

**Akums Lifesciences Limited (formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited)**

CIN : L24231CH1996PLC017755

**Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021**

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>(1) Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2a	17,369.78	27,749.82
(b) Right-of-use assets	40	105.82	-
(c) Capital work in progress	2b	19.49	651.78
(d) Intangible assets	2a	-	-
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	3	14.24	634.24
(ii) Loans	4	397.87	240.37
(f) Non-current tax assets (net)	5	-	605.19
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>17,907.20</b>	<b>29,881.40</b>
<b>(2) Current assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	6	892.12	67.82
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	-	2,722.35
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	109.43	67.15
(iii) Other financial assets	9	-	446.06
(c) Other current assets	10	917.79	1,760.81
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>1,919.34</b>	<b>5,064.19</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>19,826.54</b>	<b>34,945.59</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>(1) Equity</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	11	450.00	6,189.20
(b) Other equity	12	6,760.97	(97,691.44)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>7,210.97</b>	<b>(91,502.24)</b>
<b>(2) Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	5,381.14	94,466.05
(ii) Lease liabilities	40	102.54	-
(iii) Other financial liabilities	14	4,088.31	-
(b) Provisions	15	-	72.52
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	37	-	3,429.07
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>9,571.99</b>	<b>97,967.64</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	-	17,571.41
(ii) Trade payables	17	-	-
A) Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		88.27	-
B) Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		985.12	4,123.68
(iii) Lease liabilities	40	5.99	-
(iv) Other financial liabilities	18	1,953.07	6,081.34
(b) Other current liabilities	19	11.13	703.76
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>3,043.58</b>	<b>28,480.19</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>19,826.54</b>	<b>34,945.59</b>

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (1-45)

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/ N500013

  
**Tarun Gupta**  
Partner  
Membership No.507892



Place : New Delhi  
Date : 25 September 2021

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
**Akums Lifesciences Limited**  
(formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited)

  
**Dharamvir Malik**  
Director  
DIN: 06758188

  
**Rama Shanker**  
Director  
DIN: 06932049

**Akums Lifesciences Limited (formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited)**

CIN : L24231CH1996PLC017755

**Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2021**

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
<b>INCOME</b>			
I. Revenue from operations			
II. Other income	20	67.19	-
III. <b>Total income (I+II)</b>	21	<u>0.07</u>	<u>11.30</u>
		<b>67.26</b>	<b>11.30</b>
<b>IV. EXPENSES</b>			
Cost of materials consumed		137.35	-
Change in inventories of work-in- progress	22	(155.09)	-
Employee benefits expense	23	91.16	173.11
Other expenses	24	253.69	436.35
<b>Total expenses</b>		<u>327.11</u>	<u>609.46</u>
V. <b>Earnings before finance costs, depreciation and amortization, tax and exceptional items (EBITDA)(III-IV)</b>		<b>(259.85)</b>	<b>(598.16)</b>
Finance costs	25	34.30	92.63
Depreciation and amortization expense	2 and 40	2,094.30	2,038.30
VI. <b>Loss before exceptional items and tax</b>		<u>(2,388.45)</u>	<u>(2,729.09)</u>
VII. <b>Exceptional items</b>	26	<u>(49,016.25)</u>	-
VIII. <b>Loss before tax (VI-VII)</b>		<u>(51,404.70)</u>	<u>(2,729.09)</u>
IX. <b>Tax expense :</b>			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax credit		(3,429.07)	-
X. <b>Loss for the year (VIII-IX)</b>		<u>(47,975.63)</u>	<u>(2,729.09)</u>
<b>XI. Other comprehensive income</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss		-	-
Income-tax related to items that will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss		-	-
XII. <b>Total comprehensive loss (X+XI) (comprising loss for the year and other comprehensive loss for the year)</b>		<u>(47,975.63)</u>	<u>(2,729.09)</u>
<b>XIII. Earnings per equity share</b>			
Basic and diluted	27	(1,066.13)	(4.41)
Face value ₹ 10 each (31 March 2020: ₹ 10 each)			

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (1-45)

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date

For **Walker Chandio & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/ N500013

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
**Akums Lifesciences Limited**  
(formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited)

  
**Tarun Gupta**  
Partner  
Membership No.507892



  
**Dharamvir Malik**  
Director  
DIN: 06758188

  
**Rama Shanker**  
Director  
DIN: 06932049

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 25 September 2021

Akums Lifesciences Limited (formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited)

CIN : L24231CH1996PLC017755

Statement of change in equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each		
Balance as at 31 March 2019	61,892,014	6,189.20
Add: changes during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	61,892,014	6,189.20
Extinguishment during the year (refer note 41(ii))	(61,892,014)	(6,189.20)
Issued during the year (refer note 41(i))	4,500,000	450.00
Balance as at 31 March 2021	4,500,000	450.00

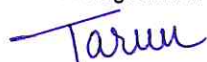
b. Other equity

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Reserves and Surplus			Total
		Capital reserve	Securities premium	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 31 March 2019	2,600.08	33.44	16,311.77	(113,907.64)	(94,962.35)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,729.09)	(2,729.09)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	2,600.08	33.44	16,311.77	(116,636.73)	(97,691.44)
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(47,975.63)	(47,975.63)
Impact on account of application of Resolution plan (refer note 41)	(2,550.08)	154,978.12	-	-	152,428.04
Balance as at 31 March 2021	50.00	155,011.56	16,311.77	(164,612.36)	6,760.97

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (1-45)

This is the statement of change in equity referred to in our report of even date

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/ N500013

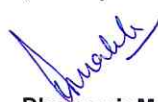


Tarun Gupta  
Partner  
Membership No.507892

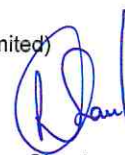
Place : New Delhi  
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For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
Akums Lifesciences Limited  
(formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited)



Dharamvir Malik  
Director  
DIN: 06758188



Rama Shanker  
Director  
DIN: 06932049



**Akums Lifesciences Limited (formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited)**

**CIN : L24231CH1996PLC017755**

**Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2021**

*(All amounts in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)*

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
<b>Loss before tax</b>	<b>(51,404.70)</b>	<b>(2,729.09)</b>
Finance costs	34.30	92.63
Additional claims admitted by CIRP	43,066.42	-
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	1,312.14	-
Loss on assets discarded/written off	7,995.01	-
Impairment of capital work in progress	651.78	-
Provision for Impairment on trade receivables	2,722.35	-
Provision for Impairment on investments	620.00	-
Impairment for Inventory obsolescence	67.82	-
Impairment of other assets	845.56	-
Other financial liabilities written back	(6,081.34)	-
Trade payables written back	(4,123.68)	-
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2,094.30	2,101.07
<b>Operating profit/ (loss) before working capital changes</b>	<b>(2,200.05)</b>	<b>(535.39)</b>
<b>Adjustments for working capital changes</b>		
Inventories	(892.12)	-
Trade receivables	-	60.00
Other financial assets	48.19	-
Other assets	843.02	(2.97)
Trade payables	1,073.39	90.04
Other financial liabilities	(2,823.66)	-
Other liabilities	(692.64)	72.82
Provisions	(72.52)	-
<b>Cash flow (used) in operating activities (gross)</b>	<b>(4,716.39)</b>	<b>(315.50)</b>
Less: Direct taxes paid	-	-
<b>Net cash flow (used in) operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(4,716.39)</b>	<b>(315.50)</b>
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress)	(1,038.89)	-
<b>Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(1,038.89)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings (net)	-	358.63
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	5,381.14	-
Proceeds from issue of share capital	450.00	-
Interest paid	(33.58)	(92.63)
<b>Net cash flow generated from financing activities (C)</b>	<b>5,797.56</b>	<b>266.00</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>42.28</b>	<b>(49.50)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	67.15	116.65
<b>Cash and cash equivalents as at end of year</b>	<b>109.43</b>	<b>67.15</b>

Components of cash and cash equivalents are as below:

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balance with scheduled banks		
-In current accounts	109.43	49.31
-Deposit having original maturity of less than 3 months	-	17.65
Cash on hand	-	0.19
	<b>109.43</b>	<b>67.15</b>

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**Akums Lifesciences Limited (formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited)**

CIN : L24231CH1996PLC017755

**Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2021**

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

**Notes:**

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'.
2. Disclosures as required in terms of Amendment to Ind AS 7 'Statement of cash flows' related to the change in financial liabilities arising from financing activity is as below:

Particulars	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
<b>Net debt as at 1 April 2019</b>	17,212.78	94,466.05	-	<b>111,678.83</b>
Cash flows				
Proceeds	358.63	-	-	<b>358.63</b>
Repayments	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>17,571.41</b>	<b>94,466.05</b>	-	<b>112,037.46</b>
Cash flows				
Proceeds	-	5,381.14	-	<b>5,381.14</b>
Non-cash changes				
New leases	-	-	107.81	<b>107.81</b>
Interest on lease liability	-	-	0.72	<b>0.72</b>
Impact of implementation of resolution plan credited to capital reserve (refer note 41)	(17,571.41)	(94,466.05)	-	<b>(112,037.46)</b>
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2021</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,381.14</b>	<b>108.53</b>	<b>5,489.67</b>

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

This is the statement of cash flow referred to in our report of even date

For **Walker Chandiook & Co LLP**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/ N500013



**Tarun Gupta**  
Partner  
Membership No.507892



Place : New Delhi  
Date : 25 September 2021

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
**Akums Lifesciences Limited**  
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**Dharamvir Malik**  
Director  
DIN: 06758188



**Rama Shanker**  
Director  
DIN: 06932049



## 1 Company overview and summary of significant accounting policies

### 1.1 Company overview

Akums Lifesciences Limited (formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited) is a vertically integrated, research based, pharmaceutical manufacturer and exporter, specializing in development and manufacturing of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) and API intermediates. The Company is a public limited Company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Delhi, India. Post acquisition through CIRP process as detailed in note 41, the Company is now a subsidiary of Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 25 September 2021.

### 1.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time).

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) which are measured at fair value. 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 financial statements of the Company are presented in Indian Rupees (₹ or Rs.), which is also its functional currency and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lacs as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Act, unless otherwise stated.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria as set out in the Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

#### Overall considerations

The financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarized below. These accounting policies have been used throughout all periods presented in the financial statements, except where the Company has applied certain accounting policies and exemptions upon transition to Ind AS.

#### Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards. However, there are no such notifications which have been issued but are not yet effective or applicable from 1 April 2021.

### 1.3 Use of judgment, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying 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 assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

#### Judgements, estimates and assumptions

The Company based its judgements, 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 that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur. The judgements and key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources for estimating 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.

#### Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

- a) **Recognition of deferred tax assets** - The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.
- b) **Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets** - The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.
- c) **Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets** - Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of Company's plant and equipment.
- d) **Provisions** - At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.
- e) **Defined benefit obligation (DBO)** - Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.





Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021

- f) **Contingent liabilities** – The Company is the subject of legal proceedings and tax issues covering a range of matters, which are pending in various jurisdictions. Due to the uncertainty inherent in such matters, it is difficult to predict the final outcome of such matters. The cases and claims against the Company often raise difficult and complex factual and legal issues, which are subject to many uncertainties, including but not limited to the facts and circumstances of each particular case and claim, the jurisdiction and the differences in applicable law. In the normal course of business, management consults with legal counsel and certain other experts on matters related to litigation and taxes. The Company accrues a liability when it is determined that an adverse outcome is probable and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

1.4 **Property, plant and equipment**

**Recognition and initial measurement**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to such subsequent cost associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

**Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)**

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight line method in accordance with Schedule II of the Act. The following useful life of assets has been taken by the Company:

Asset class	Useful lives
Buildings	30 years
Plant and equipment	15 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Vehicles	8/10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	3/6 years
Research and development equipments	10 years

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

Where, during any financial year, any addition has been made to any asset, or where any asset has been sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed, or significant components replaced; depreciation on such assets is calculated on a pro rata basis as individual assets with specific useful life from the month of such addition or, as the case may be, up to the month on which such asset has been sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed or replaced.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

**De-recognition**

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

1.5 **Intangible assets**

**Recognition and initial measurement**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

**Subsequent measurement (amortization)**

All intangible assets are accounted for using the cost model whereby capitalized costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

The cost thereof is amortized over a period of 5 years. The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible assets are 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 are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Revenue expenditure on research is recognised as expense in the year in which it is incurred and are included with the respective nature of account heads in the statement of profit and loss.

Capital expenditure on research is shown as addition to property, plant and equipments and depreciation is computed in a manner prescribed for property, plant and equipments.



*Amal*

*Rajan*



#### De-recognition

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

#### 1.6 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value.

If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Company accounts for that instrument at that date as follows:

- at the measurement basis mentioned above if that fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e. a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets. The Company recognises the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price as a gain or loss.
- in all other cases, at the measurement basis mentioned above, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. After initial recognition, the Company recognises that deferred difference as a gain or loss only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

##### Non-derivative financial assets

###### Classification and subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- (i) **Financial assets at amortised cost** – a financial instrument is measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
  - Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.
- After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.
- (ii) **Financial assets at fair value**

##### De-recognition of financial assets

Financial assets (or where applicable, a part of financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) are derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. The Company also derecognizes the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

##### Non-derivative financial liabilities

###### Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, the financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The effect of EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

##### De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

##### Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial 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 recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

#### 1.7 Fair value measurement

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:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
  - 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 Company.

The fair value of an asset or a 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.

Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing 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 results 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, Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period or each case.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, Company 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.

### 1.8 Impairment of financial assets

All financial assets except for those at FVTPL are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets.

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets carried at amortised cost.

ECL is the weighted average of difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate, with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. When estimating the cash flows, the Company is required to consider –

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

#### Trade receivables

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss, the calculation of which is based on historical data, on the financial assets that are trade receivables or contract revenue receivables and all lease receivables.

The Company writes off trade receivables after it is established beyond doubt that the account is uncollectible. Financial assets that are written-off are still subject to enforcement activity by the Company.

#### Other financial assets

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

When making this assessment, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date.

### 1.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

For impairment assessment purposes, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at cash-generating unit level.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication based on internal/external factors, that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount and the reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If, at the reporting date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed which is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount subject to a maximum of depreciated historical cost. Impairment losses previously recognised are accordingly reversed in the statement of profit and loss.



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**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021**

To determine value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The data used for impairment testing procedures are directly linked to the Group's latest approved budget, adjusted as necessary to exclude the effects of future re-organisations and asset enhancements. Discount factors are determined individually for each cash-generating unit and reflect current market assessment of the time value of money and asset-specific risk factors.

**1.10 Provisions and contingent liabilities**

Provisions are recognised only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. 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 to reflect its present value using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. When provisions are discounted, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

*Contingent liability is disclosed for:*

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
  - Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.
- Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when inflow of economic benefits is probable, related asset is disclosed.

**1.11 Operating expenses**

Operating expenses are recognised in statement of profit or loss upon utilisation of the service or as incurred.

**1.12 Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

**1.13 Taxes**

**Current Income Tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted in India, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. 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.

**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 liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised 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. Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date and derecognized to the extent it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of profit and loss and presented as MAT credit entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent it is not probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.



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#### 1.14 Employee benefits

The Company provides post-employment benefits through various defined contribution and defined benefit plans:

##### *Defined contribution plans*

The Company's contribution to provident fund and pension fund is considered as defined contribution plan and is charged as an expense as they fall due based on the amount of contribution required to be made and when services are rendered by the employees. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay contribution in addition to its fixed contribution.

##### *Defined benefit plans*

The defined benefit plans sponsored by the Company define the amount of the benefit that an employee will receive on completion of services by reference to length of service and last drawn salary. The legal obligation for any benefits remains with the Company.

Gratuity is post-employment benefit and is in the nature of a defined benefit plan. The liability recognised in the financial statements in respect of gratuity is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated at or near the reporting date by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from past experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are credited or charged to the statement of OCI in the year in which such gains or losses are determined. As on the closing date, there are no employees existed in the Company.

##### *Other long-term employee benefits*

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed more than one year after the balance sheet date is estimated on the basis of an actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

##### *Short-term employee benefits*

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering services (such as, salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences, performance incentives, expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia, etc.) are classified as short-term employee benefits. Expense in respect of short-term employee benefits is recognised on the basis of the amount paid or payable for the period during which services are rendered by the employee. As on the closing date, there are no employees existed in the Company.

##### *Termination benefits*

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. The Company shall recognise a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates:

- when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and
- when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of Ind AS 37 and involves the payment of termination benefits.

#### 1.15 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Cash and Cash Equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and bank deposit with banks where original maturity is three months or less.

#### 1.16 Valuation of inventories

Inventories include raw material, stores and spares, work in progress, finished goods and packing material.

Inventories are stated at lower of cost or net realisable value. The cost in respect of the various items of inventory is computed as under:

(i) Raw materials and packing materials are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. However, these items are considered to be realisable at cost if the finished products, in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost. The cost includes direct expenses and is determined on the basis of weighted average method.

Cost of raw materials and packing materials is computed on weighted average basis.

(ii) Stores and spares - at cost or net realisable value, whichever is less. Cost is computed on weighted average basis.

(iii) Work in progress - includes the cost of raw materials, packing materials, an appropriate share of fixed and variable production overheads as applicable and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

(iv) Finished goods - includes the cost of raw materials, packing materials, an appropriate share of fixed and variable production overheads as applicable and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any applicable selling expenses. Provision for expired stock and slow moving inventory is made based on management's best estimates of net realisable value of such inventories.



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### 1.17 Revenue recognition

Ind AS 115 five step model is used to determine whether revenue should be recognised at a point in time or over time, and at what amount is as below:

- Step 1: Identify the contract with the customer
- Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Step 3: Determine the transaction price
- Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
- Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

- Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer (usually on dispatch of the goods from the factory) which coincides with the performance obligation under the contract with the customer.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer.

Revenue also excludes goods and service tax (GST) collected from customers, since GST not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is collected tax on value added to the commodity/services by the seller, on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue. Revenue from the sale of goods is net of returns.

### 1.18 Other income

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income.

#### Interest

Interest income is recognised as and when due on the time proportion basis by using effective interest method. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

### 1.19 Leases

#### The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of lease for building. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

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

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

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

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

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rates. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment as to whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

### 1.20 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company operates in a single segment of production of pharmaceuticals and relevant disclosure requirements as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" have been disclosed by the Company under note 38.

The board of directors of the Company has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker by the management of the Company.





**1.21 Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)**

The Company presents EBITDA in the statement of profit and loss; this is not specifically required by Ind AS 1. The terms EBITDA are not defined in Ind AS. Ind AS complaint Schedule III allows companies to present Line items, sub-line items and sub-totals shall be presented as an addition or substitution on the face of the Financial Statements when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the company's financial position or performance or to cater to industry/sector-specific disclosure requirements or when required for compliance with the amendments to the Companies Act or under the Indian Accounting Standards.

**Measurement of EBITDA**

Accordingly, the Company has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. The company measures EBITDA on the basis of profit/ (loss). In its measurement, the Company does not include depreciation and amortisation expense, finance costs and tax expense.

**1.22 Foreign currency transactions and translations**

**i. Initial recognition**

The Company's standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR'), which is also the Company's functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

**ii. Measurement at the balance sheet date**

Foreign currency monetary items of the Company, outstanding at the balance sheet date are restated at the year-end rates. Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. 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.

**iii. Treatment of exchange difference**

Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

**1.23 Government grants**

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised 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 recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

**1.24 Borrowings 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.

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**Akums Lifesciences Limited (formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited)**

CIN : L24231CH1996PLC017755

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021**

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

**2a. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets**

Particulars	Tangible assets							Intangible assets Software		
	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fittings	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computers		Research and development equipments	Total
<b>Gross block</b>										
As at 31 March 2019	399.44	9,903.28	31,231.35	1,335.65	59.73	122.51	135.19	3,504.77	46,691.92	71.17
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020/ 1 April 2020	399.44	9,903.28	31,231.35	1,335.65	59.73	122.51	135.19	3,504.77	46,691.92	71.17
Additions during the year	-	-	963.06	0.26	10.20	8.40	15.24	22.24	1,019.40	-
Disposals/ written off (refer note 42)	-	-	11,207.31	1,314.21	49.73	122.51	131.63	3,504.77	16,330.16	71.17
As at 31 March 2021	399.44	9,903.28	20,987.10	21.70	20.20	8.40	18.80	22.24	31,381.16	-
<b>Accumulated depreciation and amortisation</b>										
As at 31 March 2019	-	2,365.88	11,745.44	977.24	55.30	116.60	128.43	1,514.91	16,903.80	71.14
Charge for the year	-	307.33	1,440.18	126.01	3.14	0.43	-	161.21	2,038.30	0.03
As at 31 March 2020/ 1 April 2020	-	2,673.21	13,185.62	1,103.25	58.44	117.03	128.43	1,676.12	18,942.10	71.17
Charge for the year	-	218.76	1,584.22	124.43	2.87	0.43	0.37	161.21	2,092.30	-
Disposals/ written off (refer note 42)	-	-	4,978.66	1,227.23	46.05	117.46	128.43	1,837.32	8,335.15	71.17
Impairment charge (refer note 42)	-	-	1,312.14	-	-	-	-	-	1,312.14	-
As at 31 March 2021	-	2,891.97	11,103.32	0.46	15.26	-	0.37	0.01	14,011.38	-
<b>Net carrying value</b>										
As at 31 March 2020	399.44	7,230.07	18,045.74	232.40	1.29	5.48	6.76	1,828.65	27,749.82	-
As at 31 March 2021	399.44	7,011.31	9,883.78	21.25	4.94	8.40	18.43	22.23	17,369.78	-

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Akums Lifesciences Limited (formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited)

CIN : L24231CH1996PLC017755

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021  
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

2b. Capital work-in-progress

Particulars	Amount
As at 1 April 2019	651.78
Add: Additions during the year	-
As at 31 March 2020/ 1 April 2020	651.78
Add: Additions during the year	19.49
Less: Impairment during the year [refer note 42 and 26.B(ii)]	(651.78)
As at 31 March 2021	19.49

Notes:

(i) During the year, post acquisition by Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (as explained in note 41) the management of the Company concluded a detailed evaluation on the recoverability and existence of the property plant and equipment, intangible assets and CWIP. Based on assessment done, impairment charge of ₹ 1,312.14 lakhs (31 March 2020: Nil) and loss on asset discarded of ₹ 7,995.01 lakhs have been recognised in the statement of profit and loss and classified as exceptional loss as per relevant Ind AS (refer note 26 and 42)

(ii) During the year, the Company identified some projects classified as capital work-in-progress in earlier years, where active developments had ceased for prolonged periods and accordingly recognised an impairment charge amounting to ₹ 651.78 lakhs. The same has been presented as an exceptional item in the statement of profit and loss. (refer note 26 and 42)



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Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>3. Investments</b>		
<b>Unquoted, long - term, trade</b>		
(measured at cost)		
<b>Investments in equity instruments</b>		
<b>a. Investments in subsidiaries</b>		
49,50,000 (31 March 2020: 49,50,000) equity shares of Parabolic Research Labs Limited of ₹10 (31 March 2020: 10) each	495.00	495.00
12,50,000 (31 March 2020: 12,50,000) equity shares of Ziven Lifesciences Ltd of ₹10 (31 March 2020: 10) each	125.00	125.00
	<u>620.00</u>	<u>620.00</u>
Less: Provision for impairment on investments in subsidiary (refer note 42)	<u>(620.00)</u>	<u>-</u>
	-	620.00
<b>b. Investment in others</b>		
(unquoted, long term, non-trade, carried at fair value through profit and loss)		
18,750 (31 March 2020: 18,750) equity shares of Nimbua Greenfield (Punjab) Ltd of ₹10 (31 March 2020: 10) each	1.88	1.88
55,000 (31 March 2020: 55,000) equity shares of Mohali Green Environment Private Ltd ₹ 10 (31 March 2020: 10) each	12.36	12.36
	<u>14.24</u>	<u>634.24</u>
Aggregate amount of unquoted investment	634.24	634.24
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investment	620.00	-
<b>Note:</b>		
Refer note 26 and 42 for details.		
<b>4. Loans</b>		
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>		
Security deposits	397.87	240.37
	<u>397.87</u>	<u>240.37</u>
<b>5. Non current tax assets</b>		
<b>Unsecured, considered doubtful</b>		
Income-tax (net of provisions)*	-	605.19
	<u>-</u>	<u>605.19</u>
<i>* net of write off of ₹ 605.19 lakhs (31 March 2020: ₹ nil)</i>		
<b>Note:</b>		
Refer note 26 and 42 for details.		
<b>6. Inventories</b>		
<b>(mode of valuation refer note 1.16 on inventories)</b>		
Raw materials	641.90	23.47
Work-in-progress	155.09	44.35
Stores and spares	95.13	-
	<u>892.12</u>	<u>67.82</u>
Refer note 26 and 42 for details.		
<b>7. Trade receivables</b>		
(a) Trade receivables considered good-secured	-	-
(b) Trade receivables considered good-unsecured	-	2,722.35
(c) Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	2,722.35	-
(d) Trade receivables credit impaired	-	-
	<u>2,722.35</u>	<u>2,722.35</u>
Less: Provision for impairment (refer note 26 and 42)	<u>(2,722.35)</u>	<u>-</u>
	-	2,722.35
Dues from related party (refer note 34) (net of provision)	-	36.39

All amounts are short term. The net carrying value of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Refer note 35 for disclosure of fair value in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost and assessment of expected credit losses respectively.



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Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>8. Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Balance with scheduled banks		
-In current accounts	109.43	49.31
-Deposit having original maturity of less than 3 months	-	17.65
Cash on hand	-	0.19
	<b>109.43</b>	<b>67.15</b>
<b>9. Other financial assets</b>		
<b>Unsecured, considered doubtful</b>		
Loans and advances to related parties	446.06	446.06
Provision for impairment on loan to subsidiary	(446.06)	-
	<b>-</b>	<b>446.06</b>
Dues from related party (refer note 34) (net of provision)	-	446.06
<b>Note:</b>		
Refer note 26 and 42 for details.		
<b>10. Other current assets</b>		
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>		
Balances with statutory authorities	840.17	1,003.25
Loans and advances to employees	-	3.94
Advance to suppliers	7.46	538.86
Prepaid expenses	28.99	5.93
Other loans and advances	41.17	208.83
	<b>917.79</b>	<b>1,760.81</b>
<b>Note:</b>		
Refer note 26 and 42 for details.		

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Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>11. Equity share capital</b>		
<b>Authorised</b>		
72,000,000 (31 March 2020 : 72,000,000) equity shares of ₹10 (31 March 2020 : ₹10) each	7,200.00	7,200.00
<b>Issued</b>		
5,000,000 (31 March 2020 : 61,892,014) equity shares of ₹ 10 (31 March 2020: ₹ 10) each	500.00	6,189.20
	<b>500.00</b>	<b>6,189.20</b>
<b>Issued, subscribed &amp; fully paid up</b>		
4,500,000 (31 March 2020 : 61,892,014) equity shares of ₹ 10 (31 March 2020: ₹ 10) each	450.00	6,189.20
	<b>450.00</b>	<b>6,189.20</b>

**11a Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:**

Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	61,892,014	61,892,014
Less: extinguished during the year (refer note 41)	-	-
Add: issued during the year	4,500,000	-
<b>Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>66,392,014</b>	<b>61,892,014</b>

**11b Terms/rights attached to equity shareholders**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having face value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each equity shareholder is entitled to one vote per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of winding up of the Company, the equity shareholders shall be entitled to be repaid remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in the ratio of the amount of capital paid upon such equity shares. However, no such preferential amounts exist currently.

**11c Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company\*:**

Name of shareholders	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (including nominees)	4,500,000	100%	-	-
PNG Trading Private Limited	-	-	14,171,836	22.90%
Parabolic Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	6,385,891	10.32%

\*As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

During the current year, pursuant to resolution plan approved by NCLT and there has been a change in the shareholding pattern of the Company. For further details of the plan, refer note 41.

**11d** No shares have been issued as bonus shares or issued for consideration other than cash or bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date except for extinguishment of 61,892,014 shares alongwith share application money pending allotment (refer note 41 for further details).

**11e** No shares have been reserved for issue under options.

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Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>12. Other equity</b>		
<b>Share application money pending allotment</b>		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	2,600.08	2,600.08
Less: extinguishment of share application money pursuant of NCLT order (refer note 41)	(2,600.08)	-
Add: effect of implementation of the NCLT order (refer note 41)	50.00	-
Balance as at the end of the year	50.00	2,600.08
<b>Capital reserve</b>		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	33.44	33.44
Add: effect of implementation of the NCLT order (refer note 41)	154,978.12	-
Balance as at the end of the year	155,011.56	33.44
<b>Securities premium</b>		
Balance as at the beginning/end of the year	16,311.77	16,311.77
<b>Retained earnings</b>		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(116,636.73)	(113,907.64)
Add: Addition during the year	(47,975.63)	(2,729.09)
Balance as at the end of the year	(164,612.36)	(116,636.73)
	6,760.97	(97,691.44)

**Nature and purpose of reserves**

**Share application money pending allotment**

The share application money pending allotment represents amount received on the application on which allotment is not yet made.

**Capital reserve**

Capital reserves represents the difference between value of net assets transferred to the Company in the course of business combinations and the consideration paid for such combinations and includes gain on extinguishment of equity shares.

**Securities premium**

Securities premium account is used to record premium received on issue of shares. The account is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

**Retained earnings**

The retained earnings represents the undistributed surplus of the Company earned from its business operations.

**13. Borrowings**

**Secured**

Term loans from banks and financial institutions

- 90,920.17

**Unsecured**

Loan from related party

5,381.14 173.93

Due to others

- 3,371.95

5,381.14 94,466.05

Refer note 41 for the details in respect of amount settled through CIRP process.

**Details of terms of the loan taken and the security thereof:**

**For 2020-21**

Unsecured loan taken from related party relates to loan taken from Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited at an interest rate of 8% and is repayable in November 2023.

**For 2019-20**

The details in respect of terms and security thereof for the loans existed as on 31 March 2020 are not available with the Company, further company was not able to obtain bank confirmation in respect of these loans and hence not presented hereof.



Shweta

R. Paul

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>14. Other financial liabilities</b>		
Payable to financial creditors on account of NCLT order (refer note 41)	4,088.31	-
	<b>4,088.31</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>15. Provisions</b>		
<b>Provision for employee benefits</b>		
-Gratuity (refer note 32)	-	47.06
-Compensated absences (refer note 32)	-	25.46
	<b>-</b>	<b>72.52</b>
Refer note 41 for the details in respect of amount settled through CIRP process.		
<b>16. Borrowings</b>		
<b>Secured</b>		
<b>Working capital loans from banks/financial Institutions:</b>		
-Cash credit	-	15,499.30
-Interim finance	-	668.89
-Packing credit / LC devolvement	-	1,403.22
	<b>-</b>	<b>17,571.41</b>
Refer note 41 for the details in respect of amount settled through CIRP process.		
<b>Notes:</b>		
The details in respect of terms and security thereof for the loans existed as on 31 March 2020 are not available with the Company, further company was not able to obtain bank confirmation in respect of these loans and hence not presented thereof.		
<b>17. Trade payables</b>		
Trade payables for goods		
A) Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 39)	88.27	-
B) Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	985.12	4,123.68
	<b>1,073.39</b>	<b>4,123.68</b>
Dues to related party (refer note 34)	672.85	-
Refer note 41 for the details in respect of amount settled through CIRP process.		
<b>18. Other financial liabilities</b>		
Creditors for capital goods	170.43	564.82
Payable to financial creditors	721.44	-
Interest payable	31.06	-
Other expenses payable	1,030.14	5,516.52
	<b>1,953.07</b>	<b>6,081.34</b>
Dues to related party (refer note 34)	1,057.08	-
Refer note 41 for the details in respect of amount settled through CIRP process.		
<b>19. Other current liabilities</b>		
Share application money due for refund (refer note 41)	-	0.54
Advance from customers	5.02	211.97
Statutory liabilities	6.11	491.25
	<b>11.13</b>	<b>703.76</b>
Refer note 41 for the details in respect of amount settled through CIRP process.		



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**Akums Lifesciences Limited (formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited)**

CIN : L24231CH1996PLC017755

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021**

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
<b>20. Revenue from operations</b>		
Sale of goods	-	-
<b>Other operating revenue</b>		
Scrap sale	67.19	-
	<b>67.19</b>	<b>-</b>
<i>(refer note 33 for disclosures under Ind AS 115)</i>		
<b>21. Other income</b>		
Interest income on deposits with banks	0.07	0.88
Miscellaneous	-	10.42
	<b>0.07</b>	<b>11.30</b>
<b>22. Change in inventories of work-in-progress</b>		
Opening stock	44.35	44.35
Less: Impairment of inventory (refer note 42)	(44.35)	
Less: closing stock	(155.09)	(44.35)
	<b>(155.09)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>23. Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries and other benefits	87.33	168.00
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 32)	2.30	4.88
Staff welfare expenses	1.53	0.23
	<b>91.16</b>	<b>173.11</b>
<b>24. Other expenses</b>		
Consumption of stores and spare parts	31.90	-
Power and fuel	40.05	2.37
Rent	1.01	-
Repair and maintenance	99.65	-
Insurance	15.91	13.36
Travelling	4.30	-
Fees and subscription	5.94	4.02
Legal and professional expenses	23.48	262.63
Payment to auditors	5.00	0.50
R & D expenditure	-	62.88
Miscellaneous	26.45	90.59
	<b>253.69</b>	<b>436.35</b>
<b>25. Finance costs</b>		
Interest expense on borrowings	33.58	92.63
Interest expense on lease liability	0.72	-
	<b>34.30</b>	<b>92.63</b>

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**Akums Lifesciences Limited (formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited)**

CIN : L24231CH1996PLC017755

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021**

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
<b>26. Exceptional items</b>		
Effect of implementation of resolution plan (refer note A below)	9,871.84	-
Impairment on property, plant and equipment and other assets (refer note B below)	(3,904.28)	-
Impairment on financial assets (refer note C below)	(3,856.23)	-
Other exceptional items (refer note D below)	(43,132.57)	-
Loss on assets discarded/written off	(7,995.01)	-
	<b>(49,016.25)</b>	-
<b>A. Effect of implementation of resolution plan (refer note 41 and 42 for details of effects of resolution plan):</b>		
Pursuant to CIRP proceedings & implementation of resolution plan, there has been a gain of ₹ 9,871.84 lakhs on account of following:-		
(i) Operational creditors extinguishment	9,537.11	-
(ii) Employee liabilities extinguishment	221.77	-
(iii) Statutory liabilities extinguishment	112.96	-
	<b>9,871.84</b>	-
<b>B. Impairment on property, plant and equipment and other assets:</b>		
(i) Impairment on property, plant and equipment (refer note 2a)	(1,312.14)	-
(ii) Impairment on capital work in progress (refer note 2b)	(651.78)	-
(iii) Impairment on tax assets	(605.19)	-
(iv) Impairment on other assets	(1,335.17)	-
	<b>(3,904.28)</b>	-
<b>C. Impairment on financial assets:</b>		
(i) Impairment on inventory	(67.82)	-
(ii) Impairment on investments	(620.00)	-
(iii) Impairment on trade receivables	(2,722.35)	-
(v) Impairment on other financial assets	(446.06)	-
	<b>(3,856.23)</b>	-
<b>D. Other exceptional items:</b>		
(i) Additional claims admitted in CIRP (refer note 41)	(43,066.42)	-
(ii) Miscellaneous	(66.15)	-
	<b>(43,132.57)</b>	-

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Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
<b>27. Earning per share</b>		
Earnings Per Share (EPS) as per Ind AS-33 is calculated as under:		
Net loss for calculation of basic and diluted EPS(₹) (A)	(47,975.63)	(2,729.09)
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	4,500,000	61,892,014
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS (B)*	4,500,000	61,892,014
Basic and diluted EPS (₹) (A/B)	(1,066.13)	(4.41)

\*EPS has been calculated using the outstanding number of equity shares as at year end as shares issued prior to CIRP process is extinguished by NCLT order. Refer note 41 for details.

#### 28. Contingent Liabilities and litigations

Claim against the Company, not acknowledged as a debt

- 44,590.11

Notes:

There is no contingent liability as on 31 March 2021, further contingent liabilities outstanding as on 31 March 2020 were settled through NCLT order as part of resolution plan.

#### 29. Assets pledged as security

The details in respect of security pledged against the loans taken by the Company and those which were outstanding as on 31 March 2020 are not available. Accordingly information in respect of assets pledged as security have not been presented thereof.

#### 30. Capital and other commitments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for(net of advances)	120.32	-

#### 31. Payment to auditors

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
<b>Payment to auditor as</b>		
(a) auditor	5.00	0.50
	<b>5.00</b>	<b>0.50</b>

#### 32. Employees benefit obligation

##### A. Defined contribution plans

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
<b>The amount recognised as expense towards contribution to defined contribution plans for the year is as below:</b>		
Company's contribution to Provident Fund	2.07	4.30
Company's contribution to Employees' State Insurance Scheme	0.20	0.58
Company's contribution to Staff Labour Welfare Fund	0.03	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>4.88</b>

The information and disclosures as required under Ind AS 19 have been presented to the extent information available for the Company till 31 March 2020. The opening liability of defined benefit plan (gratuity/compensated absences) have been written back within extinguishment of operational liabilities and disclosed under exceptional items. (refer note 26 for details). Further, the company doesnot have any employee as on 31 March 2021.



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33. Revenue from contracts with customers

(i) Disaggregation of revenue

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Sale of products	-	-
Other operating revenue	-	-
Sale of scrap	67.19	-

(ii) Assets and liabilities related to contracts with customers

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current
<b>Contract liabilities related to sale of goods</b>				
Advance from customers	-	5.02	-	211.97
<b>Contract assets related to sale of goods</b>				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	2,722.35

Receivable is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. The amounts receivable from customers become due after expiry of credit period which on an average is less than 30 days. There is no significant financing component in any transaction with the customers.

(iii) Significant changes in the contract liabilities balances during the year are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Contract liabilities		Contract liabilities	
	Advances from customers		Advances from customers	
Opening balance		211.97		211.97
Addition during the year		5.02		-
Revenue recognised during the year		-		-
Liabilities written back		211.97		-
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>5.02</b>		<b>211.97</b>

The Company does not have any remaining performance obligation as contracts entered for sale of goods are for a short duration. There are no contracts for sale of services wherein, performance obligation is unsatisfied to which transaction price has been allocated.

34. Related party disclosures

In accordance with Ind AS-24 on related party disclosures where control exist and where transactions have taken place and description of the relationship as identified and certified by the management are as follows:

List of related party followed by nature and volume of transactions is given below:

I. Relationships

a) Parent company

Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (w.e.f 16 January 2021)

b) Subsidiary companies

Ziven Lifesciences Limited  
Parabolic Research Labs Limited

c) Key management personnel (KMP) of the Company or its parent

Name

Mr. Shekhar Bhaskar Bhirud (w.e.f 16 January 2021)  
Mr. Rama Shanker (w.e.f. 31 March 2021)  
Mr. Dharamvir Malik (w.e.f. 31 March 2021)  
Mr. Dharam Chand Jain (w.e.f. 16 January 2021 till 31 March 2021)  
Mr. Sandeep Jain (w.e.f. 16 January 2021 till 31 March 2021)  
Mr. Pranav Gupta (till 12 January 2021)  
Mr. Vineet Gupta (till 12 January 2021)  
Mr. Jagjit Singh Chahal (till 12 January 2021)

Designation

Director  
Director  
Director  
Director  
Director  
Managing director  
Whole time director  
Director

d) Fellow subsidiaries\*

Maxcure Nutravedics Limited (w.e.f. 16 January 2021)

\* with whom the Company had transactions during the current year or previous year



*Shankar*

*R. Paul*



Akums Lifesciences Limited (formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited)

CIN : L24231CH1996PLC017755

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

II Summary of related party transactions-

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
<b>(a) Transactions during the year</b>		
<b>Inter-corporate loan receipt</b>		
Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	5,564.02	-
<b>Inter-corporate loan repaid</b>		
Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	(182.88)	-
<b>Interest on Inter-corporate loan</b>		
Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	33.58	-
<b>Purchase of goods</b>		
Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	3.25	-
Maxcure Nutravedics Limited	567.06	-
<b>(b) Balance outstanding at the year end</b>		
<b>Long-term borrowings</b>		
Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	5,381.14	-
Parabolic Research Labs Limited	-	221.05
<b>Trade receivable</b>		
Ziven Lifesciences Limited	36.39	36.39
<b>Provision for expected credit loss for trade receivables</b>		
Ziven Lifesciences Limited	36.39	-
<b>Short term loans and advances</b>		
Ziven Lifesciences Limited	446.06	446.06
<b>Provision for expected credit loss for loans given</b>		
Ziven Lifesciences Limited	446.06	-
<b>Trade payable</b>		
Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	3.73	-
Maxcure Nutravedics Limited	669.12	-
<b>Other financial liability (including interest payable)</b>		
Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	112.70	-
Maxcure Nutravedics Limited	944.38	-

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**35 Financial Instruments****A Financial assets and liabilities**

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

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>Financial assets measured at amortised cost:</b>			
Loans	4	397.87	240.37
Trade receivables	7	-	2,722.35
Cash and cash equivalents	8	109.43	67.15
Other financial assets	9	-	446.06
<b>Total</b>		<b>507.31</b>	<b>3,475.94</b>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:</b>			
Lease liability	40	108.53	-
Borrowings	13 & 16	5,381.14	112,037.46
Other financial liabilities	14 & 18	6,041.38	6,081.34
Trade payables	17	1,073.39	4,123.68
<b>Total</b>		<b>12,604.44</b>	<b>122,242.48</b>

**B Fair values hierarchy**

The fair value of financial instruments as referred to in note (A) above has been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities [Level 1 measurements] and lowest priority to unobservable inputs [Level 3 measurements].

The categories used are as follows:

**Level 1:** Quoted prices for identical instruments in an active market;

**Level 2:** Directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices) observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and

**Level 3:** Inputs which are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a net asset value or valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

**B.1 Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements**

As at 31 March 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:</b>				
Investment in others	-	-	14.24	14.24

As at 31 March 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<b>Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:</b>				
Investments	-	-	14.24	14.24

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## Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

**B.2 Financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost**

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

As at 31 March 2021	Level	Carrying value	Fair value	Reference
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Loans	3	397.87	397.87	refer note 'a'
Trade receivables	3	-	-	refer note 'a'
Cash and cash equivalents	3	109.43	109.43	refer note 'a'
Other financial assets	3	-	-	refer note 'a'
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Lease Liability	3	108.53	108.53	refer note 'b'
Borrowings	3	5,381.14	5,381.14	refer note 'b'
Other financial liabilities	3	6,041.38	6,041.38	refer note 'a'
Trade payables	3	1,073.39	1,073.39	refer note 'a'

As at 31 March 2020	Level	Carrying value	Fair value	Level
<b>Financial assets</b>				
Loans	3	240.37	240.37	refer note 'a'
Trade receivables	3	2,722.35	2,722.35	refer note 'a'
Cash and cash equivalents	3	67.15	67.15	refer note 'a'
Other financial assets		446.06	446.06	refer note 'a'
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
Borrowings	3	112,037.46	112,037.46	refer note 'b'
Other financial liabilities	3	6,081.34	6,081.34	refer note 'a'
Trade payables	3	4,123.68	4,123.68	refer note 'a'

- (a) The carrying amount loans, trade receivables, other bank balances, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables and other financial liabilities which are short term in nature are considered to same as their fair values.
- (b) All the long term borrowing facilities availed by the Company from unrelated parties are fixed rate facilities which are not subject to changes in underlying interest rate indices. Current borrowing rate is similar to the fixed rate of interest on these facilities, hence fair value is not significantly different from the carrying value.



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**C Financial Risk Management****Risk Management**

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Loans, Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, derivative financial instruments and other financial assets measured at amortised cost	Ageing analysis, Credit ratings	Bank deposits, diversification of asset base, credit limits
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk - foreign exchange	Recognised financial liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting	Forward foreign exchange contracts
Market risk - interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Negotiation of terms that reflect the market factors

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (of the Company) under policies approved by the board of directors. The board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

**C.1 Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge its obligation to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and other financial assets measured at amortised cost. The Company continuously monitors defaults of customers and other counterparties and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls.

**(a) Credit risk management**

The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics. The Company assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

- (i) Low credit risk
- (ii) Moderate credit risk
- (iii) High credit risk

Based on business environment in which the Company operates, a default on a financial asset is considered when the counter party fails to make payments within the agreed time period as per contract. Loss rates reflecting defaults are based on actual credit loss experience and considering differences between current and historical economic conditions.

Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy or a litigation decided against the Company. The Company continues to engage with parties whose balances are written off and attempts to enforce repayment. Recoveries made are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

The Company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Basis of categorisation	Asset class exposed to credit risk	Provision for expected credit loss
Low credit risk	Loans, Cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments, financial assets measured at amortised cost	12 month expected credit loss
Moderate credit risk	Trade receivables	Trade receivables - Life time expected credit loss
High credit risk	Trade receivable	Trade receivables - Life time expected credit loss or specific

**Financial assets that expose the entity to credit risk –**

Particulars	At at 31 March 2021	At at 31 March 2020
<b>Low credit risk</b>		
Trade receivables	-	2,722.35
Cash and cash equivalents	109.43	67.15
Investments	14.24	634.24
Other financial assets	397.87	240.37
<b>High credit risk</b>		
Trade receivables	2,722.35	-
Investments	620.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,863.89</b>	<b>3,664.11</b>

**Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits**

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks across the country.

**Trade receivables**

Trade receivables are generally unsecured and non-interest bearing. There is no significant concentration of credit risk. The Company's credit risk management policy in relation to trade receivables involves periodically assessing the financial reliability of customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. The utilization of credit limit is regularly monitored and a significant element of credit risk is covered by credit insurance. The Company's credit risk is mainly confined to the risk of customers defaulting against credit sales made. Outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored by credit monitoring Company. In respect of trade receivables, the Company recognises a provision for lifetime expected credit losses after evaluating the individual probabilities of default of its customers which are duly based on the inputs received from the marketing teams of the Company.

**(i) Financial assets (other than trade receivables)**

Company provides for expected credit losses on loans other than trade receivables by assessing individual financial instruments for expectation of any credit losses.

- For cash & cash equivalents and other bank balances - Since the Company deals with only high-rated banks and financial institutions, credit risk in respect of cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances and bank deposits is evaluated as very low.

- For loans and other financial assets - Credit risk is evaluated based on Company knowledge of the credit worthiness of those parties and loss allowance is measured. For such financial assets, the Company policy is to provide for 12 month expected credit losses upon initial recognition and provide for lifetime expected credit losses upon significant increase in credit risk.

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31 March 2021	Gross carrying amount	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of loss allowance
Cash and cash equivalents	109.43	0.00%	-	109.43
Investments	14.24	0.00%	-	14.24
Other financial assets	397.87	0.00%	-	397.87

31 March 2020	Gross carrying amount	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of loss allowance
Cash and cash equivalents	67.15	0.00%	-	67.15
Other financial assets	240.37	0.00%	-	240.37

## (ii) Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

As at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020, the Company considered the individual probabilities of default of its financial assets (other than trade receivables) and determined that in respect of counterparties with low credit risk, no default events are considered to be possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. In respect of trade receivables, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses using a simplified approach.

As at 31 March 2021	Gross carrying amount	% of expected credit losses	Allowance for expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of loss allowance
Amount not yet due	-	0.00%	-	-
Between one to six month overdue	-	0.00%	-	-
Between six month to one year overdue	-	0.00%	-	-
Greater than one year overdue	2,722.35	100.00%	2,722.35	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,722.35</b>		<b>2,722.35</b>	<b>-</b>

As at 31 March 2020	Gross carrying amount	% of expected credit losses	Allowance for expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of loss allowance
Amount not yet due	-	0.00%	-	-
Between one to six month overdue	-	0.00%	-	-
Between six month to one year overdue	-	0.00%	-	-
Greater than one year overdue	2,722.35	0.00%	-	2,722.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,722.35</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>2,722.35</b>

## Reconciliation of loss allowance provision from beginning to end of reporting period:

Reconciliation of loss allowance	Trade receivables
Loss allowance as at 1 April 2019	-
Charge in statement of profit and loss	-
Release to statement of profit and loss	-
<b>Loss allowance as at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>-</b>
Charge in statement of profit and loss	-
Release to statement of profit and loss	-
<b>Loss allowance on 31 March 2021</b>	<b>-</b>

## C.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

## (a) Financing arrangements

The Company has access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Working capital facility	3,118.86	-

## (b) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant:

31 March 2021	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
<b>Non-derivatives</b>					
Borrowing (including current maturities of long term debt) along with estimated future interest obligation	-	-	5,381.14	-	5,381.14
Lease Liabilities	5.99	7.14	7.30	88.10	108.53
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	1,073.39	-	-	-	1,073.39
Other financial liabilities	1,953.07	721.45	3,366.85	-	6,041.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,032.45</b>	<b>728.59</b>	<b>8,755.30</b>	<b>88.09</b>	<b>12,604.44</b>



*Walker*

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31 March 2020	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
<b>Non-derivatives</b>					
Borrowing (including current maturities of long term debt) along with estimated future interest obligation	-	94,466.05	-	-	94,466.05
Short term borrowings	17,571.41	-	-	-	17,571.41
Trade payables	4,123.68	-	-	-	4,123.68
Other financial liabilities	6,081.34	-	-	-	6,081.34
<b>Derivatives</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,776.43</b>	<b>94,466.05</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>122,242.48</b>

**C.3 Market risk****(a) Foreign currency risk**

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk in the normal course of its business. Multiple currency exposures arise from commercial transactions like sales, purchases, borrowings, recognized financial assets and liabilities (monetary items). Certain transactions of the Company act as natural hedge as a portion of both assets and liabilities are denominated in similar foreign currencies. For the remaining exposure to foreign exchange risk, the Company adapts the policy of selective hedging based on risk perception of management. The Company does not have any foreign currency exposure outstanding as on balance sheet date as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

**(b) Interest rate risk****(i) Financial liabilities**

The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on external financing. At 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020, the Company is exposed to changes in interest rates through bank borrowings carrying variable interest rates. The Company's investments in fixed deposits carry fixed interest rates.

**Interest rate risk exposure**

Below is the overall exposure of the Company to interest rate risk:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Variable rate borrowing	-	112,037.46
Fixed rate borrowing	5,381.14	-
<b>Total borrowings</b>	<b>5,381.14</b>	<b>112,037.46</b>

**Sensitivity**

Below is the sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in interest rates.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
<b>Interest sensitivity*</b>		
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points	-	-
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points	-	-

\* Holding all other variables constant

**(ii) Financial assets**

The Company's deposits with banks are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate instruments. They are, therefore, not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

**(c) Price risk****(i) Exposure**

The Company is not exposed to price risk.

**36 Capital Management**

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide an adequate return to shareholders

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

**Gearing ratio**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Total borrowings (including current maturities of long term debt)	5,381.14	112,037.46
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	109.43	67.15
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>5,271.70</b>	<b>111,970.31</b>
Total equity	7,210.97	(91,502.24)
<b>Equity and net debt</b>	<b>12,482.67</b>	<b>20,468.07</b>
<b>Gearing ratio</b>	<b>42.23%</b>	<b>547.05%</b>

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**37. Tax expense**

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
<b>Tax expense:</b>		
Recognised in statement of profit and loss		
Current tax	-	-
Tax earlier years	-	-
Deferred tax	(3,429.07)	-
Tax impact on OCI	-	-
<b>Total tax expense</b>	<b>(3,429.07)</b>	<b>-</b>

a) Reconciliation of tax expense applicable to profit before tax at the latest statutory enacted tax rate in India to income tax expense reported is as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Profit before tax	(51,404.70)	(2,729.09)
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate * (refer note below)	26.00%	26.00%
<b>Expected tax expense [A]</b>	<b>(13,365.22)</b>	<b>(709.56)</b>
<b>Tax effect of adjustment to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense</b>		
Effect of non-deductible expenses	14,840.88	26.61
Loss carried forward to future years	-	682.96
Set off of brought forward losses	(1,446.29)	-
Deferred Tax liability written back	(3,429.07)	-
Others	(29.37)	-
<b>Total adjustments [B]</b>	<b>9,936.15</b>	<b>709.56</b>
<b>Actual tax expense [C=A+B]</b>	<b>(3,429.07)</b>	<b>-</b>
* Domestic tax rate applicable to the Company has been computed as follows		
Base tax rate	25%	25%
Cess (% of tax)	4%	4%
Applicable rate of tax	26.00%	26.00%

(b) The tax effects of significant temporary differences and unused tax losses that resulted in deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>	
-Disallowance under I Tax Act, 1961	985.69
-Others-unused tax losses	24,537.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,522.69</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>	
-Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	1,349.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,349.99</b>
<b>Deferred tax assets after set off</b>	<b>24,172.70</b>

\* Information in respect of financial year ended 31 March 2020 has been presented to the extent information available to the Company. Accordingly, movement of the above deferred tax balance have not been presented.

Due to temporary difference and unused tax losses for above items, deferred tax assets (net) has been worked out to ₹ 24,172.70 lakhs. Deferred tax asset is recognised for the temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilized. Accordingly, as a matter of prudence, management has decided not to recognise deferred tax assets in the books of accounts.

The applicable tax rate for financial year 2019-20 and 2020-21 is 26.00%.

The amount and expiry date of unused tax losses as under:

Particulars	2020-21			2019-20		
	Unabsorbed depreciation	Business losses	Expiry date	Unabsorbed depreciation	Business losses	Expiry date
<b>Unused</b>						
A.Y. 2010-11	854.61	-	31-Mar-18	854.61	-	31-Mar-18
A.Y. 2011-12	1,470.59	-	31-Mar-19	1,470.59	-	31-Mar-19
A.Y. 2012-13	1,685.27	-	31-Mar-20	1,685.27	-	31-Mar-20
A.Y. 2013-14	3,482.83	-	31-Mar-21	3,482.83	19,676.32	31-Mar-21
A.Y. 2014-15	3,425.49	15,655.71	31-Mar-22	3,425.49	15,655.71	31-Mar-22
A.Y. 2015-16	3,655.56	12,144.96	31-Mar-23	3,655.56	12,144.96	31-Mar-23
A.Y. 2016-17	3,717.36	30,514.30	31-Mar-24	3,717.36	30,514.30	31-Mar-24
A.Y. 2017-18	3,190.98	4,848.96	31-Mar-25	3,190.98	4,848.96	31-Mar-25
A.Y. 2018-19	2,745.16	-	31-Mar-26	2,745.16	-	31-Mar-26
A.Y. 2019-20	2,319.41	2,035.12	31-Mar-27	2,319.41	1,787.62	31-Mar-27
A.Y. 2020-21	1,998.85	627.91	31-Mar-28	1,998.85	627.91	31-Mar-28
	<b>28,546.11</b>	<b>65,826.96</b>		<b>28,546.11</b>	<b>85,255.78</b>	

\*Depreciation of ₹ 28,546.11 lakhs (₹ 26,546.11 lakhs) does not have expiry period.

**38. Segment reporting**

The Company is primarily engaged in the manufacturing of "Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API)". Hence as per, chief operating decision maker, the sale of APIs has been considered as a single operating segment per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segments' and accordingly disclosures have been limited to single operating segment. The revenues of the Company are entirely domestic, hence revenues from customers are only in one geographical area i.e. with in India. There is no single customer which contributes 10% or more to the Company's revenue for the years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.



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**39. Disclosures as required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 due to micro enterprises and small enterprises**

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
(i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount due	88.27	-
- Interest amount due	-	-
(ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Act	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	-	-

Note: The above information is disclosed per the information available with the Company.

**40. Lease**

- a) The Company recorded the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the Right of Use assets at its carrying amount, but discounted at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.  
 b) The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on inception of lease was 8% p.a.  
 c) The table below describes the nature of the Company's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset recognised on balance sheet:

Right-of-use assets	No of right-of-use assets leased	Range of remaining term(years)	Average remaining lease term (years)
Building	1	9 years	9 years

There are no leases entered by the Company which have any extension, termination or purchase option and the payment of lease rentals is not based on variable payments which are linked to an index.

**d) Amount recognised in balance sheet and statement of profit and loss:**

Particulars	Category of Right-of-use assets	
	Building	
Balance as at 1 April 2019	-	-
Add: Additions during the year	-	-
Balance as at 1 April 2020	-	-
Reclassification from property, plant and equipment (refer note 2)	-	-
Add: Additions during the year	-	107.82
Less: Amortisation charged on the right-of-use assets	-	2.00
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2021</b>		<b>105.82</b>

**e) Lease payment not recognised as lease liability**

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Expenses relating to short term leases(included in other expenses)	1.01	-
	<b>1.01</b>	<b>-</b>

f) The total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 March 2021 was ₹ nil (31 March 2020 : ₹ nil) lakhs.

**g) Future minimum lease payments as on 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 are as follows:**

Minimum Lease payments due	As on 31 March 2021		
	Lease payment	Finance charges	Net present value
Within 1 Year	14.44	8.44	5.99
1-5 Year	64.18	26.16	38.03
More than 5 years	77.58	13.07	64.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>156.20</b>	<b>47.67</b>	<b>108.53</b>

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**Akums Lifesciences Limited (formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited)**

CIN : L24231CH1996PLC017755

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021**

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)

41. The Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process ("CIRP") was initiated pursuant to a petition filed by one of its operational creditor, Weather Makers Private Limited ("WMPL") under Section 9 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 ("IBC"). WMPL filed the petition before the National Company Law Tribunal, Principal Bench, Chandigarh ("Adjudicating Authority") vide Company Petition IB No 102/Chd/CHD/2018, Company Application (CA) No. 316/2018 dated 23 August 2018. The adjudicating authority admitted the said petition and the CIRP for the Company commenced on 30 August 2018. Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (ADPL) filed its resolution plan on 13 March 2019 and the same was approved by the Committee of Creditors(COC) on 20 May 2019. The CIRP culminated into the approval of the Resolution Plan submitted by ADPL by the adjudicating authority vide its order dated 12 January 2021 ("Order").

Accordingly keeping in view the order dated 12 January 2021:

(i) The reconstituted board of directors in its meeting held on 16 January 2021 approved the issue of 5,000,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each aggregating to ₹ 500.00 lakhs. On an application made by ADPL 4,500,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each were allotted to ADPL for an amount of ₹ 450.00 lakhs, representing 100.00% of the paid up equity share capital of the Company.

(ii) The reconstituted board of directors in its meeting held on 16 January 2021 approved extinguishment of 61,892,014 equity shares of ₹ 10 each held by previous shareholders aggregating to ₹ 6189.20 lakhs alongwith extinguishment of share application money pending allotment of ₹ 2600.08 lakhs as per approved resolution plan.

(iii) In terms of Part-III, para 6.3.3 of the resolution plan, financial creditors opting for re-structured repayment option shall be issued equity shares of 10% of the issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital of the Company. These shares are required to be allotted to JM Financial Asset Reconstruction Company (JMFARC) Limited after completion of certain activities by JMFARC Limited. An amount of ₹ 50.00 lakhs has been retained as share application money for the said purpose.

(iv) ADPL has infused an amount of ₹ 450.00 lakhs towards equity share capital and has infused an amount of ₹ 5381.14 lakhs as loan for the purpose payment of CIRP cost, employee dues, statutory dues, dues of operational creditors and dues of financial creditors as per approved resolution plan.

Per the approved RP, the liabilities have been settled off in the following manner:

**A. Settlement of operational creditors, statutory dues and employee related payables (including CIRP cost) as per approved Resolution plan**

Particulars	Admitted claim	Book balance	Extinguishment	Amount payable as per RP	Amount paid	Outstanding as on 31 March 2021
CIRP cost	-	-	-	1,194.61	1,194.43	0.17
Workmen and employees	379.00	600.69	221.77	378.92	378.92	-
Government authorities	32,394.00	487.96	112.96	375.00	375.00	-
Other operational creditors	4,800.00	9,912.11	9,537.11	375.00	375.00	-
	<b>37,573.00</b>	<b>11,000.76</b>	<b>9,871.84</b>	<b>2,323.53</b>	<b>2,323.35</b>	<b>0.17</b>

The above extinguishment of ₹ 9,871.84 lakhs have been disclosed under exceptional items under operational liabilities (₹ 9537.11 lakhs), employee liabilities (₹ 221.77 lakhs) and statutory liabilities (₹ 112.96 lakhs) extinguishment in note 26A. The balance payable of CIRP cost have been disclosed within other financial liabilities in these financial statements.

**B. Settlement of financial creditors as per approved Resolution plan**

Book balance of financial creditors as on 31 March 2020	108,491.58
Additional claims admitted in CIRP proceeding	43,066.42
<b>Total payable in respect of financial creditors</b>	<b>151,558.00</b>
<b>Settlement through:</b>	
Issuance and subsequent extinguishment of equity share capital	142,642.97
CIRP cost deduction	1,194.61
<b>Balance amount payable</b>	<b>7,720.42</b>
Transferred to share application money	50.00
Upfront payment	2,860.67
	<b>4,809.75</b>

Outstanding amount of ₹ 4,809.75 lakhs due to financial creditors is accounted as per the approved resolution plan.

**C. Calculation of capital reserve on extinguishment accounting:**

Extinguishment of equity share capital	6,189.20
Extinguishment of financial creditors*	146,188.84
Extinguishment of share application money	2,600.08
	<b>154,978.12</b>

\*It includes amount of ₹ 3,545.88 lakhs due to loans taken from other corporate entities and promoters.

**D. Movement in share application money pending allotment:**

Extinguishment on account of implementation of NCLT order	(2,600.08)
Effect of implementation of the NCLT order	50.00
	<b>(2,550.08)</b>

42. The Company post acquisition on 12 January 2021, has performed a detailed assessment on the recoverability and existence of all assets which were lying with the Company on the date of acquisition and has established the recoverable value for each caption of assets in accordance with Ind AS-36. Basis such detailed evaluation done, the management has recognised an impairment loss where recoverable value was noted lower than the carrying value of the assets. The impairment loss so recognised has been taken in exceptional items in the statement of profit and loss in accordance with relevant Ind AS. Below is the summary of the assets which were taken over and the recoverable value determined using the principles of Ind AS 36.

Particulars	Carrying value	Impairment loss/ Assets written off	Recoverable value as on 12 Jan 2021
Property, plant and equipment:			
Impairment of assets		1,312.14	10,369.50
Loss of assets	19,676.65	7,995.01	-
Capital work in progress	651.78	651.78	-
Investments	620.00	620.00	-
Inventories	67.82	67.82	-
Trade receivables	2,722.35	2,722.35	-
Other financial assets	446.06	446.06	-
Other current assets	1,995.33	1,940.36	54.97
	<b>26,179.99</b>	<b>15,755.52</b>	<b>10,424.46</b>

The management post acquisition has also regularised the non compliances as at the closing date in respect of internal audit reporting, filing of various statutory forms and reconciliation of the balances lying with statutory authorities. Further, since it was impracticable for the Company to determine the period specific effects of the above impairment losses noted in the carrying value of the aforementioned assets, hence the entire impairment loss note has been adjusted in the current year statement of profit and loss in accordance with principles enunciated under Ind AS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'.



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**Akums Lifesciences Limited (formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited)**

**CIN : L24231CH1996PLC017755**

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2021**

*(All amounts in ₹ lakhs unless otherwise stated)*

43. In terms of clause 5 of schedule 2 Implementation provisions, immediately upon the order of Hon'ble NCLT, Company shall stand delisted in accordance with Regulation 3(3) of SEBI (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009. BSE vide its letter no. 20210804-8 dated 04 August 2021 has issued official notice regarding delisting of shares of the Company. Similarly, NSE vide its letter no. NSE/ENF/DELIST/APPL/2021-22/DLC-12 dated 04 August 2021 has withdrawn the listing with effect from 11 August 2021.

44. The Company continues to closely monitor the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on all aspects of its business, including how it has impacted and will impact its customers, employees, vendors and business partners. The Management has exercised due care, in concluding on significant accounting judgements and estimates, inter-alia, recoverability of receivables, property plant and equipments, intangible assets and inventory, based on the information available to date, both internal and external, while preparing the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021.

45. Figures for the last year have been re-grouped/ re-classified to conform the current year classification.

As per our report of even date attached

For Walker ChandioK & Co LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 001076N/ N500013



Tarun Gupta  
Partner  
Membership No. 507892

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 25 September 2021



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
**Akums Lifesciences Limited**  
(formerly known as Parabolic Drugs Limited)



Dharamvir Malik  
Director  
DIN: 06758188



Rama Shanker  
Director  
DIN: 06932049