<u>1.30</u>
X Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		<u>184.94</u>	<u>(12.12)</u>
Paid up Equity shares (No)		14,286	14,286
Earnings per equity share from continuing operations:			
Basic (in Rs.)		1,295	(85)
Diluted (in Rs.)		1,295	(85)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
K. RAJALAKSHMI
Mem. No. 219412
Partner: KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"
28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.

K. Rajalakshmi
Partner
Membership No: 219412

Place: Chennai
Date: 19th May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sapien Biosciences Private Limited
U73100TG2012PTC080254

Name: Jugnu Jain
Director
DIN: 03518645

Name: Ishita Shively
Director
DIN: 08129007

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 19th May 2023

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 19th May 2023



Sapien Biosciences Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2023
(All amounts are in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the Year Ended 31st March 2023	For the Year ended 31 March 2022
A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Profit before tax and extraordinary items	220.14	(13.41)
<i>Adjustment for:</i>		
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	4.33	3.72
Provision for Gratuity	4.78	3.11
Interest and Finance charges	-	-
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes	229.25	(6.58)
<i>Changes in Working Capital</i>		
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	(90.77)	(39.81)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	0.39	4.77
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	2.88	0.49
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	113.74	(21.49)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(1.20)	24.20
Cash Generated from Operations	25.04	(31.82)
Direct Taxes Paid	(12.08)	(0.52)
Gratuity Paid	(0.54)	(1.95)
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities	12.43	(34.30)
B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
<i>Inflow/(Outflow)</i>		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(13.41)	(18.40)
Movement in Loans and Advances	-	-
Proceeds from Fixed deposit	(204.14)	73.44
(Increase) / Decrease in Non-current Assets	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in share capital & premium	-	-
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities	(217.55)	55.04
C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
<i>Inflow / (Outflow)</i>		
Increase in provisions	-	-
Proceeds from Short Term Borrowings	-	-
Repayment of Long Term Borrowings	-	-
Interest Paid	(9.18)	-
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities	(9.18)	-
D) NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:	14.95	14.16
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	19.55	5.38
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	34.50	19.55
Notes :		
1. Cash and cash equivalent includes		
Cash in hand		
Balance with Banks in Current Accounts	34.49	19.55

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Karra & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN 001749S

Rajalakshmi

K. Rajalakshmi
Partner
Membership No: 219412

Place: Chennai
Date: 19th May 2023

K. RAJALAKSHMI
Mem. No. 219412
Partner: KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"
28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sapien Biosciences Private Limited
U73100TG2012PTC080254

Jugnu Jain

Name: Jugnu Jain
Director
DIN: 03518645

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 19th May 2023

Ishita Shively

Name: Ishita Shively
Director
DIN: 08129007

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 19th May 2023

Sapien Biosciences Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31st March 2023
(All amounts are in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Share capital	Amount
As at 31st March 2022		1.43
Equity Share Capital		1.43
	Total	
As at 31st March 2023		1.43
Equity Share Capital		1.43
	Total	

Statement of Changes in Other Equity for the period ended 31st March 2023

Particulars	Reserve and surplus					Items of other comprehensive income		Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
	Securities premium reserve	Share options outstanding account	IND AS Transition Reserve	Capital reserve on common control transaction	Retained earnings	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Equity investments through other comprehensive income	
Balance as at April 1, 2021	-	-	-	-	(154.00)	-	-	(154.00)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	(13.41)	(0.79)	-	(13.41)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year 2021-22	-	-	-	-	(167.42)	(0.79)	-	(168.21)
Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recognition of share-based payments	-	-	-	-	(167.42)	(0.79)	-	(168.21)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	185.62	-	-	185.62
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(0.68)	-	(0.68)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period 31.03.2023	-	-	-	-	18.20	(1.47)	-	16.73
Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recognition of share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	18.20	(1.47)	-	16.73

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

In terms of our report attached

For Karra & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN 001749S

K. Rajalakshmi
K. Rajalakshmi
Partner
Membership No: 215412

Place: Chennai
Date: 19th May 2023

K. RAJALAKSHMI
Mem. No. 219412
Partner: KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"
28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sapien Biosciences Private Limited

Agnidha Jain
Name: Agnidha Jain
Director
DIN: 05518645

Shivika Shrivastava
Name: Shivika Shrivastava
Director
DIN: 08129007

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 19th May 2023

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 19th May 2023



Sapien Biosciences Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023
(Amounts in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Share Capital

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Authorised Share capital :		
Fully paid equity shares of Re 10 each	10.00	10.00
Fully paid Preference share of Rs.10 each	260.00	260.00
Issued share capital comprises:		
Fully paid equity shares of Re.10 each	1.43	1.43
9% Fully paid Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Re.10 each		
	260.00	260.00
	261.43	261.43

Fully paid equity shares

Balance at April 01, 2022
issue of shares during the year
Balance at March 31, 2023

	Number of shares	Share capital (Amount)
	14,286	1.43
	-	-
	14,286	1.43

Fully paid equity shares, which have a par value of Rs.10, carry one vote per share.

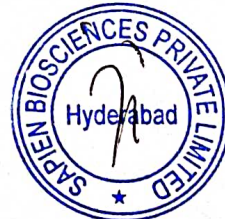
Details of shares held by the holding company, its subsidiaries and associates
Particulars

	Fully paid ordinary shares	% of Holding
As at April 01, 2022		
Equity Shares		
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	10,000	70%
Sarrum Innovations Private Limited	4,286	30%
As at March 31, 2023		
Equity Shares		
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	10,000	70%
Sarrum Innovations Private Limited	4,286	30%

Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of Shares held	% holding of shares	Number of Shares held	% holding of shares
Fully paid equity shares				
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	10,000	70%	10,000	70%
Sarrum Innovations Private Limited	4,286	30%	4,286	30%
	14,286	100%	14,286	100%

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				% Change during the year
S.No	Promoter name	No. of Shares	%of total shares	
1	Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited	10,000	70%	0
2	Sarrum Innovations Private Limited	4,286	30%	0



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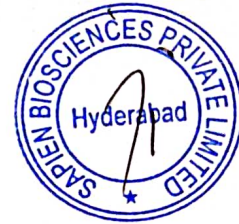
Sapien Biosciences Private Limited
(All amounts are in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, Plant and Equipment

	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Carrying Amounts of:		
Furnitures, Fixtures & Fittings	2.31	1.97
Office Equipments	24.32	18.10
Computers and accessories	5.12	2.60
Total	31.75	22.67
Capital work-in progress	-	-
Total	31.75	22.67

Note No 4 : Fixed Assets & Depreciation as on 31st March 2023

Description	Gross Block		Depreciation			Net Block		
	As at 01-04-2022	Additions (Deletions)	As at 31-03-2023	upto 01-04-2022	For the period 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2023	As at 01-04-2022	As at 31-03-2023
Computers	14.03	4.16	18.19	11.43	1.64	13.07	2.60	5.12
Equipment	22.64	8.58	31.22	4.54	2.35	6.89	18.10	24.32
Furniture & Fixtures	3.57	0.68	4.25	1.60	0.34	1.94	1.97	2.31
Total	40.24	13.41	53.66	17.58	4.33	21.91	22.67	31.75



99

ASSETS
Non-current assets

5. Inventories	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Chemical Consumables (Valued at lower of Cost or Net realisable Value)	2.54	2.93
Total	2.54	2.93

6. Trade Receivables	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Secured, Considered Good	151.62	61.00
Unsecured, Considered Good	-	-
Doubtful	(0.36)	(0.51)
Allowance for Doubtful debts (Under ECL)	-	-
Total	151.26	60.49

FY 22-23	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade Receivables	114.22	37.14	0.16	0.10	-	151.62
Undisputed Trade Receivables-Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables-Considered Good-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables-Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables-Considered Good-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

FY 21-22	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Trade Receivables	56.75	4.08	0.08	0.10	-	61.00
Undisputed Trade Receivables-Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade Receivables-Considered Good-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables-Considered Good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables-Considered Good-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-

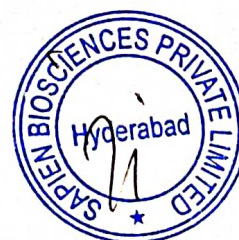
7. Cash and Cash Equivalents	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Cash in hand	0.18	0.10
Balances with banks in current accounts	34.32	19.45
Total	34.49	19.55

8. Other Bank Balances	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balances with banks in deposit accounts	245.09	40.95
Total	245.09	40.95

9. Tax Assets	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
TDS Receivable	3.24	11.45
Advance Tax	20.00	-
Total	23.24	11.45

10. Other Current Assets	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Saarum Innovation Private Limited	0.25	0.00
Prepaid Expenses	1.91	1.61
Advance to Suppliers	0.77	0.06
GST Credit Receivable	2.79	2.84
Total	5.72	4.52

11. Other Equity	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
General Reserve	(168.20)	(154.00)
Surplus in P&L	185.62	-13.41
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	(0.68)	(0.79)
Total	16.74	(168.20)



99

12. Borrowings	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non Current		
9% Fully paid Non-Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Re.10/- each	260.00	260.00
Unsecured at amortised cost	-	-
Loan from related parties	-	-
Loan from Director	-	-
Total	260.00	260.00

13. Other Financial Liabilities	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non Current		
Interest on Unsecured Loans	12.68	21.86
Total	12.68	21.86

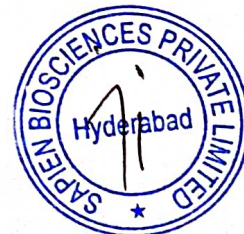
14. Provisions	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Non-Current		
Provision for Gratuity	10.93	6.91
Total	10.93	6.91
Current		
Provision for Gratuity	6.55	5.65
Total	6.55	5.65

15. Trade Payables	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	2.29
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	10.50	5.33
Total	10.50	7.62

TRADE PAYABLES						
PARTICULARS	OUTSTANDING		1-2 YEARS	2-3 YEARS	MORE THAN 3 YEARS	TOTAL
FY 22-23	LESS THAN 6 Months	LESS THAN 1 YEAR				
(i) MSME	9.49	1.01				10.50
(ii) Others						
(iii) Disputed dues MSME						
(iv) Disputed dues Others						

TRADE PAYABLES						
PARTICULARS	OUTSTANDING		1-2 YEARS	2-3 YEARS	MORE THAN 3 YEARS	TOTAL
FY 21-22	LESS THAN 6 Months	LESS THAN 1 YEAR				
(i) MSME	1.89	0.40				2.29
(ii) Others	2.88	1.89		0.56		5.33
(iii) Disputed dues MSME						
(iv) Disputed dues Others						7.62

16. Other Current Liabilities	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
TDS Payable	2.49	2.95
Duties & Taxes Payable	35.09	1.77
Salaries Payable	13.50	13.11
Advances from customer	106.64	3.77
Audit fee payable	0.64	0.70
Dues to Employees	0.12	0.14
Dues to Directors	-	(0.22)
Provision for Expenses	16.15	4.68
Other Payables	0.63	0.38
Total	175.26	27.30



Sapien Biosciences Private Limited
Notes forming part of the Financials Statements
(All amounts are in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

17. Revenue from Operations	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Sale of Services	-	0.39
Testing Receipts	619.37	250.32
Research Income	619.37	250.71
Total	619.37	250.71

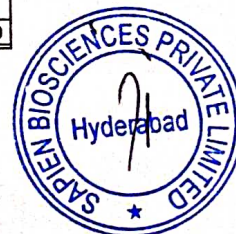
18. Other Income	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Interest Income	6.15	2.87
Other Income	1.75	-
Forex Gain	0.28	-
Total	8.18	2.87

19. Cost of Material & Services	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Chemicals and Consumables	11.34	51.90
Diagnostic Services	134.06	9.31
Ethics Committee Expenses	0.30	0.30
Total	145.70	61.51

20. Employee Benefit Expense	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Salaries and Wages	162.61	127.46
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	4.45	2.76
Employee Insurance Cost	2.90	2.09
Staff welfare expenses	2.04	1.42
Gratuity	4.78	3.11
Others	0.19	1.23
Total	76.98	138.08

21. Finance Costs	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Bank Charges	0.20	0.38
Interest on Unsecured Loans	-	-
Total	0.20	0.38

22. Other Expenses	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022
Taxes & Duties	0.61	0.19
Legal Charges	2.40	-
Interest on delayed statutory payments	1.87	-
Loss on foreign exchange transactions	2.91	0.59
Repairs & Maintenance	0.41	0.48
Rent	5.63	-
Professional & Consultancy Charges	28.87	52.98
Data Storage Charges	-	0.04
Audit Fee	1.00	0.90
Office Expenses	2.78	2.12
Printing & Stationary	0.21	0.51
Telephone & Internet Expenses	0.20	2.19
Membership & Subscription	-	0.09
Conference Fees	3.26	-
Donations	-	0.25
Software and Licenses	-	1.87
Travelling and conveyance	12.91	1.04
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.10	0.19
Postage & Courier	7.36	1.37
Provision for Doubtful Debts	(0.15)	(3.70)
Bad debts written off	5.21	-
Recruitment Expenses	-	0.05
Annual Custody Fee	0.05	0.05
Sample Collection Charges	(0.09)	2.02
Ineligible Input	-	0.07
IT Support Expenses	4.65	-
Total	80.21	63.30



23. Disclosure as required under Ind AS-19 on Employee Benefits is as under:-

(a) Actuarial assumptions used:-

Scenario	DBC	Percentage Change
Under Basic Scenario	17,48,276	0.00%
Salary Escalation - Up by 1%	18,52,594	5.97%
Salary Escalation - Down by 1%	16,54,576	-5.36%
Withdrawal Rate - Up by 1%	17,22,034	-1.50%
Withdrawal Rate - Down by 1%	17,77,973	1.70%
Discount Rate - Up by 1%	16,60,656	-5.01%
Discount Rate - Down by 1%	18,49,678	5.80%

(b) Present value of obligation taken to Profit & Loss Account & Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023.

Components of Defined Benefit Cost

Particulars	Financial Year Ending 31-03-2023	Financial Year Ending 31-03-2022
Current Service Cost Past Service Cost (Gain) / Loss on Settlements	3.88	2.30
Reimbursement Service Cost		
Total Service Cost	3.88	2.30
Interest Expense on DBO Interest (Income) on Plan Assets		
Interest (Income) on Reimbursement Rights	0.91	0.81
Interest Expense on (Asset Ceiling) / Onerous Liability		
Total Net Interest Cost	0.91	0.81
Reimbursement of Other Long Term Benefits		
Defined Benefit Cost included in P & L	4.78	3.11
Remeasurements - Due to Demographic Assumptions		
Remeasurements - Due to Financial Assumptions	(0.14)	(0.11)
Remeasurements - Due to Experience Adjustments	0.82	(1.18)
(Return) on Plan Assets (Excluding Interest Income)	-	-
(Return) on Reimbursement Rights	-	-
Changes in Asset Ceiling / Onerous Liability		
Total Remeasurements in OCI	0.68	(1.30)
Total Defined Benefit Cost recognized in P&L and OCI	5.46	1.81
Discount Rate	7.53%	7.38%
Salary Escalation Rate	12.00%	12.00%

Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset) reconciliation

Particulars	Financial Year Ending 31-03-2023	Financial Year Ending 31-03-2022
Net Defined Benefit Liability / (Asset) at the beginning	12.56	12.69
Defined Benefit Cost included in P & L	4.78	3.11
Total Remeasurements included in OCI	0.68	(1.30)
Net Transfer In / (Out) (Including the effect of any business combination / divestiture)	-	-
Amount recognized due to Plan Combinations	-	-
Employer Contributions	-	-
Employer Direct Benefit Payments	(1)	-1.95
Employer Direct Settlement Payments	-	-
Credit to Reimbursements	-	-
Net Defined Benefit Liability / (Asset) at the end	17.48	12.56

24. Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction.

a) Foreign Exchange Inflow:-

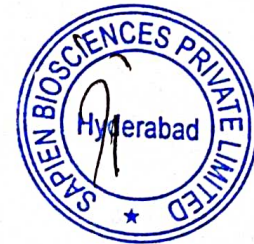
Particulars	Year Ended 31st March, 2023	Year Ended 31st March, 2022
Foreign Exchange Inflow	438.88	200.56
Foreign Exchange Outflow	15.62	10.19

Monetary Items:

Exchange difference due to changes in the spot rates on the date of the transaction, and the rates at which the transactions of monetary items amounting to INR 2,64,270.12/- is debited to the Profit & Loss account. Monetary current assets recognized in the balance sheet is INR 89,26,069/- and Monetary current liabilities recognized in the balance sheet is Nil.

Non - Monetary Items:

Exchange difference arising on account of changes on the rates on the date of the Balance sheet and on the date of the transaction of non-monetary items amounting to Rs. Nil/- is debited to the Profit & Loss account



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25. Deferred Tax

The Company has carried out its tax computation in accordance with the mandatory Indian Accounting Standard, Ind AS-12 'Income Taxes' notified by MCA, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. During the Financial year the company has reversed deferred Tax Asset of Rs.NIL as per the workings given below. As per group policy company has not recognized deferred tax asset.

Deferred Tax Workings				
Particulars	Companies Act	Income Tax Act	Difference	DTA/(DTL)
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
WDV as on 31.03.2023	31.75	29.34	2.41	(0.61)
Provision for Gratuity	17.48	-	17.48	4.40
Provision for Doubtful debts	0.36	-	0.36	0.09
Actuarial Gain	-	-	-	-
DTA/(DTL) as on 01.04.2022	-	-	-	-
DTA as on 31.03.2023	-	-	-	-

26. Auditor's Remuneration

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
For Statutory Audit	0.60	0.60
For Limited Review	0.40	0.40
Total	1.00	1.00

27. Related party transactions

Name of the party	Nature of Relationship	Nature of the transaction	Transactions during the year			Rs. Outstanding as on 31.03.2023
			Rs. Opening balance (1.04.2022)	Rs. Dr.	Rs. Cr.	
Apollo Hospitals Enterprises Limited	Holding Company	Opening Balance	0			
		Receipts during the year				
		TDS deducted				
		Services provided by Sapient				
		Services rendered by AHEL			57.14	
		Closing Balance				
Dr. Jugnu Jain	Director	Opening Balance	0.22			
		Remuneration paid			39.88	
		Reimbursements			3.95	
		Closing Balance				
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise Limited (division)	Bhubaneswar	Opening Balance				
		Payments during the year	0.095			
		Receipts during the year				
		Closing Balance				
Apollo Hospitals Enterprises Limited -Chennai	Chennai	Opening Balance	0.89			
		Payments during the year		0		
		Services rendered				4.52
		Closing Balance				

28. Commitments and Contingencies:

NIL

29. Earnings per Share

Particulars	Units	Year ended 31.03.2023	Year ended 31.03.2022
a) Net Profit / Loss After Tax	In Rs.	1,84,94,464	(12,11,543)
b) Weighted Average number Equity Shares used in computing basic earnings per share	No. of Shares	14,286	14,286
c) Basic earnings per share (a/b)	In Rs.	1,295	(85)
d) Diluted earnings per share	In Rs.	1,295	(85)

30. The company has no ongoing litigations which affect the financial position

31. As per the Policy of the Company Physical verification of all the fixed Assets are conducted once in every two years. Latest physical verification is conducted during the Financial Year 2022-23.

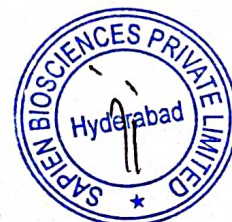
32. Disclosure required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 (MSMED Act)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
(i) Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, as at the end of the year	-	2.29
(ii) Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act on the above amount as at the end of the year	-	-
(iii) Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	-	-
(iv) Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (other than Section 16)	-	-
(v) Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (Section 16)	-	-
(vi) Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
(vii) Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act (ii) + (iv)	-	-

33. Values has been rounded off to nearest lakhs. Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary and in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS).

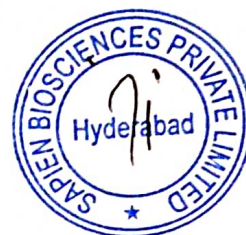
34. Ratios -Refer Annexure seperately enclosed

35. Disclosures as per amended provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Please refer the additional notes seperately enclosed.



96 Ratios as per Schedule III requirements

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2023	31 March 2022	Variance	Remarks
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	240%	145%	95%	Variance is due to the increased advances from customers for advances are yet to be serviced.
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Share Holder's Equity	1501%	169%	988%	Company's profit is increased during the year
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings Available for Debt Service	Debt Service				
Return on Equity	Net Profit After Taxes	Average Share Holder's Equity	1021%	8%	12600%	Company has performed well and increased its profits
Inventory turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average Inventory	0%	1%	65%	Company has utilised inventory for the increased projects
Trade receivable Turnover ratio	Credit Sales	Average Trade Receivable	24%	24%	1%	
Trade payable turnover ratio	Purchases	Average Trade Payables	7%	3%	44%	Turnover and payables during the current year is increased, due to increase in operations
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working capital	229%	252%	-9%	
Net profit ratio	Net Profit After Taxes	Revenue from Operations	114%	1869%	-118%	Company has increased its profits with the increase in revenue
Return on capital employed	Earnings before Interest and Taxes	Capital Employed	956%	26%	3795%	Company has increased its profits with the increase in revenue
Return on investment	Income generated from Investments	Investment	NA	NA	NA	



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Additional Notes as per the amended Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 on 24 th March 2021

TITLE DEEDS OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY NOT HELD IN THE NAME OF THE COMPANY						
Line Item in Balance sheet	Description of Item of property	Gross Carrying Value	Title Deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is promoter, director or relative or employee of them	Property held since which date	Reasons for not being held in the name of the company
Nil						

b) Loans or advances to specified persons

Type of Borrower	Current Period 31.03.2022		Previous Period 31.03.2023	
	Amount Outstanding	% of total	Amount Outstanding	% of total
Promoters	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Directors	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
KMP's	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Related Parties	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total				

c) Capital work in progress

CWIP	AMOUNT IN CWIP FOR A PERIOD OF 31 MARCH 2023				
	Less Than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project In progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total					

d) BORROWING SECURED AGAINST CURRENT ASSETS

The company does not have any borrowing secured against current assets.
summary of reconciliation and reasons of material discrepancies :

Quarter	Name of Bank	Particulars of securities provided	Amount as per books of account	Amount reported in quarterly statement	Difference	Reasons for material discrepancies
30th June 21	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30th Sept 21	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31st Dec 21	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
31st March 22	NA	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

e) RELATIONSHIP WITH STRUCK OFF COMPANIES

The company does not have any relationship with the struckoff companies

Name of struck off company	Nature of transaction with struck off company	Balance outstanding	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed	Balance outstanding as at previous period	Relationship with the struck off company, if any, to be disclosed
Nil	Investment in securities	Nil		Nil	Nil
Nil	Receivables	Nil		Nil	Nil
Nil	Payables	Nil		Nil	Nil
Nil	Shares held in struck off company	Nil		Nil	Nil
Nil	Other outstanding balances	Nil		Nil	Nil

- f) The Company does not have any benami Properties.
- g) The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any of the banks.
- h) There were no instances where the Company had failed to register its charges or satisfaction by the statutory due date.
- i) The Company does not have any CSR liability since company doesn't comes under the CSR Provisions
- j) The Company did not borrow any funds during the financial year.

For Karra & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
FRN 001749S
K.Rajalakshmi
Partner
Membership No: 219412
Place: Chennai
Date : 19th May 2023

K. RAJALAKSHMI
Mem. No. 219412
Partner: KARRA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
"Anugraha"
28, Murray's Gate Road,
Alwarpet, Chennai - 600 018.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sapten Biosciences Private Limited
Name: Jugnu Jain
Director
DIN: 03618645
Place: Hyderabad
Date : 19th May 2023

Ashwini
Name: Ishita Shrively
Director
DIN: 08129007
Place: Hyderabad
Date : 19th May 2023



1. Corporate Information

Sapien Bioscience Private Limited, a company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 having its place of business at 1st Floor, AHERF Building, Apollo Health City, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad-500096.

Sapien is India's premier biobank. It puts 'medical waste' to use for healthcare innovation. It was established in 2012 in partnership with Apollo Hospitals, a pan-India network of 69 multi-specialty hospitals, and has expanded to include other hospitals as well. Sapien has bio banked ~ 200,000 patient samples in strict compliance with ICMR's ethical and regulatory guidelines. These biospecimens and associated digitized data are used for establishing advanced research platforms in demand by pharma, biotech & diagnostic companies globally for the development and validation of their products and marketing strategy. Clinical diagnostics are also developed by Sapien by itself or in partnership with diagnostics & AI companies. SBPL is inter alia engaged in the business of building a high-quality bio-repository that integrates ethically consented human samples with associated medical, pathological & diagnostic data and leverage this resource to develop & deliver high-end diagnostic applications. Further Sapien will partner with healthcare enterprises and drug discovery companies globally to study disease epidemiology, validate new diagnostics, identify new drug targets and evaluate new drugs.

2. Statement of Compliance

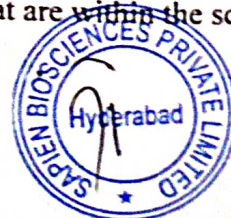
The company has applied the Ind AS applicable as notified by the MCA. There are no Ind AS that have not been applied by the company.

3. Basis for Preparation and Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind



AS 17 and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

3.1 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the periods presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

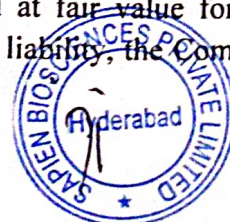
The following are the critical judgements and estimates that have been made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

a) Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. 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. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by Management at the time the asset is acquired and is reviewed at the end of each reporting period. 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. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

b) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses



market-observable data to the extent available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the fair value is measured using valuation techniques, including the discounted cash flow model, which involves various judgments and assumptions. The Company also engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation in certain cases. The appropriateness of valuation techniques and inputs to the valuation model are reviewed by the Management.

c) Income taxes

The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgements are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid / recovered for uncertain tax positions.

d) Defined benefit obligations

The Company uses actuarial assumptions viz., discount rate, mortality rates, salary escalation rate etc., to determine such employee benefit obligations.

e) Claims, provisions and contingent liabilities

Where an outflow of funds is believed to be probable and a reliable estimate of the outcome of the dispute can be made based on management's assessment of specific circumstances of each dispute and relevant external advice, management provides for its best estimate of the liability. Such accruals are by nature complex and can take number of years to resolve and can involve estimation uncertainty. Information about such litigations is provided in notes to the financial statements.

f) Other estimates

The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analysing historical payment patterns, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.

g) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is recorded and recognised during the period in which the service is provided by the company. Revenue is reduced for estimated discounts, rebates and other similar allowances. Accordingly, the company estimates the amounts likely to be disallowed by such companies based on past trends.



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Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

h) Employee Benefits

Defined Contribution Plan

Employee benefits in the form of provident fund, is are considered as defined contribution plan. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit plan

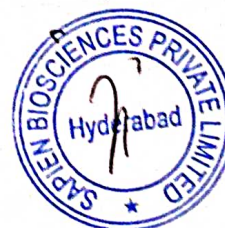
In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 as amended, the Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity plan') covering eligible employees. The Gratuity plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitations or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salaries and tenure of employment with the Company. Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation at each Balance Sheet date using the projected unit credit method.

Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- Net interest expense or income; and
- Remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur.



i) Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

Current tax is determined as the amount of tax payable in respect of the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Taxable profit differs from "Profit before tax" as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible under the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and applicable for the period. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of such deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting date.

Current and Deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

j) Property Plant & Equipment

Cost comprises the purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities),



Sapien Bioscience Private Limited
U73100TG2012PTC080254
Significant Accounting Policies

any directly attributable expenditure in making the asset ready for its intended use and cost of borrowing till the date of capitalisation in the case of assets involving material investment and substantial lead time.

An item of Property, plant and equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of asset. Any gain/loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of Property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement of Profit or Loss. Fixtures, Plant and Medical equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. All repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and, for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Capital work in progress are items of Property, plant and equipment which are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost, comprising direct cost and related incidental expenses.

k) Depreciation on Tangible fixed assets

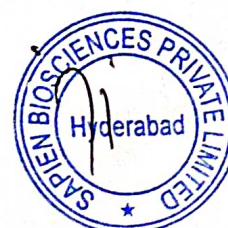
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is recognised on straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation is charged on Pro-rata basis for assets acquired during the year.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Useful life considered for depreciation as below:

Particulars	No of Years
Office Equipment	5 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Computers	3 years



9A

l) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost, net of accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Cost of an intangible asset comprises of purchase price and attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use. Intangible assets are amortised on the straight-line method over their estimated useful life.

Amortization

Amortization of Intangible assets is recognised on straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013

The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

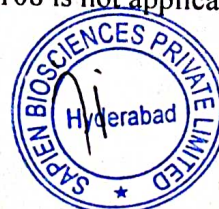
m) Inventories

The inventories of consumables and Medicare items utilized in providing healthcare services dealt with by the Company are valued at cost. In the absence of any further estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale, the Net Realizable Value is not applicable. Cost of these inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location after adjusting for GST wherever applicable, applying the FIFO method.

Cost of these inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location, after adjusting for GST wherever applicable applying FIFO method. Stock of provisions, stores (including lab materials and other consumables), stationeries and housekeeping items are stated at cost. The net realisable value is not applicable in the absence of any further modification/alteration before being consumed in-house only.

n) Segment Reporting:

The company has only one segment of activity i.e., sale of a high-quality bio-repository. Hence the segment wise reporting as defined in Ind AS 108 is not applicable.



99

o) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle such obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of such obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

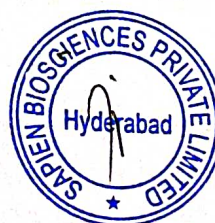
When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be recovered and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

p) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial asset or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial asset or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in the Statement of the Profit and Loss.

Purchase or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trade) are recognised on trade date. While, loans and borrowings and payables are recognised net of directly attributable transaction costs.



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Sapien Bioscience Private Limited
U73100TG2012PTC080254
Significant Accounting Policies

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial instruments of the Company are classified in the following categories:

Non-derivative financial assets comprising amortised cost, investments in subsidiaries, equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and non-derivative financial liabilities at amortised cost. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

The classification of financial instruments depends on the objective of the Company's business model for which it is held and on the substance of the contractual terms / arrangements.

Non - derivative financial assets

Financial assets at amortized cost

- o A financial asset shall be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:
 - the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
 - The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

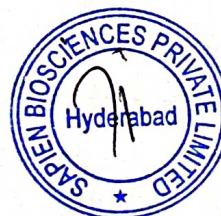
They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents and eligible current and non-current assets.

Cash comprises cash on hand, cash at bank, cheques on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. A financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL.



99

In addition, the Company may elect to designate the financial asset, which otherwise meets amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognizes financial assets when the contractual right to the cash flows from the asset expires or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. On de-recognition of a financial asset (except as mentioned above for financial assets measured at FVTOCI), the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

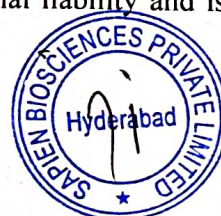
The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognizing impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.



49

- Financial liability subsequently measured at amortized cost

Financial liabilities at amortized cost represented by borrowings, trade and other payables are initially recognized at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

De-recognition of financial liability

The Company de-recognizes financial liabilities, when and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liabilities de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

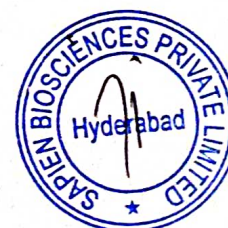
q) Cash flow statements

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

r) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/ (loss) attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting the profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.



s) Foreign exchange gains and losses

Foreign currency transactions are accounted at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transactions. Gains and losses resulting from settlement of such transactions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Monetary assets and liabilities related to foreign currency transactions remaining unsettled at the end of the year are translated at year end rates. The difference in translation of monetary assets and liabilities and realised gains and losses on foreign exchange transactions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Assets and Liabilities (both monetary and non-monetary) are translated at the closing rate at the year end. Income and expenses are translated at the monthly average rate at the end of the respective month.



91.