S C V & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF
PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS financial statements of **PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2020, and its loss including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information other than the Standalone Ind AS financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's Report, but does not include the Standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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Auditor's responsibility for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatement in the Standalone Ind AS financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatement in the Standalone Ind AS financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in Paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which may impact its financial position in its financial statements.

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses -Refer Note 27(b) (ii)) to the financial statements.

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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3. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the managerial remuneration for the year ended 31st March, 2020 has been paid/provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

For SCV & Co. LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGISTRATION No. 000235N/N500089

SCV & Co. LLP New Delhi NCR Chartered Accountants

(RAJIV PURI)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP No. 084318
ICAI UDIN: 20084318AAAABP8146

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATED: 10th JULY,2020

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our Report of even date.

i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) Fixed assets verification has been conducted by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company did not own any immovable property during the year.

ii. Physical verification of inventory has been conducted by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and book records, which in our opinion were not material, have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the paragraphs 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b) and 3(iii)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of investment made in its subsidiary company during the year. The Company has not given any loans or security during the year which are covered under provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

v. According to the information and explanations provided by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not accepted any deposits from public covered under section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed there under. Accordingly, the paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, The Companies (Cost records and Audit) Rules, 2014 prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.

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vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax and cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, as on 31st March, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. Based on our audit procedures and on the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to any banks. The Company did not have any outstanding debentures, or loans or borrowings from Government during the year.

ix. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), term loan during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid/ provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, provisions of paragraph 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, provisions of paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, provisions of paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

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xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, provisions of paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For SCV & Co. LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGISTRATION No. 000235N/N500089

SCV & Co. LLP
New Delhi NCR
Chartered Accountants

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATED: 10th JULY,2020

(RAJIV PURI)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP No. 084318
ICAI UDIN: 20084318AAAABP8146

Annexure "B" To the Independent Auditor's Report

Annexure referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these Standalone Ind AS financial statements.

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New Delhi NCR
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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For SCV & Co. LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FIRM REGISTRATION No. 000235N/N500089

SCV & Co. LLP
New Delhi NCR
Chartered Accountants

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATED: 10TH JULY, 2020

(RAJIV PURI)
PARTNER
MEMBERSHIP No. 084318
ICAI UDIN: 20084318AAAABP8146

Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Financial Statement for the year ended

31st March, 2020

Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020

Particulars	Note No.	As At 31st March, 2020 Rs. In Lacs	As At 31st March, 2019 Rs. In Lacs
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2.1	126.72	31.04
Right-of-use-Assets	2.2	295.74	-
Capital work-in-progress		11.50	-
Intangible assets	2.3	1.68	1.83
Financial assets			
i. Investment	3.1	19.71	-
ii. Loans	3.2	20.97	7.20
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	4	135.91	0.13
Non-current tax assets (Net)	5	0.65	1.02
Other non-current assets	6	1.22	6.88
Total non-current assets	**A**	**614.10**	**48.10**
Current assets			
Inventories	7	1,491.82	40.37
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	8	1,446.85	49.65
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	9	176.63	97.82
iii. Bank balances other than (ii) above	10	17.85	675.00
iv. Other financial assets	11	-	7.33
Other current assets	6	256.77	62.33
Total current assets	**B**	**3,389.92**	**932.50**
Total Assets	**C = A + B**	**4,004.02**	**980.60**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	1,001.00	1,001.00
Other equity	13	(530.23)	(114.16)
Total equity	**D**	**470.77**	**886.84**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i. Lease Liabilities		233.43	-
Provisions	14	22.19	2.19
Total non-current liabilities	**E**	**255.62**	**2.19**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	15	1,441.28	-
ii. Lease Liabilities		69.78	-
iii. Trade payables	16		
(A) Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		114.18	0.44
(B) Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		1,448.40	33.42
Other current liabilities	17	202.92	57.56
Provisions	14	1.07	0.15
Total current liabilities	**F**	**3,277.63**	**91.57**
Total liabilities	**G = E + F**	**3,533.25**	**93.76**
Total equity and liabilities	**H = D + G**	**4,004.02**	**980.60**

Significant accounting policies	1		
See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements	2 to 37		

As per our report of even date attached
For SCV & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 000235N / N500089

(Rajiv Puri)
Partner
Membership No. 084318

SCV & Co. LLP New Delhi NCR Chartered Accountants

Place : New Delhi
Dated: July 10, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Dr. Dilip Birdi
[Director]
[DIN : 08134919]

Sanjiv Kumar Kothari
[Director]
[DIN : 00760651]

Ritesh Kumar
Ritesh Kumar
Company Secretary
M.No - A - 51787

Rakesh Haldia
CFO

PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March 2020

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 Rs. in Lacs	For the period ended 31st March, 2019 Rs. in Lacs
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	5,531.83	44.76
Other income	19	9.67	10.32
Total Income	(I)	**5,541.50**	**55.08**
Expenses			
Purchases of Stock in Trade		6,354.06	70.73
Changes in inventories of Stock in Trade	20	(1,438.71)	(40.37)
Employee benefits expense	21	674.71	73.48
Finance costs	22	96.21	2.50
Depreciation and amortization expense	23	67.22	0.86
Other expenses	24	340.23	62.17
Total expenses	(II)	**6,093.72**	**169.37**
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	III = (I - II)	**(552.22)**	**(114.29)**
Tax Expense	25		
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred tax		(135.87)	(0.13)
Total Tax Expense	(IV)	**(135.87)**	**(0.13)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year /period	V = (III - IV)	**(416.35)**	**(114.16)**
Other Comprehensive Income	VI	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
a) Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation (refer note 32)		0.37	-
b) Income tax relating to these items		(0.09)	
Other comprehensive income for the year/period, net of tax		0.28	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year /period	V + VI	**(416.07)**	**(114.16)**
Earning Per Equity Share (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)			
- Basic	30	(4.16)	(3.02)
- Diluted		(4.16)	(3.02)
Significant accounting policies	1		
See accompanying Notes to Financial Statements	2 to 37		

As per our report of even date attached
For SCV & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 000235N / N500089

(Rajiv Puri)
Partner
Membership No. 084318

Place : New Delhi
Dated: July 10, 2020

SCV & Co. LLP New Delhi NCR Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Dr. Dilip Birdi
[Director]
[DIN : 08134919]

Sanjiv Kumar Kothari
[Director]
[DIN : 00760651]

Ritesh Kumar
Ritesh Kumar
Company Secretary
M.No - A - 51787

Rakesh Haldia
CFO

PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2020

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended As At 31st March, 2020	For the period ended As At 31st March, 2019
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(552.22)	(114.29)
Adjustments:		
Depreciation	67.22	0.86
Interest Income	(9.67)	(10.32)
Allowance for doubtful receivables	1.06	-
Remeasurement through OCI	0.37	-
Finance Cost	87.52	2.49
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	**(405.71)**	**(121.26)**
Movements in working capital :		
Changes in trade receivables	(1,398.26)	(49.65)
Changes in inventories	(1,451.46)	(40.37)
Changes in other assets & other current assets	(225.04)	(76.41)
Changes in trade payables	1,528.72	33.86
Provisions	20.92	2.34
Other Non current liabilities	-	-
Other current liabilities	145.36	57.56
Cash generated from opeations	**(1,785.47)**	**(193.93)**
Income tax paid/(refund)	0.37	(1.02)
Net cash generated from operating activites (A)	**(1,785.10)**	**(194.95)**
Cash flow from investing activity		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(128.10)	(33.73)
Right to Use of Assets	-	
Maturity/(Investments) of /in Fixed deposits having original maturity of more than 3 months	657.15	(675.00)
Interest received	9.67	2.99
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	**538.72**	**(705.74)**
Cash flow from financing activity		
Proceeds from issue of equity share capital	-	1,001.00
Proceeds from short term borrowings	1,441.28	110.00
Repayment of short term borrowings	-	(110.00)
Payment of Lease Liabilities	(54.37)	-
Interest paid	(61.72)	(2.49)
Net cash generated from financing activites (C)	**1,325.19**	**998.51**
Net increase in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	78.81	97.82
Cash & cash equivalents as the beginning of the year	97.82	-
Cash & cash equivalents as the end of the year	176.63	97.82
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	0.28	0.30
Balances with Banks:		
On current accounts	176.35	97.52
	176.63	97.82

As per our report of even date attached
For SCV & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 000235N / N500089

(Rajiv Puri)
Partner
Membership No. 084318

Place : New Delhi
Dated: July 10, 2020

SCV & Co. LLP New Delhi NCR Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Dr. Dilip Birdi
[Director]
[DIN : 08134919]

Sanjiv Kumar Kothari
[Director]
[DIN : 00760651]

Rakesh Haldia
CFO

Ritesh Kumar
Company Secretary
M.No - A - 51787

PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity

I) Equity Share Capital

	Notes	Rs. in Lacs Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2019		
Balance at the beginning of the period	12	-
Changes in equity share capital during the period	12	**1,001.00**
Balance as at March 31, 2019		**1,001.00**
Add: Equity shares issued during the year		-
Balance as at March 31, 2020		**1,001.00**

II) Other equity

Rs. in Lacs

	Notes	Reserves and surplus	Items of OCI remeasurements of the net defined benefit	Total
		Retained earnings		
Balance as at the beginning of the period		-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the period	**13**	(114.16)		**(114.16)**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-		
Balance as at March 31, 2019		**(114.16)**	-	**(114.16)**
Profit/(loss) for the year	13	(416.35)		**(416.35)**
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-	0.28	**0.28**
Balance as at March 31, 2020		**(530.50)**	**0.28**	**(530.23)**

As per our report of even date attached
For SCV & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 000235N / N500089

(Rajiv Puri)
Partner
Membership No. 084318

Place : New Delhi
Dated: July 10, 2020

SCV & Co. LLP New Delhi NCR Chartered Accountants

Dr. Dilip Birdi
[Director]
[DIN : 08134919]

Sanjiv Kumar Kothari
[Director]
[DIN : 00760651]

Ritesh Kumar

Ritesh Kumar
Company Secretary
M.No - A - 51787

Rakesh Haldia
CFO

PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Note No. 2.1

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Rs. In Lacs

Particulars	Leasehold Improvement	Computers	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipments	Plant & Machinery	Vehicles	Total
At Cost							
Additions during the period	11.89	11.39	5.47	2.13	0.97	-	31.85
Disposals / Discarded during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2019	11.89	11.39	5.47	2.13	0.97	-	31.85
Additions during the year	23.58	20.59	17.45	34.47	15.70	4.30	116.09
Disposals / Discarded during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2020	35.47	31.98	22.92	36.60	16.67	4.30	147.94
DEPRECIATION							
Charge for the period	0.14	0.57	0.02	0.07	0.01	-	0.81
Disposals / Discarded during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2019	0.14	0.57	0.02	0.07	0.01	-	0.81
Charge for the year	4.86	7.80	1.52	5.12	0.67	0.44	20.41
Disposals / Discarded during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2020	5.00	8.37	1.54	5.19	0.68	0.44	21.22
NET BLOCK							
As at 31st March, 2019	11.75	10.82	5.45	2.05	0.96	-	31.04
As at 31st March, 2020	30.47	23.61	21.38	31.41	15.99	3.86	126.72

SCV & Co. LLP * New Delhi NCR * Chartered Accountants

PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Note No. 2.2

RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Refer Note 29)

	Rs. in Lacs
Particulars	**Right-of-use assets**
As at 1st April, 2019	213.30
Additions during the year	128.59
Deletion during the year	-
Depreciation charge during the year	46.15
As at 31st March,2020	295.74

Note No. 2.3

INTANGIBLES ASSETS Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Computer Software
At Cost	
Additions during the period	1.88
Disposals / Discarded during the period	-
As at 31st March, 2019	**1.88**
Additions during the year	0.51
Disposals / Discarded during the year	-
As at 31st March, 2020	**2.39**
AMORTIZATION	
Charge for the period	0.05
Disposals / Discarded during the period	-
As at 31st March, 2019	**0.05**
Change for the year	0.66
Disposals / Discarded during the year	-
As at 31st March, 2020	**0.71**
NET BLOCK	
As at 31st March, 2019	**1.83**
As at 31st March, 2020	**1.68**

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PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31st March, 2020 Rs. in Lacs	As At 31st March, 2019 Rs. in Lacs
	Non Current Financial Assets		
3.1	**Investment**		
	Unquoted Investments		-
	Investment in Equity Instruments (at cost)		
	Investment in Subsidiary Company		
	i) Premedium Pharma Limited, Nigeria	19.71	
	99,99,900 Equity Shares of Naira 1/- each		
	(Nil as at March 31, 2019)(subscribed but not paid up)		
	Total	**19.71**	**-**
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments and market value thereof		
	Aggregate value of unquoted investment	19.71	
3.2	**Loans**		
	(Unsecured, Considered good)		
	Security Deposits	20.97	7.20
	Total	**20.97**	**7.20**

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PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Rs. In Lacs

Note No.	Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to :	As at at the beginning of the period	Credit / (Charge) to Profit or loss	Credit / (Charge) to Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31st March, 2019
4	**Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) (Net)**				
	The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets / liabilities recognised in statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income				
	Property, plant and equipment (Including Intangible assets)	-	(0.86)	-	(0.86)
	Employee benefits	-	0.68	-	0.68
	Unamortised preliminary expense	-	0.30	-	0.30
	Fair Value Adjustments	-	0.01	-	0.01
		-	**0.13**	-	**0.13**

Rs. In Lacs

Note No.	Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) in relation to :	As at 1st April, 2019	Credit / (Charge) to Profit or loss	Credit / (Charge) to Other Comprehensive Income	As at 31st March, 2020
4	**Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) (Net)**				
	The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets / liabilities recognised in statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income				
	Property, plant and equipment (Including Intangible assets)	(0.86)	(75.37)	-	(76.23)
	Employee benefits	0.68	5.27	(0.09)	5.86
	Unamortised preliminary expense	0.30	(0.10)		0.20
	Lease Liability	-	76.31		76.31
	Fair Value Adjustments	0.01	(0.22)		(0.21)
	Unabsorbed Loss	-	127.79		127.79
	Others	-	2.19	-	2.19
		0.13	**135.87**	**(0.09)**	**135.91**

Note: Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset as they ae governed by the same taxation laws.

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PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31st March, 2020 Rs. in Lacs	As At 31st March, 2019 Rs. in Lacs
5	**Income tax assets**		
	Non Current		
	TDS Recoverable	0.65	1.02
	Total	**0.65**	**1.02**

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31st March, 2020 Rs. in Lacs	As At 31st March, 2019 Rs. in Lacs
6	**Other Assets**		
	Non-Current		
	(Unsecured, Considered good)		
	Capital Advances	-	6.50
	Prepaid Expenses	1.22	0.38
	Total	**1.22**	**6.88**
	Current		
	(Unsecured, Considered good)		
	Advances Recoverable*	37.85	44.80
	Balance with statutory/government authorities	213.01	16.44
	Prepaid Expenses	5.91	1.09
		256.77	**62.33**

*Includes Rs.1.68 lacs recoverable from Premedium Pharma Limited, Nigeria

SCV & Co. LLP New Delhi NCR Chartered Accountants

PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31st March, 2020 Rs. In Lacs	As At 31st March, 2019 Rs. In Lacs
7	**Inventories**		
	(Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)		
	Stock in Trade(Drugs & Pharmaceutical items)	1,479.08	40.37
	Packing Material	12.74	-
	Total	**1,491.82**	**40.37**

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31st March, 2020 Rs. In Lacs	As At 31st March, 2019 Rs. In Lacs
8	**Trade Receivables (Unsecured)**		
	Considered good	1,446.85	49.65
	Considered Doubtful	1.06	
	Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	(1.06)	-
	Total	**1,446.85**	**49.65**

In accordance with Ind As 109 , the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for the measurement and recognition of impairment loss towards expected risk in delays and default in collection.

Information about single largest customer
A single largest customer has total share in sales 86.86% (31st March, 2019 : 99.67%) and in receivables 75.27% (31st March, 2019: 99.65%)

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss towards expected risk of delays and default in collection.

The Company uses judgements in making certain assumptions and selecting inputs to determine impairment of these trade receivables, based on the Company's historical experience towards potential billing adjustments, delays and defaults at the end of each reporting period.

The movement in allowance for expected credit loss in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

Allowance for expected credit loss	As At 31st March, 2020 Rs. In Lacs	As At 31st March, 2019 Rs. In Lacs
Opening balance	-	-
Expected credit loss created /(reversed)	1.06	-
Closing balance	**1.06**	-

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31st March, 2020 Rs. In Lacs	As At 31st March, 2019 Rs. In Lacs
9	**Cash & Cash Equivalent**		
	Balance with Banks:		
	- In Current Accounts	176.35	97.52
	Cash on hand	0.28	0.30
	Total	**176.63**	**97.82**

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31st March, 2020 Rs. In Lacs	As At 31st March, 2019 Rs. In Lacs
10	**Other Bank Balances**		
	Fixed Deposit in banks having original maturity of more than 12 months and remaining maturity of less than 12 months	17.85	675.00
	Total	**17.85**	**675.00**

Note Note	Particulars	As At 31st March, 2020 Rs. In Lacs	As At 31st March, 2019 Rs. In Lacs
	Other Financial Assets		
11	**Current**		
	Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	7.33
		-	7.33

SCV & Co. LLP New Delhi NCR Chartered Accountants

PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31st March, 2020 Rs. In Lacs	As At 31st March, 2019 Rs. In Lacs
12	**Equity Share Capital:**		
	Authorised Shares (in nos.) 2,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- Each	2,000.00	2,000.00
	Issued, Subscribed & Paid Up Shares (in nos.)		
	1,00,10,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up	1,001.00	1,001.00
	Total issued, subscribed and fully paid up capital	**1,001.00**	**1,001.00**

a. Reconciliation of the equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the year

Reconciliation	As At 31st March, 2020		As At 31st March, 2019	
	Nos.	Rs. in Lacs	Nos.	Rs. in Lacs
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,010,000	1,001.00	-	-
Shares issued during the year	-	-	10,010,000	1,001.00
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**10,010,000**	**1,001.00**	**10,010,000**	**1,001.00**

b. Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share, where voting is held by show of hands. In case of Poll each holder of equity share is entitled to Number of votes against Number of shares held.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the equity share holders.

c. Equity Shares held by holding company :

Name of the Shareholder	As At 31st March, 2020		As At 31st March, 2019	
	No. of Shares	Rs. in Lacs	No. of Shares	Rs. in Lacs
Classic Industries and Exports Limited (Formerly Classic Auto Tubes Limited) *holding company* *(including nominee shares)*	10,010,000	1,001.00	10,010,000	1,001.00

d. Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares in the Company:

Name of the Shareholder	As At 31st March, 2020		As At 31st March, 2019	
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Classic Industries and Exports Limited (Formerly Classic Auto Tubes Limited) *holding company* *(including nominee shares)*	10,010,000	100%	10,010,000	100.00%

SCV & Co. LLP Chartered New Delhi NCR

PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31st March, 2020 Rs. in Lacs	As At 31st March, 2019 Rs. in Lacs
13	**Other Equity:**		
	Retained earnings		
	Balance as per last financial Statements	(114.16)	-
	Add : Profit / (Loss) for the year	(416.35)	(114.16)
	Add : Other comprehensive income arising from re-measurement of defined benefit obligation net of income tax	0.28	
	Balance at end of year	**(530.23)**	**(114.16)**
	Total Other Equity	**(530.23)**	**(114.16)**

Description of reserve

Retained Earnings

Retained earnings represents the profit/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred.

PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

SCV & Co. LLP New Delhi NCR Chartered Accountants

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31st March, 2020 Rs. in Lacs		As At 31st March, 2019 Rs. in Lacs	
		Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
14	**Provisions**				
	Provision for Employee Benefits				
	Gratuity	8.60	0.03	0.93	0.01
	Leave Benefits	13.59	1.04	1.26	0.14
	(Refer Note 32)				
	Total	**22.19**	**1.07**	**2.19**	**0.15**

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31st March, 2020 Rs. in Lacs	As At 31st March, 2019 Rs. in Lacs
15	**Borrowings**		
	Bank Overdraft (secured)*	1,441.28	-
	Total	**1,441.28**	-

*Bank Overdraft for routine working capital purpose / cash flow mismatch and the same is secured by the charge on stock and other moveable's including book debts & further secured by Corporate Guarantee of Holding Company

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31st March, 2020 Rs. in Lacs	As At 31st March, 2019 Rs. in Lacs
16	**Trade payables**		
	Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer Note 31)	114.18	0.44
	Total Outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	1,448.40	33.42
	Total	**1,562.58**	**33.86**

Note No.	Particulars	As At 31st March, 2020 Rs. in Lacs	As At 31st March, 2019 Rs. in Lacs
17	**Other Liabilities**		
	Current		
	Advance from Customers#	42.25	-
	Taxes payable*	92.48	7.59
	Security Deposits	28.52	1.76
	Other Payable * *	39.67	48.21
	Total	**202.92**	**57.56**

Advances from customers for which the Company is obliged to transfer goods or services to the customers.

* Taxes payable includes Withholding Tax,Goods & Services Tax.

* * Other payable includes payments due to employees, to subsidiary company on account of subsription of share capital, due on account of capital items, contribution to PF, ESI etc.

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PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 Rs. in Lacs		For the period ended 31st March, 2019 Rs. in Lacs	
18	**Revenue from Operations**				
	Sale of Goods				
	Sale of Drugs & Pharmaceutical Items- Traded Goods		5,531.83		44.76
	Total		**5,531.83**		**44.76**

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 Rs. in Lacs		For the period ended 31st March, 2019 Rs. in Lacs	
19	**Other Income**				
	Interest Income		6.33		10.32
	- From Bank deposits	5.24		10.22	
	- From Others	0.05			
	- From Financial Assets carried at amortised cost	1.04		0.10	
	Foreign Exchange Gain (net)		0.48		
	Other Non Operating Income		2.86		-
	Total		**9.67**		**10.32**

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 Rs. in Lacs		For the period ended 31st March, 2019 Rs. in Lacs	
20	**(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories of Stock in Trade**				
	Inventories at the beginning of the year	40.37		-	
	Inventories at the end of the year	1,479.08	(1,438.71)	40.37	(40.37)
	Total		**(1,438.71)**		**(40.37)**

SCV & Co. LLP New Delhi NCR Chartered Accountants

PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 Rs. in Lacs	For the period ended 31st March, 2019 Rs. in Lacs
21	**Employee Benefits Expense**		
	Salaries, Wages and Bonus	626.03	70.12
	Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	31.25	1.95
	Gratuity Expenses	8.07	0.94
	Staff Welfare Expenses	9.36	0.47
	Total	**674.71**	**73.48**

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 Rs. in Lacs	For the period ended 31st March, 2019 Rs. in Lacs
22	**Finance Costs**		
	Interest Expenses measured at amortised cost:		
	-On Lease Liability	25.80	-
	Interest on Bank Overdraft	51.93	-
	Other Interest Expenses	9.80	2.49
	Other Borrowing Cost	8.44	-
	Bank Charges	0.24	0.01
	Total	**96.21**	**2.50**

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 Rs. in Lacs	For the period ended 31st March, 2019 Rs. in Lacs
23	**Depreciation and amortization expense**		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	20.41	0.81
	Depreciation of Right-of-use assets	46.15	-
	Amortization of intangible assets	0.66	0.05
	Total	**67.22**	**0.86**

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PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 Rs. In Lacs	For the period ended 31st March, 2019 Rs. In Lacs
24	**Other expenses**		
	Consumption of Packing Material	8.21	-
	Lease Rent Expenses	0.78	7.37
	Equipment Hire Charges	2.42	-
	Rates & Taxes	5.08	19.35
	Legal & Professional Fees	38.60	14.27
	Printing & Stationery	7.57	0.49
	Outsourced Manpower	22.29	-
	Repair & Maintenance -office	10.22	0.52
	Selling & Distribution Expenses	14.48	0.02
	Freight & Forwarding	41.24	1.22
	Preliminary Expenses Written Off	-	1.28
	Recruitment Exepenses	1.71	9.49
	Power & Fuel	13.70	0.31
	Internet & Communication Expenses	11.12	0.89
	Travelling & Conveyance	95.31	4.90
	Miscellaneous Expenses	2.89	0.69
	Advertisement & Business Promotion	31.30	0.34
	Insurance	2.54	0.02
	Courier Expenses	15.96	-
	Conference & Seminars	9.53	-
	Vehicle Running Exp.	0.98	-
	Allowance for doubtful receivables	1.06	-
	Auditors Remuneration		
	Statutory Audit Fees	2.00	1.00
	Tax Audit Fees	0.75	-
	Other Services & certification	0.50	-
	Total	**340.23**	**62.17**

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PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2020

Note 25 INCOME TAX

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2020 Rs. in Lacs	For the period ended 31st March, 2019 Rs. in Lacs
Amount recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss		
Current Tax		
(a) In respect of the current year	-	-
	-	-
Deferred Tax		
(a) In respect of the current year	(135.87)	(0.13)
Tax expense (credit) recognised through statement of profit and loss	**(135.87)**	**(0.13)**
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(0.09)	-
Tax expense (credit) recognised through Other Comprehensive Income	(0.09)	-
The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:		
Profit/(loss) before tax	(552.22)	(114.29)
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.17%	26.00%
Income tax calculated	(138.98)	(29.71)
Effect of expenses not deductible in determing taxable profit	2.60	(0.11)
Others	0.51	(29.60)
Income tax expense (credit) recognised in statement of profit & loss	(135.87)	(0.13)

PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

SCV & Co. LLP New Delhi NCR Chartered Accountants

Note No.

1.1 Nature of operations

Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited ("the Company") is a company incorporated and domiciled in India, having it's registered office at New Delhi, India. The Company is in the business of contract manufacturing, developing and marketing a wide range of branded and generic formulations and Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs).

1.2 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance of Indian Accounting Standards (IndAS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") read together with (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule 2015 as amended

The financial statements were authenticated by the Company's Board of Directors on 10th July, 2020. Details of the accounting policies are included in Note 1.

b) Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period.

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

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

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

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

c) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the property, plant and equipment to its working condition for its the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the property, plant and equipment to its working condition for its to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such property, plant and equipment are ready to be put to use.Subsequent expenditures are capitalised only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is the cash price equivalent at the recognition date. If payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms, the difference between the cash price equivalent and the total payment is recognised as interest over the period of credit, unless such interest is capitalised as per borrowing cost.

The Company identifies and determines separate useful life of each major component of the property, plant and equipment, if they have useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset, as per Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013.

d) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment

Depreciation on all of the property, plant and equipment on the cost of assets less their residual values on straight line method over the useful lives as indicated in Part C of Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation Methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis

Leasehold Improvement have been depreciated as per the useful life ascertained or over the primary period of lease, whichever is shorter.

e) Intangible Assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Research and development costs

Expenditure on the research phase of projects is recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs that are directly attributable to a project's development phase are recognised as intangible assets, provided the Company can demonstrate the following:

i) the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use.
ii) its Intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it
iii) its ability to use or sell the intangible asset
iv) how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits
v) the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangibleasset.
vi) its ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development

Development costs not meeting these criteria for capitalisation are expensed as incurred

Directly attributable costs include employee costs incurred on development of prototypes along with an appropriate portion of relevant overheads and borrowing costs

Other intangibles

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated Intangible assets, excluding product development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Subsequent measurement (Amortisation and useful lives)

All finite-lived intangible assets, including internally developed intangible assets, are accounted for using the cost model whereby capitalised costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date and any change in the same is accounted for prospectively. The following useful lives are applied:

Intangible assets			Amortisation period
Software			3 Years

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PREMEDIUM PHARMACEUTICALS GURUGRAM

f) Leases

Where the Company is the lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for 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 depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, 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 if 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 cost.

Where the Company is the 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.

Assets subject to operating leases are included in PPE. Rental income on operating lease is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the Company's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognized in the year in which such benefits accrue benefits accrue.

Costs, including depreciation, are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased assets and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term

g) Inventories

Inventories consisting of stock-in-trade, stores and spares, finished goods & packing material are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of all categories of inventories is based on the first in first out (FIFO).

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

h) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, exclusive of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government which are levied on sales such as GST. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria to each separately identifiable component of the Revenue transaction as set out below:

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of product are recognised, at a point of time when the control of the goods has passed to the buyer i.e. at the point of sale/ delivery to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. Sale is net of sales returns, discounts & Goods & Services Tax.

Interest

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate.

i) Foreign currency transactions

In preparing the financial statements, transaction in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period

i) Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date,

ii) Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

iii) Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise except exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currecy borrowings.

j) Employees Benefits

Short term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salary and wages, bonus and exgratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognized as an expense as the related service is rendered by the employees.

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Post employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Company makes specified obligations towards employee provident fund and employee state insurance to Government administered provident fund scheme and ESI scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Company's contributions are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plans

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned and returned for services in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. The calculation of Company's obligation under the plan is performed periodically by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

Compensated absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

k) Income taxes

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

i) *Current Tax*

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the period. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year.

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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

iii) Current and deferred tax for the year

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

l) Earnings Per share

Basic earnings per share is being calculated by dividing net profit or loss for the period (including prior period items, if any) attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

m) Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

n) Investments in the nature of equity in subsidiary

The Company has elected to recognise its investments in equity instruments in subsidiary at cost (net of impairment , if applicable)

o) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets

Classification of financial assets

Financial Assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for financial assets that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

i) the assets is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows ; and

ii) the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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Financial Assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for financial assets that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

i) the assets is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

ii) the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss for FVTOCI financial assets. For the purposes of recognising foreign exchange gains and losses, FVTOCI financial assets are treated as financial assets measured at amortised cost.Thus, the exchange differences on the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss and other changes in the fair value of FVTOCI financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of 'Reserve for financial assets through other comprehensive income'. When the investment is disposed of, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in this reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

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

A financial asset that meets the amortised cost criteria or debt instruments that meet the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising Impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

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

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial Instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument 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.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive Income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

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On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period. For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in statement of profit & loss since there are no designated hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or then the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

i) it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or

ii) on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

iii) it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

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

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by a group entity are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

i) the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and

ii) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS18.

Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

i) the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and

ii) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS18.

Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income'.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in profit or loss.

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Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in statement of profit & loss.

p) Provisions & Contingencies

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

q) Contingent Liabilities

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

r) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement are comprise of cash at bank and cash in hand and short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

s) Critical Accounting Estimate

The impairment provisions for trade receivables is based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgements in making certain assumptions and selecting inputs to determine impairment of these trade receivables, based on the Company's historical experience towards potential billing adjustments, delays and defaults at the end of each reporting period.

26 Segmental Reporting

Operating segments

Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" ("Ind AS 108") establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, Operating segments are to be reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources on overall basis. The Company's sole operating segment is therefore 'Sale of Pharmaceuticals Products'. Accordingly, there are no additional disclosure to be provided under Ind AS 108, other than those already provided in the financial statements.

27 Capital and Other Commitments

		Rs. In Lacs	
		As at 31st March, 2020	**As at 31st March, 2019**
a)	**Capital Commitments** Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (Net of Advances)	Nil	16.27

b) **Other Commitments**

i) For commitments relating to lease arrangement please refer to Note No. 29

ii) The Company does not have any long term commitments or material non-cancellable contractual commitments/contracts, including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

28 Related party transactions

a) Name of related party

Parties where control exists irrespective of whether transactions have occurred or not

Ultimate Holding Company	Sunray Properties and Investment Co. (P) Ltd
Holding Company	Classic Industries and Exports Limited (formerly Classic Auto Tubes Limited.)

Names of other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Key Management Personnel	Dr. Devlina Chakravarty (Director) upto 14th August, 2019 Mr. Sanjiv Kumar Kothari (Director) Mr.Rakesh Haldia (CFO) (w.e.f. 2nd August,2019) Dr. Dilip Birdi (WTD) (w.e.f. 2nd August,2019)
Relatives of Director & KMP	Dr. Partha Das Gupta (upto 14th August, 2019)
Subsidiary company	Premedium Pharma Limited, Nigeria (w.e.f. 29th October, 2019)
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Artemis Medicare Services Limited Artemis Cardiac Care Pvt. Ltd. (w.e.f. 14th Jan, 2019)

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b) ***Transactions during the year***

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Holding Company		Subsidiary Company		Key Management Personnel and their relatives		Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	
	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Issue of equity share capital								
Dr. Devlina Chakravarty						0.50		
Mr. Sanjiv Kumar Kothari						0.50		
Classic Industries and Exports Limited		1,000.00						
Sale of pharmaceuticals products								
Artemis Medicare Services Ltd.							4,804.95	44.61
Artemis Cardiac Care Pvt. Ltd.							2.74	-
Subscription of Shares								
Premedium Pharma Limited, Nigeria			19.71					
Expenses Incurred on behalf of								
Premedium Pharma Limited, Nigeria			1.68					
Corporate Gurantee Received								
Classic Industries and Exports Limited	4,000.00							
Corporate Gurantee Fee								
Classic Industries and Exports Limited	2.44							
Loan from Holding Company								
Classic Industries and Exports Limited		100.00						
Loan repaid to Holding Company								
Classic Industries and Exports Limited		100.00						
Interest Paid to Holding Company								
Classic Industries and Exports Limited		2.49						
Loan from Key Management Personnel								
Dr. Devlina Chakravarty						10.00		
Loan repaid to Key Management Personnel					-			
Dr. Devlina Chakravarty						10.00		
Professional Fees to relative of Key Managerial Personnel					-			
Dr. Partha Das Gupta					4.50	5.00		
Key Managerial Personnel-compensation								
Dr. Dilip Birdi					41.85			
Rakesh Haldia					17.00			
Defined Benefit Obligation								
Dr. Dilip Birdi					4.49			
Rakesh Haldia					0.87			

* Transactions are reported including taxes.

Rs. in Lacs

Balance Payable	Name of Entity	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Key Management Personnel and their relatives	Relatives of Director & KMP	-	0.90
Subsidiary Company	Premedium Pharma Limited, Nigeria	19.24	-
Holding Company	Classic Industries and Exports Limited	2.44	-

Balance Recoverable	Name of Entity	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives	Artemis Medicare Services Ltd.	1,089.87	49.47
Subsidiary Company	Premedium Pharma Limited, Nigeria	1.68	-

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29 Leases

A Effective April 1, 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" and applied the standard to all lease contracts existing on April1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method, on the date of initial application. Consequently, the Company recorded the lease liability, at the present value of the lease payments discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset at its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date of the lease, but discounted at the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application.

The Balance Sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars		(Rs in Lacs) As at 31st March 2020
Assets		
Right-of-use assets		295.74
	Total Assets	**295.74**
Liabilities		
Lease Liability (Non Current)		233.43
Lease Liability (Current)		69.78
	Total Liability	**303.21**

Movement of Lease Liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	(Rs in Lacs) Amount
Balance at the beginning of the year	203.19
Lease Liability added during the year	128.59
Finance cost accrued during the period	25.80
Payment of Lease Liability	54.37
Balance at the end of the year	303.21

Impact on the statement of profit or loss (increase / (decrease))

Particulars	(Rs in Lacs) Year Ended 31st March 2020
Depreciation expense	46.15
Rent expense (included in Other expenses)	(54.37)
Finance Cost	25.80
Loss (profit) for the year	**17.57**

B The company incurred Rs. 3.20 Lacs for the year ended March 31, 2020 towards expenses related to short term leases and leases of low value assets.

30 Earning Per Share (EPS)

Particulars	Rs. in Lacs Year Ended 31st March, 2020	Rs. in Lacs Period Ended 31st March 2019
Net profit after Tax		
Profit / (Loss) attributable to the Equity Shareholders	(416.35)	(114.16)
Basic / Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares Outstanding during the period	**10,010,000**	**3,783,585**
Earning Per Share (in Rupees)		
- Basic	(4.16)	(3.02)
- Diluted	(4.16)	(3.02)
Nominal value of Equity Shares	10.00	10.00

31 The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been identified by the Company from the available information, which has been relied upon by the auditors. According to such identification, the disclosures as per Section 22 of "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Act, 2006" are as follows:

Information in terms of Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Rs. in Lacs

Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006	As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March 2019
The principal amount and the Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year	104.83	0.44
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 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 period) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	9.35	-
The amount of Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year; and the amount of further Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-

The above information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

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32 Employee Benefits

Defined contribution plan

i) The company has recognized, in statement of Profit & Loss for period ended 31st March 2020 an amount of Rs 31.25 Lacs(Previous period Rs. 1.95 Lacs) under defined contribution plans.

		Year ended 31st March 2020	Period ended 31st March 2019
	Expense under defined contribution plans include:	Rs in Lacs	Rs in Lacs
a)	Employer's contribution to provident fund	30.46	1.88
b)	Employer's contribution to Employee State Insurance Corporation	0.42	0.06
c)	Employer's contribution to Labour Welfare Fund	0.37	0.01
		31.25	1.95

The expense is disclosed in the line item - contribution to provident fund and other funds in Note No.21

Defined benefit plan

i) The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of the service gets a gratuity on retirement / termination at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Company has also provided for long-term compensated absences.

		Gratuity (unfunded)		Leaves (unfunded)	
		Year ended 31st March 2020	Period ended 31st March 2019	Year ended 31st March 2020	Period ended 31st March 2019
		Rs. in Lacs	Rs. in Lacs	Rs. in Lacs	Rs. in Lacs
(i)	Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of obligations:				
a)	Obligation at the beginning	0.94	-	1.40	-
b)	Current Service Cost	8.00	0.94	13.68	1.40
c)	Interest Cost	0.07	-	0.11	-
d)	Past Service Cost		-	-	-
e)	Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	(0.37)	-	1.75	-
f)	Benefits paid		-	(2.30)	-
g)	Obligation at the period end	8.63	0.94	14.63	1.40
(ii)	Change in Plan Assets (Reconciliation of opening and closing balances):				
a)	Fair Value of Plan Assets at beginning	-	-	-	-
b)	Prior Period Adjustment	-	-	-	-
c)	Expected return on Plan Asset	-	-	-	-
d)	Contributions	-	-	-	-
e)	Benefits paid	-	-	-	-
f)	Actuarial Gain / (Loss) on Plan Assets	-	-	-	-
g)	Fair Value of Plan Assets at period end	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations:				
a)	Present value of obligation at period end	8.63	0.94	14.63	1.40
b)	Fair Value of Plan Assets at period end	-	-	-	-
c)	Asset / Liability recognized in the Balance Sheet	8.63	0.94	14.63	1.40
(iv)	Amount recognized in the income statement				
a)	Current Service Cost	8.00	0.94	13.68	1.40
b)	Past Service Cost				-
c)	Interest Cost	0.07		0.11	-
d)	Curtailment Cost (Credit)				-
e)	Expected return on Plan Assets				-
f)	Actuarial (Gain) / Loss			1.75	-
g)	Expenses recognized during the period	8.07	0.94	15.54	1.40
(v)	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)				
a)	Unrealised actuarial Gain / (Loss)	(0.37)			-

		As at 31st March, 2020	As at 31st March, 2019
(v)	Assumptions:		
a)	Discounting Rate (per annum)	6.80%	7.65%
b)	Future Salary Increase	6.00%	6.00%
	Withdrawal / Employee Turnover Rate		
c)	Age upto 30 years	5.00%	5.00%
d)	Age from 31 to 44 years	3.00%	3.00%
e)	Age above 44 years	2.00%	2.00%
	Mortality table used	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market.

Significant actuarial assumption for the determination of the defined obligation are discounted rate, expected salary escalation rate and withdrawal rate. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumption occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

The above information is certified by the actuarial valuer.

Enterprise best estimate of contribution during next year is Rs. 16.34 Lacs for Gratuitiy & Rs. 5.88 Lacs for Leave Encashment.

The discount rate is based on prevailing market yield of Govt. Bonds as at the date of valuation.

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Change in discount rate by 0.50%	(0.51)	0.56	(0.11)	0.12
Change in Salary escalation rate by 0.50%	0.56	(0.51)	0.13	(0.12)

Sensitivity due to mortality and withdrawals are not material & hence impact of change not calculated.

Sensitivity as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

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33 **Financial Instruments**

i) **Capital Management**

The Company's objective while managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide optimum returns to the shareholders and to other stakeholders. Further its objective is to maintain an optimal structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in Note No.15 offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

The Company's Board reviews the capital structure of the Company on need basis. As part of this review, the Board considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The gearing ratio at 31st March 2020 of **269 %** (previous year **nil**) (See below).

Gearing Ratio :

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows :

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Debt *	1,441.28	-
Less : Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 9)	176.63	-
Net Debt	1,264.65	-
Total Equity	470.77	
Net Debt to Equity Ratio	269%	-

* Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings.

ii) **Credit risk management**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, loans and investments. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of counterparty to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

iii) **Categories of Financial Instruments**

(Rs. in Lacs)

Financial Assets	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Measured at amortised cost		
Loans- Non Current	20.97	7.20
Non Current Investments	19.71	-
Trade receivables-Current	1,446.85	49.65
Other financial assets-Current	-	7.33
Cash and cash equivalents	176.63	97.82
Other Bank Balances-Current	17.85	675.00
Total	**1,682.01**	**837.00**

At the end of the reporting period, there are no significant concentrations of financial assets designated at FVTPL. The carrying amount reflected above represents the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for such financial assets.

(Rs. in Lacs)

Financial Liabilities	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Mesured at amortised cost		
Trade payables - Current	1,562.58	33.86
Lease Liabilities-Non Current	233.43	-
Lease Liabilities-Current	69.78	-
Borrowings-Current	1,441.28	-
Total	**3,307.07**	**33.86**

iv) **Financial Risk Management Objectives**

The Company's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets including market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Board of Directors manages the financial risk of the Company through internal risk reports which analyse exposure by magnitude of risk.

Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the company's short-term, medium-term and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Note given below sets out details of additional undrawn facilities that the Company has at its disposal to further reduce liquidity risk.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidily to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The table below provides details regarding the undiscounted contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as of March 31, 2020

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Within 1 year	1 - 2 years	More than 2 years	Total	Carrying Amount
As at 31st March 2020					
Trade Payables	1,562.58	-	-	1,562.58	**1,562.58**
Lease Liability	69.78	69.17	164.26	303.21	**303.21**
Borrowings	1,441.28	-	-	1,441.28	**1,441.28**
Total	3,073.64	69.17	164.26	3,307.07	**3,307.07**

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(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Within 1 year	1 - 2 years	More than 2 years	Total	Carrying Amount
As at 31st March 2019					
Trade Payables	33.86	-	-	33.86	33.86
Total	-	-	-	-	33.86

v) **Foreign Currency risk management**

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Liabilities	Foreign Currency	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
		FC in lacs	Equivalent Rs. In Lacs	FC in lacs	Equivalent Rs. In Lacs
Payables (others) (A)	Naira	100.00	19.24	-	-
Hedges by derivative contracts (B)	Naira	-	-	-	-
Unhedged Payables (A-B)	Naira	100.00	19.24	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the Nigerian Naira Currency

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 1% increase and decrease in the Rupees against the USD. 1% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 1% change in foreign currency rates. In case of net foreign currency outflow, a positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the Rs. strengthens 1% against the relevant currency. For a 1% weakening of the Rupees against the relevant currency, there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative.

(Rs. in Lacs)

If decrease by 1%	Currency Impact (Naira)	
Particulars	**As at 31st March 2020**	**As at 31st March 2019**
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss for the year	0.19	-
Increase / (decrease) in total equity as at the end of the reporting period	0.19	-

(Rs. in Lacs)

If increase by 1%	Currency Impact (Naira)	
Particulars	**As at 31st March 2020**	**As at 31st March 2019**
Increase / (decrease) in profit or loss for the year	(0.19)	-
Increase / (decrease) in total equity as at the end of the reporting period	(0.19)	-

34 **Disclosure u/s 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013**

(Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	Purpose	Amount Outstanding As at 31st March 2020	Amount Outstanding As at 31st March 2019
Investment in subsidiary company (Refer Note 3.1)	Investment	19.71	-

35 **Disclosure under IND AS 115 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers)**

(Rs. In Lacs)

a. **Disaggregated revenue information**	Year ended 31st March 2020	Period ended 31st March 2020
Type of Services or goods		
Sale of Products	5,531.83	44.76
Total	**5,531.83**	**44.76**
Revenue from Contracts with Customers		
Revenue from Customers based in India	5,531.83	44.76
Total	**5,531.83**	**44.76**
Timing of Revenue Recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	5,531.83	44.76
Total	**5,531.83**	**44.76**

(Rs. In Lacs)

b. **Trade receivables and Contract Customers**	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
Trade Receivables (includes GST)	1,446.85	49.65
Total	**1,446.85**	**49.65**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0- 45 days. Rs.1.06 Lacs (Rs. NIL as at 31st March 2019) was recognised as provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables.

Trade receivables are presented net of impairment in the Balance sheet.

c. **Performance obligation and remaining performance obligation**

The remaining performance obligation disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Company expects to recognize these amounts in revenue. As at 31st March 2020, there were no remaining performance obligation as the same is satisfied upon delivery of goods/services.

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36 Due to COVID-19 situation, there have been several restrictions imposed by the various State Governments across the country on the travel, goods movement and transportation considering public health and safety measures, which had some impact on the Company's supply chain during the month of March, 2020. However, the Company is engaged in Pharmaceuticals business, being "essential services" there has been no suspension of operations and the Company has taken steps for smooth functioning of its operations during the pandemic relating to COVID-19. The Company is closely monitoring the impact of the pandemic on all aspects of its business, including the impact on its customers, employees, vendors etc. The management has exercised due care, in concluding on significant accounting judgements and estimates, inter-alia, recoverability of receivables, assessment for inventories, based on the information available to date, both internal and external, while preparing the Company's financial statements as of and for the year ended 31st March, 2020.Further, the Management believes that there may not be material impact of Covid-19 pandemic on the financial position and performance of the Company, in the long-term. However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration and accordingly the impact may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements.

37 The company was incorporated on 9th October 2018, the comparative figures are for the period from 9th October 2018 to 31st March 2019 , hence not comparable with the current year figures. Previous figure have been regrouped and reclassified , wherever necessary , to confirm to those of the current year.

As per our report of even date attached

For SCV & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 000235N / N500089

(Rajiv Puri)
Partner
Membership No. 084318
Place : New Delhi
Dated: July 10, 2020

SCV & Co. LLP
New Delhi
NCR
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Premedium Pharmaceuticals Private Limited

Dr. Dilip Birdi
[Director]
[DIN : 08134919]

Sanjiv Kumar Kothari
[Director]
[DIN : 00760651]

Rakesh Haldia
CFO

Ritesh Kumar
Ritesh Kumar
Company Secretary
M.No - A - 51787

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