Bhagi Bhardwaj Gaur & Co.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

2952-53/2, Sangtrashan, D.B. Gupta Road,
Paharganj, New Delhi-110055
Phone: 011-43538511
e-mail: bbgcaaccounts@gmail.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Partners of North East Pharma Pack

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **North East Pharma Pack** ("the Firm"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the statement of Profit and Loss account for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies, notes to the financial statement and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the aforesaid financial statements are prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India and of the state of affairs of the Firm as at March 31, 2023, the profit for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SA's) issued by ICAI. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Firm in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our Audit of the financial statements in India, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Designated Partners for the financial statements

Designated Partners are responsible for the preparation of financial statements in accordance with the aforesaid Accounting Standards and in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, and for such internal control as designated partners determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, designated partners are responsible for assessing the Firm'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 designated partners either intends to liquidate the Firm or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Designated Partners are responsible for overseeing the Firm's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilitiesfor the Audit of the financial statements

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

For **Bhagi Bhardwaj Gaur & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 007895N

MOHIT GUPTA
Digitally signed by MOHIT GUPTA
Date: 2023.05.26 21:20:54 +05'30'

Mohit Gupta
Partner
(Membership No.528337)
UDIN: 23528337BGUNWA9469

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 26, 2023

North East Pharma Pack
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023
All amounts are in INR lacs unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	2,219.20	2,305.57
Capital work-in-progress	4	63.17	-
Intangible assets	5	0.04	0.04
Right-of-use assets	6	80.39	83.37
Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	7	2.72	2.03
Income tax assets (net)	8	11.22	10.13
Other non-current assets	9	15.32	5.36
Total non-current assets		**2,392.06**	**2,406.50**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	904.79	1,266.71
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	11	686.38	586.89
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	74.55	0.99
Other current assets	9	50.20	124.72
Total current assets		**1,715.92**	**1,979.31**
Total assets		**4,107.98**	**4,385.81**
CONTRIBUTION & LIABILITY			
Partner's Fund			
Partner's capital account	13	757.86	410.77
Total equity		**757.86**	**410.77**
LIABILITES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	451.99	845.41
Provisions	15	29.87	22.68
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	16	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		**481.86**	**868.09**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	384.51	945.22
(ii) Trade payables	17		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,421.25	2,144.83
(iii) Other financial liabilities	18	51.77	7.92
Provisions	15	3.57	1.57
Other current liabilities	19	7.16	7.41
Total current liabilities		**2,868.26**	**3,106.95**
Total liabilities		**3,350.12**	**3,975.04**
Total equity and liabilities		**4,107.98**	**4,385.81**

See accompanying notes are forming part of these standalone financial statements **1-36**

As per our report of even date

For Bhagi Bhardwaj Gaur & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. no. 007895N

MOHIT GUPTA Digitally signed by MOHIT GUPTA Date: 2023.05.26 21:17:04 +05'30'

Mohit Gupta

Partner
M.No. 528337

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May, 2023

For and on behalf of North East Pharma Pack

ARJUN JUNEJA Digitally signed by ARJUN JUNEJA Date: 2023.05.26 13:44:57 +05'30'

Arjun Juneja
(For and on behalf of Mankind Pharma Limited)

(Partner)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May, 2023

RAHUL DEWAN Digitally signed by RAHUL DEWAN Date: 2023.05.26 18:42:55 +05'30'

Rahul Dewan

(Partner)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May, 2023

North East Pharma Pack
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023
All amounts are in INR lacs unless otherwise stated

Particulars		Notes	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
I	**Income**			
	Revenue from operations	20	5,188.50	4,246.38
	Other income	21	5.09	-
	Total income (I)		**5,193.59**	**4,246.38**
II	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	22	3,836.99	3,304.99
	Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	23	(99.86)	(40.66)
	Employee benefits expense	24	488.15	404.78
	Finance costs	25	111.72	148.81
	Depreciation and amortization expense	26	131.87	142.22
	Other expenses	27	378.31	305.90
	Total expenses (II)		**4,847.18**	**4,266.04**
III	**Profit/(loss) before tax (I-II)**		**346.41**	**(19.66)**
IV	**Tax Expense:**			
	Current tax	28	-	-
	Deferred tax	28	(0.21)	(0.36)
	Total tax expense (IV)		**(0.21)**	**(0.36)**
V	**Profit/(loss) for the year (III-IV)**		**346.62**	**(19.30)**
VI	**Other comprehensive income**			
	(i) Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	- Remeasurement gain / (loss) of the defined benefit plan		0.68	1.15
	(ii) Income tax relating to item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	- Remeasurement gain / (loss) of the defined benefit plan		(0.21)	(0.36)
	Other comprehensive income for the year (VI)		**0.47**	**0.79**
VII	**Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year(V+VI)**		**347.09**	**(18.51)**

See accompanying notes are forming part of these standalone financial statements **1-36**

As per our report of even date

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Chartered Accountants
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Mohit Gupta

Partner
M.No. 528337

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May, 2023

For and on behalf of North East Pharma Pack

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Arjun Juneja
(For and on behalf of Mankind Pharma Limited)
(Partner)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May, 2023

RAHUL DEWAN Digitally signed by RAHUL DEWAN Date: 2023.05.26 18:43:23 +05'30'

Rahul Dewan
(Partner)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May, 2023

North East Pharma Pack
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2023
All amounts are in INR lacs unless otherwise stated

Particular	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
A. Cash flow from Operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before tax	**346.41**	**(19.66)**
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	131.87	142.22
Finance income	(1.25)	-
Finance costs	111.60	148.77
Interest on delay deposit of income tax	0.12	0.04
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase)/ Decerease in trade receivables	(99.49)	(340.10)
(Increase)/ Decerease in inventories	361.92	(883.21)
(Increase)/ Decerease in other asset	74.52	728.57
Increase/ (Decrease) in provisions	9.87	7.63
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payable	276.42	1,235.56
Increase/ (Decrease) in other financial liability	(3.42)	3.92
Increase/ (Decrease) in other liability	(0.25)	(811.15)
	1,208.32	**212.59**
Income tax Refund (paid) net of taxes	(1.21)	(7.96)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**1,207.11**	**204.63**
B. Cash flow from Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(68.38)	(87.19)
Interest received (finance income)	0.56	-
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(67.82)**	**(87.19)**
C. Cash flow from Financing activities		
Interest paid	(111.60)	(150.73)
Proceeds from borrowings	384.51	371.15
Repayment of borrowings	(1,338.64)	(337.75)
Net cash outflows from financing activities	**(1,065.73)**	**(117.33)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	73.56	0.11
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	0.99	0.88
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**74.55**	**0.99**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- In current account	74.12	0.75
Cash in hand	0.43	0.24
	74.55	**0.99**

See accompanying notes are forming part of these standalone financial statements **1-36**

As per our report of even date

For Bhagi Bhardwaj Gaur & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. no. 007895N

MOHIT GUPTA Digitally signed by MOHIT GUPTA Date: 2023.05.26 21:18:04 +05'30'

Mohit Gupta

Partner
M.No. 528337

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May, 2023

For and on behalf of North East Pharma Pack

ARJUN JUNEJA Digitally signed by ARJUN JUNEJA Date: 2023.05.26 13:45:55 +05'30'

Arjun Juneja
(For and on behalf of Mankind Pharma Limited)
(Partner)

Place :New Delhi
Date :26 May, 2023

RAHUL DEWAN Digitally signed by RAHUL DEWAN Date: 2023.05.26 18:43:53 +05'30'

Rahul Dewan
(Partner)

Place :New Delhi
Date :26 May, 2023

North East Pharma Pack
Statement of Changes in Partner's capital for the year ended March 31, 2023
All amounts are in INR lacs unless otherwise stated

1a. Statement of Changes in Partners' capital

Particulars	Amount
As at April 01, 2021	**429.28**
Changes in partners' capital during the year	(18.51)
As at March 31, 2022	**410.77**
Changes in partners' capital during the year	347.09
As at March 31, 2023	**757.86**

Particulars	Partners' capital account						Total
	Mankind Pharma Limited	JLD Builders and Developers Private Limited	Mr. Gaurav Dewan	Mr. Rahul Dewan	Mr. Amit Gera	Mr. Bodh Raj Sikri	
Balance as at April 01, 2021	**427.19**	**(18.38)**	**(4.71)**	**0.72**	**12.23**	**12.23**	**429.28**
Profit for the year	(11.10)	(2.41)	(1.45)	(1.45)	(1.45)	(1.45)	(19.30)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	0.45	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.79
Total comprehensive income for the year	**(10.64)**	**(2.31)**	**(1.39)**	**(1.39)**	**(1.39)**	**(1.39)**	**(18.51)**
Add: Addition during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Withdrawal during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**416.55**	**(20.69)**	**(6.10)**	**(0.67)**	**10.84**	**10.84**	**410.77**
Profit for the year	199.31	43.33	25.99	25.99	26.00	26.00	346.62
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of income tax	0.27	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.47
Total comprehensive income for the year	**199.58**	**43.39**	**26.03**	**26.03**	**26.03**	**26.03**	**347.09**
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**616.13**	**22.70**	**19.93**	**25.36**	**36.87**	**36.87**	**757.86**

See accompanying notes are forming part of these standalone financial statements **1-36**

As per our report of even date

For Bhagi Bhardwaj Gaur & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. no. 007895N

MOHIT GUPTA Digitally signed by MOHIT GUPTA Date: 2023.05.26 21:18:23 +05'30'

Mohit Gupta

Partner
M.No. 528337

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May, 2023

For and on behalf of North East Pharma Pack

ARJUN JUNEJA Digitally signed by ARJUN JUNEJA Date: 2023.05.26 13:46:32 +05'30'

Arjun Juneja
(For and on behalf of Mankind Pharma Limited)
(Partner)

Place :New Delhi
Date: 26 May, 2023

RAHUL DEWAN Digitally signed by RAHUL DEWAN Date: 2023.05.26 18:44:24 +05'30'

Rahul Dewan
(Partner)

Place :New Delhi
Date: 26 May, 2023

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

North East Pharma Pack or(“the firm”) is a partnership firm domiciled in India. The Firm is enaged in the manufacturing of Pharma Packaging Products.

2 Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Firm have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules 2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act and accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR'), except when otherwise indicated.

Basis of presentation and preparation of separate financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared 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 Firm 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 'Leases' and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the

- 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.

2.2 Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. the firm has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.3 New and amended standards adopted by the Firm

The Company has applied the following amendments to Ind AS for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing 1 April 2021:

i) Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract - Amendments to Ind AS 37.
ii) Reference to the Conceptual Framework - Amendments to Ind AS 103.
iii) Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use - Amendments to Ind AS 16.
iv) Ind AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards - Subsidiary as a first-time adopter
v) Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments - Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities
vi) Ind AS 41 Agriculture - Taxation in fair value measurements

2.4 Recent pronouncements

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

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial

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

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

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

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

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

2.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and equipment including capital work in progress are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises of purchase price, taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly attributable and related to acquisition and installation of the concerned assets and are further adjusted by the amount of input tax credit availed wherever applicable. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the firm depreciates them separately based on their respective useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Capital work- in- progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on prorata basis on straight-line method using the useful lives of the assets estimated by management. Lease hold land is amortised on straight-line method over the unexpired period of the leases.

2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development cost, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of the intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the assets are disposed off.

Intangible assets in the form of computer softwares, with finite useful life are amortized on a straight line basis over the estimated useful economic life of 3 years, which represents the period over which the firm expects to derive economic benefits from the use of the assets.

2.7 Impairment of non- financial assets

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

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

The firm bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the firm extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

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

2.8 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.

(i) Financial Assets

The firm classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss)

- Those measured at amortized cost

The classification depends on entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flow.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. In case, financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets are recorded at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction cost of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profir or loss.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in following categories:

- Debt instruments at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Equity instruments

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized entirely in the statement of profit and loss(i.e. fair value through profit or loss),or recognized in other comprehensive income(i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income). For investment in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investment in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the firm has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for equity instruments at FVTOCI.

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A Debt instrument is measured at amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) **Business Model Test** : The objective is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realize its fair value changes).

b) **Cash flow characteristics test**: The contractual terms of the Debt instrument give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

This category is most relevant to the firm. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the firm estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. The EIR amortization is included in other income in profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments at fair value through OCI

A Debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if following criteria are met:

a) **Business Model Test** : The objective of financial instrument is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and for selling financial assets.

b) **Cash flow characteristics test**: The contractual terms of the Debt instrument give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

Debt instrument included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of interest income, impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognized in statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to statement of profit & loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI financial asset is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instruments at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for financial instruments. Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.A gain or loss on a Debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not a part of a hedging relationship is recognized in statement of profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains or losses in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these Debt instruments is included in other income.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or ,where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a firm of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the firm's statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- the firm has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass through" arrangement and either;

(a) the firm has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets or

(b) the firm has retained the contractual right to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the firm has transferred an asset, the firm evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial assets, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the firm has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the firm has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the firm retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with IND AS 109, the firm applies expected credit losses(ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial asset and credit risk exposure

- Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income(FVTOCI);

the firm follows "simplified approach" for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables;
- All lease receivables resulting from the transactions within the scope of IND AS 17

Under the simplified approach, the firm does not track changes in credit risk. Rather , it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. the firm uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the firm determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the firm reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12- months ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

(ii) Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, cash credit and other payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The firm`s financial liabilities include cash credit from bank, trade payables, and capital creditors.

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Trade Payables

These amounts represents liabilities for goods and services provided to the firm prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 45 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using EIR method.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IND AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the firm may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. the firm has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the firm are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of IND AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or medication is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments:

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

Reclassification of financial assets:

The firm determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The firm's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the firm's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the firm either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the firm reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The firm does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

3 Significant accounting policies

The firm has applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in these Ind AS financial statements.

3.1 Inventories

a) Basis of valuation:

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value after providing cost of obsolescence, if any. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

b) Method of Valuation:

i) **Cost of raw materials** has been determined by using weighted average cost method and comprises all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

ii) **Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress** includes direct labour and an appropriate share of fixed and variable production overheads. Fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

iii) **Net realizable value** is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

3.2 Taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax.

a) Current Tax

i) Current income tax, assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS) enacted in India by using tax rates and the tax laws that are enacted at the reporting date.

ii) Current income tax relating to item recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transactions either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or direct in equity.

Deferred tax includes Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT). "Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the concerned firm will normal income tax during the specified period, i.e. the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The firm reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the firm does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

3.3 Revenue from contract with customer

Revenues are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated cutomer returns, rebates, trade discounts and other similar allowances.

Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' was notified on 28 March 2018 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

<u>Sale of goods</u>
Revenue from sale of goods are recognised on transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer, where recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably and there is no continuing management involvement with the goods and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. The transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership generally coincides with the delivery of goods to customers. Revenue from sale of goods includes excise duty but exclude sales tax and value added tax.

<u>Sale of services</u>
Revenues from services are recognised when services are rendered and related costs are incurred.

<u>Other income</u>

Interest income is recognised on time proportion basis when the right to receive it, is established.

3.4 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employee service upto the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled, the liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

a) **Gratuity**

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan. The present value of obligations under such defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary at the end of the year using the projected unit credit method. The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rate used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations. The firm recognizes the following changes in the defined benefit obligation under Employee benefit expense in statement of profit or loss:

a) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements

b) Net interest expense or income

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

b) **Provident fund**

The firm's provident fund scheme is a defined contribution plan. The firm's contribution is paid/ payable under the scheme to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excesses recognized as an asset to the extent that the prepayment will lead to , for example , a reduction in future payment or a cash refund.

c) **Compensated Absences**

Benefits under the firm's compensated absences constitute other long term employee benefits, recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period in which the employee has rendered services. Estimated liability on account of these benefits is determined by actuary based on the projected unit credit method using the yield on Government securities, as on the date of the balance sheet, as the discounting rate. Actuarial gains and losses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Accumulated leave which is expected to be utilized within next 12 months is treated as short term employee benefit. The firm measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement and is discharge by the year end.

3.5 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

3.6 Leases

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

firm as a lessee

The Firm's lease asset classes primarily comprise of lease for land and building. The Firm applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Firm recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) **Right-of-use assets**

The Firm recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the building (i.e. 30 and 60 years)

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Firm at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 'Impairment of non-financial assets'.

ii) **Lease Liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Firm recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Firm and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Firm exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Firm uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Firm applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Firm as a lessor

Leases for which the Firm is a lessor is classified as finance or operating lease. Leases in which the Firm does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

3.7 Government Grants

Government Grants are recognized at their fair value when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all the attached conditions will be complied with.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the firm receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset.

3.8 Segment accounting:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the management. The management monitors the operating results of all strategic business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit and loss and is measured consistently with profit and loss in the financial statements.

The operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/services. Further:

1 Segment revenue includes sales and other income directly identifiable with / allocable to the segment including inter - segment revenue.

2 Expenses that are directly identifiable with / allocable to segments are considered for determining the segment result. Expenses which relate to the firm as a whole and not allocable to segments are included under unallocable expenditure.

3 Income which relates to the firm as a whole and not allocable to segments is included in unallocable income.

4 Segment results includes margins on inter-segment and sales which are reduced in arriving at the profit before tax of the firm.

5 Segment assets and liabilities include those directly identifiable with the respective segments. Unallocable assets and liabilities represent the assets and liabilities that relate to the firm as a whole and not allocable to any segment.

6 Segment revenue resulting from transactions with other business segments is accounted on the basis of transfer price agreed between the segments. Such transfer prices are either determined to yield a desired margin or agreed on a negotiated business.

3.9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.10 Foreign currencies

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

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction.

Measurement of foreign currency items at the balance sheet date

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized as income or expense in the period in which they arise with the exception of exchange differences on gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value which is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

3.11 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions

A provision is recognized when the firm has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the firm or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases, where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. the firm does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

3.12 Fair value measurement

The firm measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(i) In the principal market for asset or liability, or

(ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the firm.

The fair value of an asset or liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non- financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The firm uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1- Quoted(unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the firm determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the firm has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

3.13 Significant accounting judgments

The preparation of the firm's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the acfirming disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgments

In the process of applying the firm's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

The firm applied the following judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

- **Determining method to estimate variable consideration and assessing the constraint**

Certain contracts for the sale of products include volume rebates that give rise to variable consideration. In estimating the variable consideration, the firm is required to use either the expected value method or the most likely amount method based on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled.

The firm determined that the expected value method is the appropriate method to use in estimating the variable consideration for the sale of products with volume rebates, given the large number of customer contracts that have similar characteristics. In estimating the variable consideration for the sale of products with volume rebates, the firm determined that using a combination of the most likely amount method and expected value method is appropriate. The selected method that better predicts the amount of variable consideration was primarily driven by the number of volume thresholds contained in the contract. The most likely amount method is used for those contracts with a single volume threshold, while the expected value method is used for contracts with more than one volume threshold.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the firm considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The firm determined that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

b) Assessment of lease contracts

Significant judgment is required to apply lease accounting rules under Appendix C to IND AS 17: determining whether an arrangement contains a Lease. In assessing the applicability to arrangements entered into by the firm, management has exercised judgment to evaluate the right to use the underlying assets, substance of the transaction including legally enforced arrangements and other significant terms and conditions of the arrangement to conclude whether the arrangements meet the criteria under Appendix C to IND AS 17.

3.14 Significant estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The firm based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the firm. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

a) Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19 (COVID-19):

The firm has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 in the preparation of these financial statements including the recoverability of carrying amounts of financial and non financial assets. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the firm has, at the date of approval of these financial statements, used internal and external sources of information including credit reports and related information and economic forecasts and expects that the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered.

b) Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The firm establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the companies.

c) Gratuity benefit

The cost of defined benefit plans (i.e. Gratuity benefit) is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of long term government bonds with extrapolated maturity corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries. Further details about the assumptions used, including a sensitivity analysis, are given in Note 30(B).

d) Fair value measurement of financial instrument

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

e) Impairment of Financial assets

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. the firm uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on firm's past history ,existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

f) Impairment of non-Financial assets

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

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

All amounts are in INR lacs unless otherwise stated

4 Property, plant and equipment

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carrying amounts of:		
Building	1,350.83	1,399.98
Plant and machinery	816.83	861.13
Furniture and fixtures	24.89	14.36
Vehicles	16.76	19.58
Office equipment	3.06	3.29
Electrical Equipments & Fittings	5.12	5.94
Computers	1.71	1.29
	2,219.20	**2,305.57**
Right of use assets:		
Capital work in progress	63.17	-
	2,282.37	**2,305.58**

	Building	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipment	Electrical Equipments & Fittings	Computers	Total	Capital Work in Progress
Cost/ carrying value:									
Balance as at April 01, 2021	1,504.18	1,085.06	17.62	11.00	47.89	8.61	8.64	2,683.00	-
Additions	47.91	23.16	2.36	16.22	-	-	1.00	90.65	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**1,552.09**	**1,108.22**	**19.98**	**27.22**	**47.89**	**8.61**	**9.64**	**2,773.65**	**-**
Additions	-	27.44	13.34	0.46	0.29	-	0.99	42.52	63.17
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**1,552.09**	**1,135.66**	**33.32**	**27.68**	**48.18**	**8.61**	**10.63**	**2,816.17**	**63.17**
Accumulated depreciation:									
Balance as at April 01, 2021	102.75	173.41	3.59	6.17	33.33	1.78	7.83	328.86	-
Depreciation expense (refer note 26)	49.36	73.68	2.03	1.47	11.27	0.89	0.52	139.22	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**152.11**	**247.09**	**5.62**	**7.64**	**44.60**	**2.67**	**8.35**	**468.08**	**-**
Depreciation expense (refer note 26)	49.15	71.74	2.81	3.28	0.52	0.82	0.57	128.89	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**201.26**	**318.83**	**8.43**	**10.92**	**45.12**	**3.49**	**8.92**	**596.97**	**-**
Net carrying value:									
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**1,350.83**	**816.83**	**24.89**	**16.76**	**3.06**	**5.12**	**1.71**	**2,219.20**	**63.17**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**1,399.98**	**861.13**	**14.36**	**19.58**	**3.29**	**5.94**	**1.29**	**2,305.57**	**-**

4.1 Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i. Projects in progress	63.17	-	-	-	63.17
ii. Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**63.17**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**63.17**

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i. Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
ii. Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note :

1. Property plant and equipment has been hypothecated as security by the firm (refer note -14).

2. The Firm undisputedly possesses the title deeds for all properties held by the Firm, presented under 'land and Buildings' in the above schedule. Further, the Firm does not hold any property where-in the title deed does not convey a lucid ownership interest in favor of the Firm with respect to such property.

3. Disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment has been provided in note 29.

All amounts are in INR lacs unless otherwise stated

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
5 Intangible assets		
Gross Carrying value :		
Computer software	0.04	0.04
	0.04	**0.04**

	Computer software	Total
Cost/ carrying value:		
Balance as at April 01, 2021	**0.82**	**0.82**
Additions	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**0.82**	**0.82**
Additions	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**0.82**	**0.82**
Accumulated amortisation expense:		
Balance as at April 01, 2021	**0.76**	**0.76**
Amortisation expense (refer note 26)	0.02	0.02
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**0.78**	**0.78**
Amortisation expense (refer note 26)	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**0.78**	**0.78**
Net Carrying Value		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**0.04**	**0.04**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**0.04**	**0.04**

All amounts are in INR lacs unless otherwise stated

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
6 Right-of-use assets		
Gross Carrying value :		
Leasehold Land	80.39	83.37
	80.39	**83.37**

	Leasehold Land	Total
Cost/ carrying value:		
Balance as at April 01, 2021	**92.31**	**92.31**
Additions	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**92.31**	**92.31**
Additions	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**92.31**	**92.31**
Accumulated depreciation:		
Balance as at April 01, 2021	**5.96**	**5.96**
Depreciation expense (refer note 26)	2.98	2.98
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**8.94**	**8.94**
Depreciation expense (refer note 26)	2.98	2.98
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**11.92**	**11.92**
Net Carrying Value		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**80.39**	**80.39**
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**83.37**	**83.37**

Note :
Right-of-use assets includes Leasehold land taken on long term lease agreement of 33 years.

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
7	**Other financial assets**		
	Non-Current		
	(Unsecured and considered good)		
	Financial assets carried at amortised cost		
	Security deposits (refer note (a) below)	2.72	2.03
		2.72	**2.03**

a. Includes interest amounting of INR 0.69 Lacs and INR Nil as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectivily.

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
8	**Income tax assets**		
	Non-current tax assets		
	Income tax receivable (net of provisions for income tax)	11.22	10.13
		11.22	**10.13**

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
9	**Other assets**		
	Non-Current		
	(unsecured and considered good)		
	Capital advances	15.32	5.36
		15.32	**5.36**
	Current		
	(unsecured and considered good)		
	Prepaid expenses	6.21	8.50
	Advances to vendors	7.97	5.58
	Advances to employees	1.67	0.09
	Balances with Government authorities	34.35	110.55
		50.20	**124.72**

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
10	**Inventories**		
	Raw materials		
	-In hand	716.89	1,075.62
	Stores and spares - consumables	7.96	111.01
	Work-in-progress	162.58	71.97
	Finished goods	10.66	8.11
	Stock in trade		
	In transit	6.70	-
		904.79	**1,266.71**

All amounts are in INR lacs unless otherwise stated

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
11	**Trade receivables**		
	Unsecured		
	Considered good	316.79	219.66
	Considered good - related parties (refer note 34)	369.59	367.23
		686.38	**586.89**

11.1 Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Curent but not due	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	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	535.21	132.43	8.65	6.73	3.35	0.01	686.38
	535.21	**132.43**	**8.65**	**6.73**	**3.35**	**0.01**	**686.38**

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Curent but not due	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	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	585.85	-	1.04	-	-	-	586.89
	585.85	**-**	**1.04**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**586.89**

a) Trade Receivables represents the amount of consideration in exchange of goods or services transferred to the customer that is unconditional.
b) The company has used practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information.

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
12	**Cash and cash equivalents**		
	Balances with banks		
	- In current account	74.12	0.75
	Cash in hand	0.43	0.24
		74.55	**0.99**

Note:
There are no restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior period.

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
13 Partner's capital		
Partner's capital	757.86	410.77
	757.86	**410.77**

Notes:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Partner's capital at the beginning of the year	410.77	429.28
Add : Profit earned during the year	347.09	(18.51)
Partner's capital at the end of the year	**757.86**	**410.77**

(i) Details of share held by partners:

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Amount (in lacs)	% of profit sharing	Amount (in lacs)	% of profit sharing
Mankind Pharma Limited	616.13	57.50%	416.55	57.50%
JLD Builders and Developers Private Limited	22.70	12.50%	(20.69)	12.50%
Mr. Gaurav Dewan	19.93	7.50%	(6.10)	7.50%
Mr. Rahul Dewan	25.36	7.50%	(0.67)	7.50%
Mr. Amit Gera	36.87	7.50%	10.84	7.50%
Mr. Bodh Raj Sikri	36.87	7.50%	10.84	7.50%
	757.86	**100.00%**	**410.77**	**100.00%**

14 Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non-current		
(Secured, at amortised cost)		
Bank term loans (refer note (a) below)	836.50	1,216.63
Vehicle loan (refer note (b) below)	-	20.02
	836.50	**1,236.65**
Less: Current maturities of vehicle loan	-	(5.60)
Less: Current maturities of Term Loan	(384.51)	(385.64)
	451.99	**845.41**
Current		
(Secured, at amortised cost)		
Current maturities of term loans from bank (refer note (b) below)	384.51	385.64
Cash credit facility from bank (refer note (c) below)	-	553.98
Vehicle loan	-	5.60
	384.51	**945.22**

Note:

(a) The firm has obtained a term loan amounting to INR 1767.72 lacs from HDFC bank towards capex requirement against which INR 836.50 lacs outstanding as at March 31, 2023
The term loan is secured by:

(i) exclusive charge on all present and future movable fixed assets, stocks and book debts of the firm.
(ii) exclusive charge on land and building of factory premises and,
(iii) personal gurantee given by all natural partners and individual acting as representative partners on behalf of companies.

(b) Current maturities of term loans from bank includes interest accrued of INR 5.51 lacs and INR 6.64 lacs as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively.

(c) Cash credit facilities from HDFC bank is secured by:
(i) exclusive charge on all present and future movable fixed assets, stocks and book debts of the firm.
(ii) exclusive charge on land and building of factory premises and,
(iii) personal gurantee given by all natural partners and individual acting as representative partners on behalf of companies.
The cash credit facilities carries an interest rate of 9.25% p.a. as at March 31, 2023 and as at March 31, 2022 respectively.

(d) The Company has not defaulted on repayment of loans and interest during the year.

(e) Movement of borrowing during the year is as follows:

Particulars	**Non-Current borrowings**		**Current borrowings**		**Total**	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	**Year ended March 31, 2022**	**Year ended March 31, 2023**	**Year ended March 31, 2022**	**Year ended March 31, 2023**	**Year ended March 31, 2022**
Opening balances	1,236.65	1,556.34	553.98	202.85	1,790.63	1,759.19
Interest Expenses (refer note)	88.83	111.44	0.53	3.91	89.36	115.35
Cash inflow	-	20.02	384.51	351.13	384.51	371.15
Cash Ouflow	(784.66)	(337.75)	(553.98)	-	(1,338.64)	(337.75)
Interest paid	(88.83)	(113.40)	(0.53)	(3.91)	(89.36)	(117.31)
Closing balances	**451.99**	**1,236.65**	**384.51**	**553.98**	**836.50**	**1,790.63**

15 Provisions

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for gratuity (net) (refer note 30)	29.87	22.68
	29.87	**22.68**
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Provision for compensated absences	3.00	1.55
Provision for gratuity (net) (refer note 30)	0.57	0.02
	3.57	**1.57**

All amounts are in INR lacs unless otherwise stated

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
16 Deferred tax balances		
Deferred tax liabilities	(171.81)	(141.37)
Deferred tax assets	171.81	141.37
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)	**-**	**-**

Year ended March 31, 2023	Opening Balance	Recognised/reversed in Profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive Income	Closing balance
Deferred tax liabilities in relation to				
Property, plant and equipment	(141.37)	(30.44)	-	(171.81)
	(141.37)	**(30.44)**	**-**	**(171.81)**
Deferred tax assets in relation to				
Provision for Employee benefits	8.79	3.21	(0.21)	11.79
Unused tax losses	132.58	27.44	-	160.02
Bonus payable	-	-	-	-
	141.37	**30.65**	**(0.21)**	**171.81**
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**-**	**0.21**	**(0.21)**	**-**

Year ended March 31, 2022	Opening Balance	Recognised/reversed in Profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive Income	Closing balance
Deferred tax liabilities in relation to				
Property, plant and equipment	(107.32)	(34.05)	-	(141.37)
	(107.32)	**(34.05)**	**-**	**(141.37)**
Deferred tax assets in relation to				
Provision for Employee benefits	6.62	1.81	0.36	8.79
Unused tax losses	100.70	31.88	-	132.58
	107.32	**33.69**	**0.36**	**141.37**
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	**-**	**(0.36)**	**0.36**	**-**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are being offset as they relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
17	**Trade payables**		
	Current		
	i.Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (see note below)	-	-
	ii Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,421.25	2,144.83
		2,421.25	**2,144.83**

17.1 Trade Payable ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled due	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	39.26	578.41	1,801.77	1.81	-	-	2,421.25
Total	**39.26**	**578.41**	**1,801.77**	**1.81**	**-**	**-**	**2,421.25**

As at March 31, 2022

	Unbilled due	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	21.50	871.87	1,251.46	-	-	-	2,144.83
Total	**21.50**	**871.87**	**1,251.46**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,144.83**

Note:

a. The average credit period on purchases is upto 60 days for the Company. The Company however ensures that all payables are paid within the pre agreed credit limits.
b. Trade Payables include due to related parties INR 1864.49 lacs (March 31, 2022 : INR 1968.91 lacs).

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
18	**Other financial liabilities**		
	Current		
	Capital creditors	51.27	4.00
	Trade/ security deposits from vendors and others	0.50	2.00
	Others	-	1.92
		51.77	**7.92**

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
19	**Other liabilities**		
	Current		
	Contract liabilities	-	0.09
	Statutory liabilities	7.16	7.32
		7.16	**7.41**

All amounts are in INR lacs unless otherwise stated

		Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
20	**Revenue from operations**		
20.1	**Revenue from contracts with customers**		
	Sale of products	5,188.29	4,245.87
	Sale of services	0.21	0.51
		5,188.50	**4,246.38**

(a) Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

Segment

Particulars	**Year ended March 31, 2023**	**Year ended March 31, 2022**
(i) Type of goods/services		
Packing Material	5,188.29	4,245.87
Job Work	0.21	0.51
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**5,188.50**	**4,246.38**
(ii) Geographical information		
Within India	5,188.50	4,246.38
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**5,188.50**	**4,246.38**
(iii) Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	5,188.29	4,245.87
Services transferred over the time	0.21	0.51
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**5,188.50**	**4,246.38**

(b) Contract balances

Trade receivables (refer note 11)	686.38	586.89
Contract liabilities (refer note 19)	-	0.09

Trade receivables are non interest bearing. Credit period generally falls in the range of 30 to 60 days.
Contract liabilities consist of short-term advances received to supply goods from customer.

(c) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Revenue as per contracted price	5,251.50	4,246.38
Adjustments:		
Sales return	(63.00)	-
Revenue from contracts with customers	**5,188.50**	**4,246.38**

(d) Performance obligations

Sale of goods: Performance obligation is satisfied when control of goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. If in case there is any deviation then product supplied will get replaced with new product.

Sales of services: The Performance obligation in respect of services is satisfied over a period of time and acceptance of the customer.In respect of these services,payment is generally due upon completion of services.

		Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
21	**Other income**		
	Interest income		
	Interest income earned on:		
	- bank deposits (at amortised cost)	0.69	-
	Interest received on income tax refund	0.56	-
		1.25	**-**
	Other non-operating income		
	Others	3.84	-
		3.84	**-**
		5.09	**-**

All amounts are in INR lacs unless otherwise stated

22 Cost of raw material and components consumed

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Inventory at the beginning of the year	1,186.63	344.08
Add: Purchases	3,375.21	4,147.54
	4,561.84	**4,491.62**
Less: inventory at the end of the year	(724.85)	(1,186.63)
	3,836.99	**3,304.99**

23 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Opening Stock:		
Finished goods	8.11	9.42
Work in progress	71.97	30.00
	80.08	39.42
Closing Stock:		
Finished goods	10.66	8.11
Work in progress	162.58	71.97
Stock in trade		
a. In transit	6.70	-
	179.94	80.08
Net decrease/(increase)	**(99.86)**	**(40.66)**

All amounts are in INR lacs unless otherwise stated

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
24 Employee benefits expense		
Salaries and wages	373.12	321.05
Contribution to provident and other fund	22.96	16.48
Gratuity expense (refer note 30)	11.36	8.17
Staff welfare expenses	80.71	59.08
	488.15	**404.78**

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
25 Finance Costs		
Interest expense on borrowings (refer note 14)	89.36	115.34
Interest on delay deposit of income tax	0.12	0.04
Other finance costs	22.24	33.43
	111.72	**148.81**

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
26 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (refer note 4)	128.89	139.22
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 5)	-	0.02
Amortisation of Right-of-use assets (refer note 6)	2.98	2.98
	131.87	**142.22**

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
27 Other expenses		
Consumption of stores and spares	97.85	4.95
Power and fuel	99.34	97.53
Repair and maintenance		
- Machinery	39.73	45.70
- Building	4.35	1.75
- others	0.22	0.21
Insurance	6.96	5.73
Rates and taxes	5.42	10.87
Communication expenses	1.57	2.27
Postage and courier	1.86	0.27
Travelling and conveyance	35.07	30.89
Printing and stationery	2.77	1.88
Freight cartage and other distribution cost	32.03	38.84
Donation and contributions	0.70	-
Legal and professional charges	5.25	3.17
Payments to auditors (refer note below)	0.55	0.55
Advertising and sales promotion expenses	0.36	0.35
Security expenses	19.52	19.57
Fees and subscription	1.50	1.50
Bank charges	1.00	0.06
Miscellaneous expenses	22.26	39.81
Total	**378.31**	**305.90**

Note:
Payments to auditors (excluding input tax)

I To Statutory Auditors		
a) Audit fees	0.55	0.55
	0.55	**0.55**

All amounts are in INR lacs unless otherwise stated

		Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
28	**Income taxes**		
28.1	**Income tax recognised in the Statement of profit and loss**		
	Current tax		
	In respect of the current year	-	-
	In respect of the previous year	-	-
		-	**-**
	Deferred tax		
	In respect of the current year	(0.21)	(0.36)
	Impact of change in tax rate	-	-
		(0.21)	**(0.36)**
	Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	**(0.21)**	**(0.36)**

The Income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit before tax	**346.41**	**(19.66)**
Statutory income tax rate	31.20%	31.20%
Income tax expense at statutory income tax rate	108.08	(6.13)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1.51	16.06
Effect of unused tax losses of previous year on which deferred tax assets created during the year	(109.81)	(10.29)
At an effective tax rate of Nil (March 31, 2022: Nil)	**(0.22)**	**(0.36)**

		Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
28.2	**Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income**		
	Income tax relating to item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
	- Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan	(0.21)	(0.36)
	Total income tax expense recognised in other comprehensive income	**(0.21)**	**(0.36)**

29 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments (to the extent not provided for)

A. Contingent Liabilities

The Firm does not forsee any liability arising in future on account of any litigation/event not accounted for.

B. Commitments

Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are INR 102.03 lacs and INR 53.31 lacs respectively.

C. The Firm did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

30 Employee Benefits:

a **Defined contribution plan**

The Firm’s contribution to the Employees Provident Fund is deposited with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit plan to fund the benefits.

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b. **Defined benefit plan – Gratuity plan**

The Firm’s contribution towards its gratuity liability is a defined benefit retirement plan.

The gratuity liability arises on retirement, withdrawal, resignation and death of an employee. The aforesaid liability is calculated on the basis of fifteen days salary (i.e. last drawn basic salary) for each completed year of service subject to completion of five years service.

(i) Risks associated with Plan Provisions

Risks associated with the plan provisions are actuarial risks. These risks are:- (i) interest rate risk (discount rate risk), (ii) mortality risk and (iii) salary growth risk.

Interest rate risk (discount rate risk)	A decrease in the bond interest rate (discount rate) will increase the plan liability
Mortality risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants. For this report we have used Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) ultimate table. A change in mortality rate will have a bearing on the plan's liability.
Salary growth risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

The most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2023. The present value of defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

(ii) Principal actuarial assumptions:

Principle actuarial assumption used to determine the present value of the benefit obligation are as follows:

S. No.	Particulars	Refer note below	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
i.	Discount rate (p.a.)	1	7.40%	7.26%
ii.	Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	2	9.50%	9.50%

Notes

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

2 The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

(iii) Demographic assumptions:

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Retirement age	58 years	58 years
Mortality rate	(100% of IALM 2012-14)	(100% of IALM 2012-14)
Average outstanding service of employee upto retirement (years)	26.87	27.09
Number of employees	115	103
Attrition rate		
Upto 30 years	13.17%	13.17%
From 31 to 44 years	5.99%	5.99%
Above 44 years	2.40%	2.40%

The following tables set out the funded status of the gratuity plan and amounts recognised in the Company’s financial statements:

a. Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss in respect of these defined benefits plans are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Current service cost	9.71	7.11
Interest cost	1.65	1.06
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in statement of profit and loss	**11.36**	**8.17**

b. Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Actuarial (gains)/losses due to change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses due to change in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses due to change in experience variance	(0.68)	(1.15)
Component of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	**(0.68)**	**(1.15)**

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' in the statement of profit and loss. The remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability is included in the other comprehensive income.

c. The amount included in the Balance Sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefits plans as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Present value of defined benefit obligation	30.44	22.70
Surplus/(deficit)	**30.44**	**22.70**

d. Movement in the fair value of the defined benefit obligation:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Opening defined benefit obligation	22.70	15.69
Current service cost	9.71	7.11
Interest cost	1.65	1.06
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligation	(0.68)	(1.15)
Benefits paid	(2.94)	-
Closing defined benefit obligations	**30.44**	**22.70**

e. Sensitivity analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate and expected salary increase. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (-/+0.5%) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	2.27	(2.05)	1.55	(1.40)
Salary Growth Rate (-/+0.5%) (% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	(2.02)	2.07	(1.38)	1.51

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the Balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

f. The expected maturity analysis of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

Expected cash flows over the next	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
First year	0.57	2.97
Second upto fifth year	6.44	4.04
Beyond fifth year	23.43	15.69

g. Actuarial assumptions for compensated absences

Particulars	Refer note below	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Discount rate (p.a.)	1	7.40%	7.26%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	2	9.50%	9.50%

Notes

1 The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of obligations.
2 The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

31 Segment Information

A. Basis for segmentation
The operations of the Firm are limited to one segment viz. pharma packaging, which as per Ind AS - 108 "Operating Segments" is considered the only reportable segment.

B. Geographic Segment
The Firm operates only in one Country and does not have any separate identifiable geographic segment.

C. Major Customer
There is a major customer which accounted for 10% or more of the firm's revenue for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022. The total amount of revenue from such customer is INR 3,949.86 lacs and INR 3,258.84 lacs for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 respectively.

32 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Firm's capital management, capital includes partners contribution and all other equity reserves attributable to the partners. The primary objective of the Firms's capital management is to safeguard the Firm's ability to remain as a going concern and maximise the partner value.

The firm manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions, annual operating plans and long term and other strategic investment plans. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Firm may payback or call for partner contribution to capital. The current capital structure of the Firm is partner contribution based financing. The funding requirements are met through a mixture of partner contribution and internal fund generation as per the Firm’s policy to meet anticipated funding requirements.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

All amounts are in INR lacs unless otherwise stated

33 Financial Instruments

Financial risk management objective and policies

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Firm and provides additional information on the balance sheet. Details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 2 and Note 3.

A) Financial assets and liabilities:

The accounting classification of each category of financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are set out below:

March 31, 2023	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	-	-	686.38	686.38	686.38
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	74.55	74.55	74.55
Other non current financial assets	-	-	2.72	2.72	2.72
Total	**-**	**-**	**763.65**	**763.65**	**763.65**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	836.50	836.50	836.50
Trade payables	-	-	2,421.25	2,421.25	2,421.25
Other non current financial liabilities	-	-	51.77	51.77	51.77
Total	**-**	**-**	**3,309.52**	**3,309.52**	**3,309.52**

March 31, 2022	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	-	-	586.89	586.89	586.89
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	0.99	0.99	0.99
Other non current financial assets	-	-	2.03	2.03	2.03
Total	**-**	**-**	**589.91**	**589.91**	**589.91**
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	-	1,790.63	1,790.63	1,790.63
Trade payables	-	-	2,144.83	2,144.83	2,144.83
Other non current financial liabilities	-	-	7.92	7.92	7.92
Total	**-**	**-**	**3,943.38**	**3,943.38**	**3,943.38**

B) Fair value measurement

The table shown below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined below:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices)
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

Risk management objectives

Risk management framework

The Firm has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- Liquidity risk;
- Interest rate risk; and
- Credit risk

The Firm’s partners has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Firms’s risk management framework.

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

a) Liquidity Risk

The Firm requires funds both for short-term operational needs as well as for long-term investment programme mainly in growth projects. The Firm generates sufficient cash flows from the current operations which together with the available cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments provide liquidity both in the short-term as well as in the long-term.

The Firm remains committed to maintaining a healthy liquidity, gearing ratio, deleveraging and strengthening its balance sheet. The maturity profile of the Firm's financial liabilities based on the remaining period from the date of balance sheet to the contractual maturity date is given in the table below. The figures reflect the contractual undiscounted cash obligation of the Company.

	As at March 31, 2023				
Financial liabilities	**<1 year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-5 Years**	**> 5 Years**	**Total**
Borrowings	384.51	384.51	67.48	-	836.50
Trade payables	2,421.25	-	-	-	2,421.25
Other non current financial liabilities	51.77	-	-	-	51.77
Total	**2,857.53**	**384.51**	**67.48**	**-**	**3,309.52**

	As at March 31, 2022				
Financial liabilities	**<1 year**	**1-2 Years**	**2-5 Years**	**> 5 Years**	**Total**
Borrowings	945.22	385.61	459.79	-	1,790.63
Trade payables	2,144.83	-	-	-	2,144.83
Other non current financial liabilities	7.92	-	-	-	7.92
Total	**3,097.97**	**385.61**	**459.79**	**-**	**3,943.38**

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The exposure of the Company's fixed rate financial liabilities to interest rate risk as follows:

	As at	**Closing balance**	**Impact on profit and loss**	
			1% Increase	**1% Decrease**
Borrowings	March 31, 2023	836.50	(8.37)	8.37
Borrowings	March 31, 2022	1,790.63	(17.91)	17.91

c) Credit risk

Possible credit risk	Credit risk management
Credit risk related to trade receivables	Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Firm if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Firm's receivables from customers and investment securities. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the firm grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Firm establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments. Receivables are deemed to be past due or impaired with reference to the Firm's normal terms and conditions of business. These terms and conditions are determined on a case to case basis with reference to the customer's credit quality and prevailing market conditions. Receivables that are classified as 'past due' in the above tables are those that have not been settled within the terms and conditions that have been agreed with that customer.
Credit risk related to bank balances	Firm holds bank balances with reputed and creditworthy banking institution within the approved exposures limit of each bank. None of the Firm's cash equivalents, including time deposits with banks, are past due or impaired.
Other Credit risk	The Firm is exposed to credit risk in relation to security deposits.

The carrying value of financial assets other than cash represents the maximum credit exposure. The Firm's maximum exposure to credit risk at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 is INR 763.22 lacs and INR 589.67 lacs respectively.

All amounts are in INR lacs unless otherwise stated

34 Related Party Disclosures

In accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard Ind (AS) – 24 'Related Party Disclosures' the names of the related party where control exists/able to exercise significant influence along with the aggregate transactions / year end balances with them.

A. List of related parties

Partners	Mankind Pharma Limited JLD Builders and Developers Private Limited Rahul Dewan Gaurav Dewan Amit Gera Bodh Raj Sikri
Fellow subsidiary	Packtime Innovations Private Limited
Other	White Print O Pack

B. Transactions during the year

Particulars	Partner		Felllow Subsidiary		Key Managerial Person (KMP)		Enterprises over which KMP exercise	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
a. Sales (Net)								
Mankind Pharma Limited	3,949.86	3,258.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packtime Innovations Private Limited	-	-	-	1.32	-	-	-	-
	3,949.86	**3,258.84**	**-**	**1.32**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
b. Purchases (Net of Purchase Return)								
Mankind Pharma Limited	1,862.59	2,826.05	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,862.59	**2,826.05**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
c. Purchases of PPE								
White Print O Pack	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.80	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**70.80**	**-**
d. Finance Cost excluding GST								
Mankind Pharma Limited	22.24	33.35	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22.24	**33.35**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
e. Remuneration Paid								
Gaurav Dewan	24.00	24.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rahul Dewan	24.00	24.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	48.00	**48.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
f. Share of profit/(loss)								
Mankind Pharma Limited	199.58	(10.64)	-	-	-	-	-	-
JLD Builders and Developers Private Limited	43.39	(2.31)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Gaurav Dewan	26.03	(1.39)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Rahul Dewan	26.03	(1.39)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Amit Gera	26.03	(1.39)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Bodh Raj Sikri	26.03	(1.39)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	347.09	**(18.51)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

C. Balances outstanding as at year ended

Particulars	Partner		Felllow Subsidiary		Key Managerial Person (KMP)		Enterprises over which KMP exercise	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a. Trade receivables								
Mankind Pharma Limited	369.59	367.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
	369.59	**367.23**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
b. Trade payables								
Mankind Pharma Limited	1,864.49	1,968.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,864.49	**1,968.91**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
c. Payable for PPE								
White Print O Pack	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.80	-
	-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**50.80**	**-**
d. Remuneration payable								
Gaurav Dewan	1.97	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rahul Dewan	2.00	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.97	**3.97**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
e. Partner's Capital Closing Balance								
Mankind Pharma Limited	616.13	416.55	-	-	-	-	-	-
JLD Builders and Developers Private Limited	22.70	(20.69)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Gaurav Dewan	19.93	(6.10)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Rahul Dewan	25.36	(0.67)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Amit Gera	36.87	10.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mr. Bodh Raj Sikri	36.87	10.84	-	-	-	-	-	-
	757.86	**410.77**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

All amounts are in INR lacs unless otherwise stated

35 Ratio analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended March 31, 2023 (A)	Year ended March 31, 2022 (B)	% Change (C=(A-B/B))	Remarks
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.60	0.64	(6.09%)	
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Partners' Capital	1.10	4.36	(74.68%)	Refer comment 1
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest Expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	0.41	0.56	(27.06%)	Refer comment 1
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Partners' Capital	59.32%	-4.59%	(1,390.99%)	Refer comment 2
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	3.44	3.96	(13.00%)	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	8.15	10.19	(20.00%)	
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	1.48	2.72	(45.62%)	Refer comment 3
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	(4.50)	(3.77)	19.57%	
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	6.68%	-14.00%	(147.72%)	Refer comment 4
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax liabality	28.73%	-6.00%	(578.91%)	Refer comment 5

Reason for change more than 25%

1. The movement in March 31, 2023 is primarily on account of disproportionate decrease in debt.
2. The movement in March 31, 2023 is primarily on account of disproportionate increase in net profit.
3. The movement in March 31, 2023 is primarily on account of disproportionate increase in trade payables.
4. The movement in March 31, 2023 is primarily on account of disproportionate increase in sales.
5. The movement in March 31, 2023 is primarily on account of disproportionate increase in net profit and decrease in Capital employed.

36 Other Information

(i) The Firm does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory year,
(ii) The Firm have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
(iii) The Firm have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
(a)directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the firm (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b)provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(iv) The Firm have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Firm shall:
(a) 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
(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(v) The Firm have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(vi) The Firm do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against The Firm for holding any Benami property.

(vii) The Firm has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(viii) The Firm does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

For Bhagi Bhardwaj Gaur & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. no. 007895N

MOHIT GUPTA
Digitally signed by MOHIT GUPTA
Date: 2023.05.26 21:18:59 +05'30'

Mohit Gupta

Partner
M.No. 528337

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May, 2023

For and on behalf of North East Pharma Pack

ARJUN JUNEJA
Digitally signed by ARJUN JUNEJA
Date: 2023.05.26 13:47:12 +05'30'

Arjun Juneja
(For and on behalf of Mankind Pharma Limited)

(Partner)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May, 2023

RAHUL DEWAN
Digitally signed by RAHUL DEWAN
Date: 2023.05.26 18:44:56 +05'30'

Rahul Dewan

(Partner)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 26 May, 2023