Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited
CIN - U51909DL2017PTC324616
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2a	32.80	46.86
(b) Right-of-use assets	42	67.73	61.17
(c) Intangible assets	3	13.37	21.64
(d) Intangible assets under development	4	-	1.74
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	-	0.90
(ii) Others financial assets	6	7.60	9.34
(f) Non-current tax assets (net)	7	2.19	11.27
(g) Other non-current assets	8	-	0.80
Total non-current assets		**123.70**	**153.72**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	9	1,411.71	379.80
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	1,737.59	1,616.91
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11a	5,054.55	236.92
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	11b	5.60	439.85
(iv) Others financial assets	12	0.35	1.70
(c) Other current assets	13	290.25	188.34
Total current assets		**8,500.06**	**2,863.52**
Total assets		**8,623.76**	**3,017.24**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	14	1.00	1.00
(b) Instrument entirely in nature of equity	14A	0.90	-
(c) Other equity	15	4,934.80	(3,621.83)
Total equity		**4,936.70**	**(3,620.83)**
Liabilities			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	-	4,100.00
(ii) Lease liability	42	47.02	51.73
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	93.39	117.21
(b) Provisions	18	15.85	21.97
Total non-current liabilities		**156.26**	**4,290.91**
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	19		
Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises; and		2.91	6.47
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		3,424.19	2,220.31
(ii) Lease liability	42	23.89	24.76
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	48.04	73.48
(b) Other current liabilities	21	31.32	21.03
(c) Provisions	22	0.46	1.11
Total current liabilities		**3,530.80**	**2,347.16**
		8,623.76	**3,017.24**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information 1-43

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For V. P. Gupta & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000699N

CA V. P. Gupta
Partner
Membership No.080557
UDIN: 23080557BGYZ129985

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited

Kusum Sharma
Director
DIN:02086304

Rashmi Gupta
Director
DIN: 02583595

Place : New Delhi
Date : 10-05-2023

Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited
CIN - U51909DL2017PTC324616
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	23	3,560.05	4,506.57
Other income	24	4,131.33	43.97
Total Income		7,691.38	4,550.53
EXPENSES			
Purchase of stock-in-trade		4,201.56	3,411.28
Changes of inventories in Stock-in-trade	25	(1,031.91)	206.10
Employee benefits expense	26	475.28	746.87
Other expenses	27	355.84	584.49
Total		4,000.76	4,948.74
Earnings before finance costs, depreciation and amoritisation and tax (EBITDA)		3,690.62	(398.21)
Finance costs	28	83.68	9.78
Depreciation and amortisation	29	57.57	46.22
Profit/(loss) before tax		3,549.37	(454.20)
Tax expenses:			
Income Tax			
Current year		-	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		-	-
Total tax expense		-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year		3,549.37	(454.20)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss			
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		8.16	8.41
Tax effect relating to these items		-	-
Total other comprehensive income, net of tax		8.16	8.41
Total comprehensive income [comprising of profit/(loss) for the year and other comprehensive income for the year]		3,557.53	(445.79)
Earnings per equity share of ₹ 10 (31 March 2022: ₹ 10) each			
Basic and diluted	30	35,493.72	(4,542.07)

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

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

For V. P. Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000599N

CA V. P. Gupta
Partner
Membership No.080557

UDIN: 23080557BGYZIZ9985
Place : New Delhi
Date : 10·05·2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited

Kusum Sharma
Director
DIN:02086304

Rashmi Gupta
Director
DIN: 02583595

Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited
CIN - U51909DL2017PTC324616
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount
As at 1 April 2021	1.00
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at 31 March 2022	1.00
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at 31 March 2023	**1.00**

b. Instrument entirely in nature of equity

Particulars	Amount
As at 1 April 2021	-
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at 31 March 2022	-
Changes in equity share capital	5,000.00
As at 31 March 2023	**5,000.00**

c. Other equity

Particulars	Other equity		Total
	Security premium	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2021	-	**(3,176.03)**	**(3,176.03)**
Add: (Loss) for the year	-	(454.20)	(454.20)
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-		
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	8.41	8.41
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	**(3,621.82)**	**(3,621.82)**
Add: (Loss) for the year	-	3,549.37	3,549.37
Add: Security premium on issue of OCRPS	4,999.10	-	4,999.10
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax			
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	8.16	8.16
As at 31 March 2023	**4,999.10**	**(64.30)**	**4,934.80**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

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

For V. P. Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants,
Firm Registration No.: 000699N

CA V. P. Gupta
Partner
Membership No.080557
UDIN: 23080557BGYZIZ9985
Place : New Delhi
Date : 10.05.2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited

Kusum Sharma
Director
DIN:02086304

Rashmi Gupta
Director
DIN: 02583595

Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited
CIN - U51909DL2017PTC324616
Statement of cash flow for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities			
Net profit/ (loss) before tax		3,549.37	(454.20)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation		57.57	46.22
Bad debts		-	18.16
Loan written back		(4,100.00)	
Interest expense		83.68	9.78
Interest income		(14.26)	(24.67)
Profit on sale of PPE		(0.11)	
Gain on termination of lease		(15.66)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes		**(439.42)**	**(404.72)**
Adjustments for movement in working capital changes:			
Inventories		(1,031.91)	206.10
Trade receivables		(120.68)	(1,460.19)
Other financial assets		3.09	(1.44)
Other assets		(101.11)	122.48
Trade payables		1,200.32	1,420.93
Other financial liabilities		(49.26)	6.41
Provisions		1.38	4.31
Other liabilities		11.86	(16.51)
Cash flow generated from operations (gross)		**(525.74)**	**(122.61)**
Less: taxes paid (net)		9.08	4.73
Net cash flow generated from/ (used in) operating activities	**(A)**	**(516.66)**	**(117.88)**
B. Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including investment property, capital work-in-progres, capital advances and payable towards property, plant and equipment)		(2.33)	(11.20)
Proceeds from sale of property plant and equipment		2.41	-
Other bank balances		434.25	(53.14)
Interest received		14.26	24.67
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities	**(B)**	**448.59**	**(39.68)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from / (repayment of) long-term borrowings (net)		-	300.00
Proceeds from issue of OCRPS		5,000.00	-
Payment of lease liabilitities		(42.75)	(31.19)
Interest paid		(71.55)	(0.06)
Net cash flow generated from financing activities	**(C)**	**4,885.69**	**268.75**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(A+B+C)**	**4,817.62**	**111.20**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (refer note 11a)		236.92	125.72
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 11a)		**5,055.54**	**236.92**

Components of cash and cash equivalents are as below:

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Balance with scheduled banks		
in current accounts	5,054.03	235.82
in deposit accounts with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	-
Cash on hand	0.51	1.10
	5,054.55	**236.92**

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V.P. Gupta & Co.
FRN
DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited
CIN - U51909DL2017PTC324616
Statement of cash flow for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Disclosures as required in terms of Ammendment to Ind AS 7 'Statement of cash flows' related to the change in financial liabilities arising from financing activity is as below

Particulars	Long- term borrowings	Lease liabilities	Total
Net debt as on 1 April 2021	3,800.00	97.96	3,897.96
Cash flows			
Repayments	-	(31.19)	(31.19)
Proceeds	300.00		
Non cash changes			
Interest on lease liability	-	9.72	9.72
Balance as on 31 Mach 2022	**4,100.00**	**76.49**	**4,176.49**
Cash flows			
Non cash changes	(4,100.00)	-	(4,100.00)
Repayments	-	(42.75)	(42.75)
New leases		72.90	72.90
Disposals	-	(47.85)	(47.85)
Interest on lease liability	-	12.12	12.12
Balance as on 31 March 2023	-	**70.91**	**70.91**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information **1-43**

This is the Statement of cash flows referred to in our report of even date.

For V.P Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000699N

CA V. P. Gupta
Partner
Membership No.080557
UDIN: 23080557BGYZIZ9985
Place : New Delhi
Date : 10.05.2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited

Kusum Sharma
Director
DIN:02086304

Rashmi Gupta
Director
DIN: 02583595

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Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited
CIN - U51909DL2017PTC324616
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

1 Company overview and summary of significant accounting policies

1.1 Company overview

Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited (the 'Company') is engaged in trading of the pharmaceutical formulations. The Company is a private limited Company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Delhi, India. The Company is the wholly owned subsidiary of Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 10-05-2023

1.2 Basis of preparation Financial Statements

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

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities 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 (₹), which is also its functional currency and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been made in Indian Rupees (in Lakhs) 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 realisation 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.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2023 were approved and authorised for issue by Board of Directors in their meeting held on . The Board of Directors can permit revisions to these financial statements after obtaining necessary approvals or at the instance of regulatory authorities, as per provisions of the Act.

The financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarised 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 newly effective Ind AS.

The 'Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') notifies new accounting 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 2023.

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 utilised.

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/amortisable assets –** Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable 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.

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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.

In case an item of property, plant and equipment is acquired on deferred payment basis if any, interest expenses included in deferred payment is recognised as interest expense and not included in cost of asset.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

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

Asset class	Useful lives
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	3/6 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.

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 (amortisation)

All intangible assets are accounted for using the cost model whereby capitalised costs are amortised 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 amortised over a period of 5 years. The amortisation period and the amortisation 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 amortisation 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 equipment and depreciation is computed in a manner prescribed for property, plant and equipment.

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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**

Investments in equity instruments other than above – All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends on such investments are recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the P&L.

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.

Financial liabilities

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

V.P. Gupta & Co. * FRN: [illegible] DELHI * Chartered Accountants

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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 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.

1.8 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.

V.P. Gupta & Co. Chartered Accountants DELHI

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 Company'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.

1.90 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.

1.10 Operating expenses

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

1.11 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. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue if any.

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.

1.12 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.

1.13 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.

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.

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.

1.14 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 on hand and bank deposit with banks where original maturity is three months or less.

1.15 Inventories

Inventory comprises of traded goods and is measured at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase 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 estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

1.16 Revenue recognition

The five step model of Ind AS 115 - 'Revenue from Contracts from Customers' 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 from services is recognized in accordance with the terms of contract when the services are rendered and the related costs are incurred.

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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.

1.17 Other income

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, exchange gain/loss on translation of other assets and liabilities.

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.

1.18 Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. 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 amortisation 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 amortised 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.

The Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

1.19 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 no 46.

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

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1.20 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 or defined under Ind AS. Schedule III to the Act allows companies to present line items, sub-line items and sub-totals to 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 Act or under Ind AS.

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.

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Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited
CIN - U51909DL2017PTC324616
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

2a. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Property, plant and equipment			
	Furniture and fittings	Office equipment	Computers	Total
Gross Block				
Balance as at 1 April 2021	30.22	21	30.53	82.18
Additions	2.70	1.27	5.49	9.46
Balance as at 31 March 2022/1 April 2022	32.92	22.70	36.02	91.65
Additions	1.58	2.49	-	4.07
Disposals/ adjustments	(3.04)	(3.78)		(6.83)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	31.46	21.41	36.02	88.89
Accumlated depreciation				
Balance as at 1 April 2021	6.90	9.96	15.41	32.27
Charge for the year	2.91	4.32	5.29	12.52
Balance as at 31 March 2022/1 April 2022	9.81	14.28	20.70	44.79
Charge for the year	3.58	5.90	6.34	15.83
Reversal of disposal	(1.39)	(3.13)	-	(4.52)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	11.99	17.05	27.04	56.09
Net block				
As at 31 March 2022	23.12	8.42	15.32	46.86
As at 31 March 2023	19.47	4.36	8.97	32.80

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(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

3. Intangible assets

Particulars	Brands /trademarks	Software license	Total
Gross carrying value			
Opening balance as at 1 April 2021	2.34	39.07	41.41
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2022	**2.34**	**39.07**	**41.41**
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Closing balance as at 31 March 2023	**2.34**	**39.07**	**41.41**
Amortisation			
Accumulated as at 1 April 2021	1.35	10.14	11.49
Charge for the year	0.47	7.81	8.28
Balance as on 31 March 2022	**1.82**	**17.95**	**19.77**
Charge for the year	0.47	7.80	8.27
Balance as on 31 March 2023	**2.29**	**25.75**	**28.04**
Net carrying value			
As at 31 March 2022	0.52	21.12	21.64
As at 31 March 2023	**0.05**	**13.32**	**13.37**

4. Intangible asset under development

Particulars	Amount
As at 1 April 2021	-
Add: Additions during the year	1.74
Less: Capitalised during the year	-
As at 31 March 2022	1.74
Add: Additions during the year	6.51
Less: writeoff during the year	(8.25)
As at 31 March 2023	-

Ageing of intangible asset under development

The table below analyse the intangible asset under development ageing as on 31 March 2022:

Particular	Ageing Less than 1 year	Total
SAP Installation under progress	1.74	1.74
	1.74	**1.74**

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Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited
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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
5. Investments		
Investment in subsidiary Unquoted, trade (measured at cost) Dhanwantri Vedaresearch LLP Name of the partners and share of profit/ capital - Sarvagunausdhi Pvt. Ltd. NIL (Previous year 90%) & Ms. Arushi Jain NIL (Previous year 9.98%) Total Capital of firm-Rs.1 Lakhs	-	1
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	-	1
6. Other financial assets (Non-current)		
Security deposits	7.60	9.34
	7.60	9.34
pledged with government authorities and others.		
7. Non-current tax assets		
Advance income-tax (net of provision)	2.19	11.27
	2.19	11.27
8. Other non-current assets		
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid expenses	-	1
	-	1
9. Inventories		
(mode of valuation refer note 1.15 on inventories)		
Stock in trade (including GIT)	1,411.71	379.80
	1,411.71	379.80

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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
10. Trade receivables		
Trade receivables considered good (unsecured)	1,737.59	1,616.91
Trade receivables-credit impaired	19.98	19.98
	1,757.57	**1,636.89**
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(19.98)	(19.98)
	1,737.59	**1,616.91**
Dues from related party (refer note 34)	185.31	180.46
11. Cash and bank balances		
11a. Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with scheduled banks		
in current accounts	5,054.03	235.82
Cash on hand	0.51	1.10
	5,054.55	**236.92**
11b. Other bank balances		
Deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months and remaining maturirty of less than 12 months	5.60	439.85
	5.60	**439.85**
12. Other financial assets		
Unsecured, considered good		
Staff advance	0.35	1.70
	0.35	**1.70**
13. Other current assets		
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance to suppliers	13.64	14.34
Prepaid expenses	7.80	18.21
Other Current Assets	0.01	-
Balance with statutory authorities	268.80	155.79
	290.25	**188.34**

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(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
14 Equity share capital		
Authorised		
10,000(10,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/-each	1.00	1.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
10,000(10,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/-each [the entire subscribed capital is held by Holding Company and its nominees]	1.00	1.00
	1.00	1.00
14A. Instrument entirely in nature of equity		
Authorised		
10,000(NIL) optionally convertible redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.10/-each		
8,956(NIL) Optional convertible redeemable preference shares of Rs. 10/-each (Issued at premium of Rs. 55,816/- per share)	0.90	-
	0.90	-

14.1 Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Rs.	No. of shares	Rs.
At the beginning / end of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

14.2 Reconciliation of Instrument entirely in nature of equity outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Rs.	No. of shares	Rs.
At the beginning of the year				
Add:Issued during the year	8956	0.90	-	-
At the end of the year	8,956	0.90	-	-

14.3 Terms/rights attached to equity shares

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.
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.

14.4 Terms/rights attached to OCRPS

The Company has only one class of prefrence shares (Optionally convertible reedeemable prefrence share) having face value of ₹ 10 per share. Prefrence share will carry preferential right via-a-via equity share of the company with respect to payment of dividend and repayment in case of winding up or repayment of capital of the company.Dividend should be paid to these share holders on a non cumalative basis @ 0.0001% or such other rate as prescribed by the board.

Each OCRPS shall either be reedemed @ ₹ 10 per share or converted into (One) equity share of ₹ 10 each.These OCRPS hold voting rights as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013

14.5 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company*

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Equity Shares				
Akums Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd & its nominees	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00
Optional convertible redeemable preference shares				
Pure & cure healthcare Pvt Ltd	8956	100.00	-	-

promoters of the Company. There has been no change during the year in the number of shares held by them from the preceding year
**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.*

14.6 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.

14.7 No shares have been reserved for issue under options.

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(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
15. Other equity		
(a) Retained earnings		
Balance as per last financial statements	(3,621.83)	(3,176.03)
Add: Profit/ (loss) for the year	3,549.37	(454.20)
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		
- Remesurement of defined benefit plans	8.16	8.41
Balance as at end of the year	**(64.30)**	**(3,621.83)**
(a) Security premium		
Add:Security premium on issue of OCRPS	4,999.10	-
Total	**4,934.80**	**(3,621.83)**

Nature of reserves

The description of nature and purpose of each of the above reserve within equity is as under:

1.Retained earnings

Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date and not distributed. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company and includes actuarial gain/ loss arising on account of defined benefit plan.

16. Borrowings-Non Current

Unsecured loan		
Loan from Holding Company	-	4,100.00
	-	**4,100.00**

Note:
The above unsecured loan has been take from Holding company for meeting its working capital requirements. The loan carries an interest rate of 7.5% p.a. (31 March 2022 :7% p.a.)

17. Financial liabilities

Security deposit received from customers	93.39	117.21
	93.39	**117.21**

Note:Considering the continuance of business operations, above deposits are considered to be non current in nature.

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(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
18. Provisions - Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 33)	10.40	12.71
Compensated absences (refer note 33)	5.45	9.26
	15.85	21.97
19. Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (ref note 41): and	2.91	6.47
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	3,424.19	2,220.31
	3,427.10	2,226.78
Dues to related parties (refer to note 34)	3,292.39	2,117.33

Refer note 36 for disclosure of fair values in respect of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost and analysis of the maturity profile

Refer note 36 for disclosure in respect of ageing of the above payables.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
20. Other financial liabilities		
Employee payables	48.04	73.48
	48.04	73.48
21. Other current liabilities		
Advance from customers	17.77	6.87
Statutory dues payable	13.55	14.16
	31.32	21.03
22. Provisions - Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 33)	0.08	0.03
Compensated absences (refer note 33)	0.38	1.08
	0.46	1.11

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Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited
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Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
23. Revenue from operations			
Sale of goods		-	4,386.57
Supply of services		3,560.05	120.00
		3,560.05	4,506.57
Refer Note 35 in terms of disclosures required under Ind AS 115			
24. Other income			
Interest income on:			
fixed deposits		13.67	22.48
Interest -Other		0.59	2.18
Interest Income on Right of Use Assets		0.83	0.77
Liabilities not payable/ writtenoff		4,100.00	1.28
Miscellaneous income		16.23	17.26
		4,131.33	43.97
25. Change in inventory of stock in trade			
Opening stock			
Stock in trade		379.80	585.90
	(A)	379.80	585.90
Less: Closing stock			
Stock in trade		1,411.71	379.80
	(B)	1,411.71	379.80
Change in inventory of stock in trade (A-B)		(1,031.91)	206.10
26. Employee benefits expense			
Salaries, wages and bonus		462.14	716.91
Contributions to provident and other funds (refer note 33)		10.96	23.89
Staff welfare expense		2.18	6.07
		475.28	746.87

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(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
27. Other expenses		
Power and fuel	3.84	5.92
Rent	11.03	31.17
General repairs & maintenance	40.72	48.86
Insurance	7.49	2.80
Printing and stationery	1.74	1.69
Travelling expense	108.61	89.13
Conveyance	7.46	21.49
Fees and subscription	1.14	1.68
Legal and professional expenses	5.34	3.77
Telephone expenses	2.45	3.59
Postage charges	2.80	15.63
Security expenses	3.15	3.50
Payment to auditors (refer note 32)	0.25	0.25
Bad debts written off	-	18.16
Provision for expected credit loss on trade receivables	-	19.98
Freight and cartage outward	58.51	38.55
Commission on sales	1.82	1.84
Assets Written off	-	36.65
Selling and distribution expenses	59.49	207.81
Director sitting fees	0.16	0.16
Bank charges	1.37	3.07
Staff recruitment	1.35	3.09
Miscellaneous expenses	37.10	25.70
	355.84	**584.49**
28. Finance costs		
Interest expense on lease liability	12.12	9.72
Interest on unsecured loan from holding Company	71.55	0.06
	83.68	**9.78**
29. Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	15.83	12.52
Amortisation of right-of-use assets (refer note 42)	33.47	25.42
Amortisation of intangible assets	8.27	8.28
	57.57	**46.22**

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Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited
CIN - U51909DL2017PTC324616
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023
(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

30 Earning per equity share (EPS)

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Profit/ (loss) attributable to equity shareholders (₹)	**3,549.37**	**(454.20)**
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,000	0
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	0	0
Nominal value per share (₹)	10	10
Basic and diluted EPS (₹)	**35,493.72**	**(4,542.07)**

31 Capital commitment

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Capital commitment (net of advances)	-	15.66

32 Payment to auditor

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
(a) as auditor	0.25	0.25
	0.25	**0.25**

33 Employees benefits

A Defined contribution plan

The amount recognised as expense towards contribution to defined contribution plans for the year is as

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Company's contribution to Provident Fund	9.48	21.28
Company's contribution to Employees' State Insurance Scheme	1.48	2.61
	10.96	23.89

B Defined benefit plan - Gratuity

(i) Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Non-current	10.40	12.71
Current	0.08	0.03
	10.48	12.74

(ii) Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligation recognised in the balance	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Present value of the obligation as at the beginning of the year	**12.74**	**14.45**
Service cost	4.98	6.85
Interest cost	0.91	0.98
Benefits paid	-	(1.13)
Actuarial gain/ (loss) recognised during the year in other comprehensive income	(8.16)	(8.41)
Present value of the obligation as at end of the year	10.48	12.74

(iii) Expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss consists of:	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Service cost	4.98	6.85
Interest cost	0.91	0.98
Net impact on profit before tax	5.89	7.83
Actuarial gain/ (loss) recognised during the year in other comprehensive income	8.16	8.41
Amount recognised in total comprehensive income	14.05	16.24

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(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Breakup of actuarial gain/(loss):

Actuarial gain/ (loss) from change in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial gain/ (loss) from change in financial assumption	(0.27)	(0.69)
Actuarial gain/ (loss) from experience adjustment	(7.89)	(7.71)
Total actuarial gain/ (loss)	**(8.16)**	**(8.40)**

(v) Change in fair value of plan assets

There are no plan assets against the aforesaid liability. Therefore, the return of change in fair value of plan assets is not given.

(vi) Actuarial assumptions

Discount rate (per annum)	7.36%	7.18%
Future salary increase (per annum)	5.50%	5.50%
Withdrawal rate		
Up to 30 Years	3.00%	3.00%
From 31 to 44 years	2.00%	2.00%
Above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%
Retirement age	58 years	58 years
Mortality rate	100% of IALM (2012-14)	100% of IALM (2012-14)
Average future service (in years)	18.19 years	19.32 years

Notes:

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

(vii) Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Impact of change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	10.48	12.74
- Impact due to increase of 0.5 %	(0.83)	(0.94)
- Impact due to decrease of 0.5 %	0.92	1.05
Impact of change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	10.48	12.74
- Impact due to increase of 0.5 %	0.93	1.06
- Impact due to decrease of 0.5 %	(0.85)	(0.96)

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defind benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied which was applied while calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

(vii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation (discounted)

	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Within next 12 months	-	0.03
Between 1-5 years	0.83	1.51
Beyond 5 years	9.65	11.20

C Compensated absences

Liability in respect of compensated absences becoming due or expected to be availed within one year from the balance sheet date is recognised on the basis of undiscounted value of estimated amount required to be paid or estimated value of benefits expected to be availed by the employees. 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. Remeasurement as a result of experience adjustments and changes in the actuarial assumption are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

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34 Related party disclosures

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

a) Holding Company

-Akums Drugs and Pharmaceutical Ltd.

b) Entity of Holding Company' group(Fellow Subsidiaries)

-Amazing Research Laboratories Limited
-Avha Lifesciences Private Limited
-Burrough Welcome Pharmcia Pvt. Ltd.
-Delcure Lifesciences Limited
-Malik Lifesciences Private Limited
-Maxcure Nutravedics Limited
-May and Baker Pharmaceuticals Limited
-Nicholas Healthcare Limited
-Plenteous Pharmaceuticals Limited
-Pure and Cure Healthcare Private Limited
-Akums Health & Education Society
-Akums Foundation
-Akumentis Healthcare Ltd.
-Medibox Pharma Private Limited
-Akums Healthcare Limited
-Akums Lifesciences Ltd.
-Upadhrish Reserchem LLP

c) Entity of Holding Company' group(i.e. related to Fellow Subsidiary)

-Medibox Pharma Private Limited

d) Key managerial personnel(KMP) of Parent Company and their relatives

-Mr. Sanjeev Jain
-Mr. D.C.Jain
-Ms. Arushi Jain

e) List of key managerial personnel (KMPs) of the Company

Other Directors of the Company:
Mr. Jaswant Singh (resigned on 03.01.2022),
Mr. Binod Kumar Yadav(resigned on 17.09.2022),
Ms. Kusum Sharma (appointed on 17.09.2022),
Ms. Rashmi Gupta

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Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

ll **Summary of related party transactions-**

	Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
(a)	**Transactions during the year**		
	Sales of goods and others		
	Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	4,16,554	5
	AVHA Lifesciences Private Limited	-	0
	Akums Healthcare Limited	67,623	0
	Nicholas Healthcare Limited	17,57,500	421
	Maxcure Nutravedics Limited	26,813	0
	Malik Lifesciences Private Limited	72,661	2
	May and Baker Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	0
	Plenteous Pharmaceuticals Limited	1,65,14,946	22
	Pure and Cure Healthcare Private Limited	8,40,090	45
	Akums Foundation	20,22,448	4
	Upadhrish Reserchem LLP	12,544	0
	Burrough Welcome Pharmcia Pvt. Ltd.	18,86,791	138
	Akums Heath and Education Society	21,809	17
	Akums Lifesciences Limited	6,088	0
	Issue of OCRPS		
	Pure and Cure Healthcare Private Limited	50,00,00,000	-
	Supply of Services		
	May and Baker Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	120
	Purchase of goods and others		
	Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	6,12,82,927	429
	AVHA Lifesciences Private Limited	-	35
	Amazing Research Laboratories Limited	87,015	2
	Maxcure Nutravedics Limited	8,37,251	40
	May and Backer Pharmaceuticals Limited	1,93,518	16
	Malik Lifesciences Private Limited	3,78,09,623	183
	Medibox Pharma Private Limited	-	0
	Burrough Welcome Pharmcia Pvt. Ltd.	3,08,533	-
	Plenteous Pharmaceuticals Limited	2,21,602	86
	Nicholas Healthcare Limited	90,29,170	164
	Akumentis Healthcare Ltd.	79,136	0
	Pure and Cure Healthcare Private Limited	19,11,66,613	1,719
	Interest Expense		
	Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	71,55,342	0
	Income Reimbursment		
	Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	399	-
	Expense Reimbursment		
	Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	22,62,505	66
	Nicholas Healthcare Limited	1,16,508	1
	Pure and Cure Healthcare Private Limited	38,960	-
	Burrough Welcome Pharmcia Pvt. Ltd.	53,483	0
	Rental Expense		
	Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	13,89,153	
	Burrough Welcome Pharmcia Pvt. Ltd.	17,02,000	
	Expenses paid		
	Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	3,000	13
	Plenteous Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	0
	Pure and Cure Healthcare Private Limited	-	0
	Nicholas Healthcare Limited	60,000	-
	May and Backer Pharmaceuticals Limited	27,598	-

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(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

II Summary of related party transactions.

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Remuneration paid*		
Ms. Arushi Jain	-	35,00,000.00
Sitting fees		
Mr. Jaswant Singh	-	6,000
Ms. Rashmi Gupta	8,000	8,000
Mr.Binod Kumar	4,000	2,000
Mr.Kusum Sharma	4,000	-
Professional charges		
Mr. D.C. Jain	60,000	60,000

** Excluding the post employment benefits*

(b) Balance outstanding at the year end		
Inter-corporate loan given		
Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	4,100
Trade receivable		
Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	0.13	1.51
Upadhrish Reserchem LLP	0.02	-
Akums Healthcare Limited	-	0.09
Maxcure Nutravedics Limited	0.01	0.06
Malik Lifesciences Private Limited	0.01	0.14
Plenteous Pharmaceuticals Limited	184.52	-
Nicholas Healthcare Limited	-	-
Burrough Welcome Pharmcia Pvt. Ltd.	-	154.25
Akums Health and education society	0.06	-
Pure and Cure Healthcare Private Limited	0.54	24.41
Akums Healthcare Limited	0.04	-
Trade payable		
Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	787.70	294.92
Malik Lifesciences Private Limited	395.87	-
Plenteous Pharmaceuticals Limited	0.12	0.63
Nicholas Healthcare Limited	-	99.22
AVHA Lifesciences Private Limited	-	-
Pure and Cure Healthcare Private Limited	2,103.96	1,510.37
Maxcure Nutravedics Limited	4.14	23.92
Malik Lifesciences Private Limited	-	186.74
Amazing Research Laboratories Limited	-	0.45
May and Baker Pharmaceuticals Limited	0.01	0.85
Burroughs Welcome Pharmacia	-	
Akumentis Healthcare Ltd.	-	0.23
Akumentis Healthcare Ltd.	0.60	-
Security deposit payable		
Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited	-	6.00
Other liabilities		
Expense Payable		
Akums Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (Interest Payable)	-	0.05

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(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

35 Disclosure required under Ind AS 115 - Revenue from customers

A Disaggregation of revenue:

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Sale of products		
Revenue from sale of goods - manufactured	-	4,386.57
Testing charges	3,560.05	120.00
	3,560.05	4,506.57

B Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contract with customers:

	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Contract liabilities		
Advance received from customers	17.77	6.87
Total contract liabilities	**17.77**	**6.87**
Receivables		
Trade receivables	1,737.59	1,616.91
Total receivables	**1,737.59**	**1,616.91**

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.

C Significant changes in the contract liabilities balances during the year are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
	Contract liabilities	Contract liabilities
	Advances from customers	Advances from customers
Opening balance	6.87	3.84
Addition during the year	17.77	6.87
Revenue recognised during the year	6.87	3.84
Closing balance	**17.77**	**6.87**

The amounts receivable from customers become due after expiry of credit period which on an average is less than 60 days. There is no significant financing component in any transaction with the customers.

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

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(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

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A Financial instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories were as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	
	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Financial assets		
Trade receivables	1,737.59	1,616.91
Cash and cash equivalents	5,054.55	236.92
Other bank balances	5.60	439.85
Other financial assets	7.95	11.04
Total financial assets	6,805.69	2,304.72
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	-	4,100.00
Trade payables	3,427.10	2,226.78
Lease liabilities	70.91	76.49
Other financial liabilities	141.43	190.69
Total financial liabilities	3,639.44	6,593.96

The carrying amount of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalent are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to short-term in nature.

The carrying value of the amortised financial assets and liabilities approximate to the fair value on the respective reporting dates. Investments are carried at cost per Ind AS 27.

B. Fair values hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value in the standalone financial statements and are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

The categories used are as follows:
Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) 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).

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

There is no financial assets/liabilities carried at fair value

Financial risk management

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, investments, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks and also ensure that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below:

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:
a) Market risk
b) Credit risk
c) Liquidity risk

The primary market risk to the Company is foreign exchange risk. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers. Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

(a) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

There is no foreign currency transaction during the year

(ii) Interest rate risk

The entity's policy is to minimize interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. As on 31 March 2021, the entity is exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates.
The entity's investments in Fixed Deposits all pay fixed interest rates.

Interest rate risk exposure
Below is the overall exposure of the entity to interest rate risk:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Variable rate borrowing	-	-
Fixed rate borrowing	-	4,100.00
Total borrowings	-	4,100.00

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(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Sensitivity

Since there is no variable rate borrowing, the company is not exposed to the risk owing to change in the interest rates.

(b) 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 investments in cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables 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.

(i) 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.

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 the 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, 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 provision whichever is higher

Financial assets that expose the entity to credit risk –

31 March 2023

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Low credit risk			
Cash and cash equivalents	5,054.55	-	5,054.55
Other bank balances	5.60	-	5.60
Other financial assets	7.95	-	7.95
Moderate credit risk			
Trade receivables	1,717.61	(19.98)	1,737.59
Total	6,785.71	(19.98)	6,805.69

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31 March 2022

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Low credit risk			
Cash and cash equivalents	236.92	-	236.92
Other bank balances	439.85	-	439.85
Other financial assets	11.04	-	11.04
Moderate credit risk			
Trade receivables	1,636.88	19.98	1,616.91
Total	2,324.69	19.98	2,304.72

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

As at 31 March 2023	Gross carrying amount	% of expected credit losses	Allowance for expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of loss allowance
Less than 6 months	1,231.00	-	-	1,231.00
6 months - 1 years	466.56	-	-	466.56
More than 1 years	60.01	0.33	19.98	40.03
Total	1,757.57		19.98	1,737.59

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(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

As at 31 March 2022	Gross carrying amount	% of expected credit losses	Allowance for expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of loss allowance
Less than 6 months	1,556.79	0.00	-	1,556.79
6 months - 1 years	30.93	0.03	-	30.93
More than 1 years	49.17	40.64%	19.98	29.19
Total	1,636.89		19.98	1,616.91

Reconciliation of loss provision – Trade receivables

Particulars	Total
Loss allowance on 1 April 2021	19.98
Changes in provision	-
Loss allowance on 31 March 2022	19.98
Changes in provision	-
Loss allowance on 31 March 2023	19.98

Trade receivables ageing

The table below analyse the outstanding trade receivables:

31 March 2023

	Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					
		Not yet due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	756.76	940.80	12.38	27.66	-	1,737.59
(ii)	Undisputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	19.98	-	19.98
(iv)	Disputed trade receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Disputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
		756.76	940.80	12.38	47.63	-	1,757.57

31 March 2022

	Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment					
		Not yet due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	Undisputed trade receivables- considered good	612.01	975.70	4.94	24.25	-	1,616.91
(ii)	Undisputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	2.47	17.50	-	19.98
(iv)	Disputed trade receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	
(v)	Disputed trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	
(vi)	Disputed trade receivables- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
		612.01	975.70	7.42	41.75	-	1,636.89

(c) Liquidity risk

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

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

Financing arrangements

The Company has only taken loan from holding company.

Maturities of financial liabilities

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

31 March 2023

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Trade payable	3,427.10	-	-	3,427.10
Lease liabilities	23.89	47.02	-	70.91
Other financial liabilities	48.04	93.39	-	141.43
Total	3,499.03	140.41	-	3,639.44

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(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

31 March 2022

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings	-	4,100.00	-	4,100.00
Trade payable	2,226.78	-	-	2,226.78
Lease liabilities	24.76	51.73	-	76.49
Other financial liabilities	73.48	117.21	-	190.69
Total	**2,325.02**	**4,268.94**	-	**6,593.96**

Trade payables ageing

The table below analyse the outstanding trade payables:

31 March 2023

Particulars	Not yet due	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payment				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	2.91	-	-	-	2.91
Others	1,679.25	1,661.82	53.11	-	-	3,394.18
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled dues	30.00					30.00
	1,679.25	1,664.74	53.11	-	-	3,427.10

31 March 2022

Particulars	Not yet due	Outstanding for the following periods from due date of payments				
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	2.51	3.96	-	-	-	6.47
Others	1,087.88	1,127.76	4.68	-	-	2,220.31
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled dues						-
	1,090.39	1,131.72	4.68	-	-	2,226.78

37 Taxes

Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprises:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Current taxes		
-on profit and loss	-	-
-tax for earlier years	-	-
Total	-	-
Deferred taxes	-	-
Tax expense	-	-

(a) Current tax

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:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Profit before income taxes	3,549.37	(454.20)
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate *	25.17%	26.00%
Expected tax expense [A]	**893.00**	**(118.00)**
Tax effect of adjustment to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense		
Additional benefit claimed on expenditure incurred on research and development	-	-
Utilisation of brought forward losses	(891.45)	
Effect of non-deductible expenses and others	(1.93)	118.00
Tax earlier years	-	-
Total adjustments [B]	**(893.38)**	**118.00**
Actual tax expense [C=A+B]	-	-

*Domestic tax rate applicable to the Company has been computed as follows

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(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Note:
The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 (2019 Tax Act) provides the Company with an option to move to a lower tax rate of 25.17% accompanied with immediate expiry of carry forward balance of Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) credit and certain other concessional tax rate benefits enjoyed by the Company presently. The Company has reviewed the implications of 2019 Tax Ordinance on its tax liability for the year and has chosen to opt to be taxed as per new regime.

b) Deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022 as follows:-

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Deferred tax liability consists of:		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	4.15	(15.90)
Deferred tax assets consists of:		
Employee benefits	4.34	6.06
Provision for credit losses on financial assets	5.03	6.98
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	3.27
Unused business losses	0.87	927.34
Preliminary Expenses	-	0.01
Security deposit for rent	-	0.00
Lease liability	0.80	19.89
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	**15.18**	**947.64**

The applicable statutory tax rate for financial year 2022-23 and 2021-22 are 25.17 and 26.00% respectively.
Due to temporary difference deferred tax assets has been worked out to Rs 15,18,409/- (9,47,64,006/-) . As deferred tax asset shall be recognised for the temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which they can be utilized. As a matter of prudence, during the year deferred tax assets is not being recognized in the books of accounts in respect of temporary differences.

38 Segment reporting
The Company is primarily engaged in the trading of "pharmaceuticals formulations". The Company's Board of Directors have been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM'), since they are responsible for all major decision w.r.t. the preparation and execution of business plan, preparation of budget and planning.

There is only one Reportable Segment for the Company which is "Trading of Pharmaceuticals Formulations", hence no specific disclosures have been made. Accordingly, information has been presented for entity-wide disclosures as under:

Entity wide disclosures
(a). Information about product revenue
The Company drives its product revenue mainly from pharmaceuticals formulations.
(b). Information about geographical areas
Non-current assets (Property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets and other non-current assets) are in India.
(c). Information about major customers (from external customers)

Particular	No. of Customer	2022-23	No. of Customer	2021-22
Revenue- Domestic(Pharmaceuticals Products) (Net)		3,560.05		4,506.57
Revenue from customers amounting to 10% or more of Company's total revenue	1	485.71	1	1,458.12

39 Capital management
For the purpose of the Company's capital management, equity includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders and net debt includes interest bearing loans and borrowings less current investments and cash and cash equivalents. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth.
The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The funding requirement is met through a mixture of equity, internal accruals and short term borrowings. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt.
In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	5,054.55	236.92
Other bank balances	5.60	439.85
Net debt (A)	**(5,060.15)**	**(676.77)**
Total equity* (B)	4,936.70	(3,620.83)
Gearing ratio (A/B)	**4098.98%**	**15.75%**

*Equity includes capital and all reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.
In order to achieve this overall objective, the entity's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants and attached to the interest bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest bearing loans and borrowings in the current period.
No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

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(All amounts in lakhs unless otherwise stated)

40 Ratio Disclosures

	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Current year	Previous year	% Variance
(a)	Current ratio	8,500.06	3,530.80	2.41	1.22	97.33%
(b)	Debt - Equity ratio	47.02	4,936.70	0.01	(1.15)	-100.83%
(c)	Debt service coverage ratio	3,748.18	83.68	44.79	(35.98)	-224.48%
(d)	Return on equity ratio	3,549.37	657.94	5.39	(0.13)	-4249.78%
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio	3,169.65	895.76	3.54	7.49	-52.76%
(f)	Trade receivables turnover ratio	3,560.05	1,677.25	2.12	5.03	-57.80%
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	4,201.56	2,826.94	1.49	2.25	-33.94%
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	3,560.05	4,969.26	0.72	8.73	-91.79%
(i)	Net profit ratio	3,549.37	3,560.05	1.00	(0.10)	-1089.21%
(j)	Return on capital employed	3,690.62	4,936.70	0.75	(0.83)	-189.96%
(k)	Return on investment	3,549.37	4,936.70	0.72	(0.95)	-175.85%

The above variance is on account of decrease in operations of the company. Further, the company during the year has been written back the loan of holding company. Also OCRPS has been issued leading to above varinaces.However owing to high operational expenses the margins are lower.

41 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 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2022
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
- Principal amount due	2.91	6.47
- Interest amount due	-	-
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	-	-
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	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
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.	-	-

42 Lease

(a) The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' from 1 April 2019, which resulted in changes in accounting policies in standalone financial statement

(b) **Practical expedients applied**
In applying Ind AS 116 for the first time, the Company has used the practical expedients permitted by the standard:
• applying a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
• accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 April 2019 as short-term leases

(c) The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 April 2022 is 9% p.a (1 April 2021: 9% p.a.)

(d) The table below describes the nature of the Company's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset recognised as on 31 March 2023:

Right-of-use assets	No of right-of-use assets leased	Range of remaining term(years)	Average remaining lease term (years)
Building	2	1-6 years	3 years

The table below describes the nature of the Company's leasing activities by type of right-of-use asset recognised as on 31 March 2022:

Right-of-use assets	No of right-of-use assets leased	Range of remaining term(years)	Average remaining lease term (years)
Building	3	1-7 years	3 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.

(e) **Amount recognized in balance sheet and statement of profit and loss:**

Particulars	Category of Right-of-use assets	
	Building	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2021	86.59	86.59
Less: Amortization charged on the right-of-use assets	25.42	25.42
Balance as at 31 March 2022	**61.17**	**61.17**
Add: Additions/deletions during the year	(16.24)	(16.24)
Less: Amortization charged on the right-of-use assets	22.80	22.80
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**67.73**	**67.73**

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(f) Lease payment not recognised as lease liability

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
Expenses relating to short term leases(included in other expenses)	11.03	31.17
Total	11.03	31.17

(g) The total cash outflow for leases for the period ended 31 March 2023 was ₹ 42.75 lakhs. (31 March 2022: 31.19 lakhs)

(h) Future minimum lease payments as on 31 March 2023 are as follows:

Minimum Lease payments due	As on 31 March 2023		
	Lease payment	Finance charges	Net Present Value
Within 1 Year	30.42	6.53	23.89
1-5 Year	54.46	7.45	47.02
Total	84.89	13.98	70.91

Future minimum lease payments as on 31 March 2022 are as follows:

Minimum Lease payments due	As on 31 March 2022		
	Lease payment	Finance charges	Net Present Value
Within 1 Year	31.90	7.14	24.76
1-5 Year	64.61	15.06	49.55
More than 5 Year	2.22	0.03	2.19
Total	98.73	22.23	76.50

43 The amounts for the previous year have been re-grouped/ re-classified, where applicable, to conform the current year classification.

For V.P Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000609N

CA V. P. Gupta
Partner
Membership No.080557

Place : New Delhi
Date : 10.05.2023
UDIN: 23080557BGYZIZ9985

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Sarvagunaushdhi Private Limited

Kusum Sharma
Director
DIN:02086304

Rashmi Gupta
Director
DIN: 02583595