

Natvarlal Vepari & Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

903-904, 9th Floor, Raheja Chambers, 213, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021. Tel. : 6752 7100 Fax : 6752 7101 E-mail : nvc@nvc.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To
The Members of
Ramdev Chemical Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the attached financial statements of Ramdev Chemical Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and 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 (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, the 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 financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Financial Statements.



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Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the Other Information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report but does not include the Financial Statements and our Independent Auditors' Report thereon. Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the Other Information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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



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no realistic alternative but to do so.

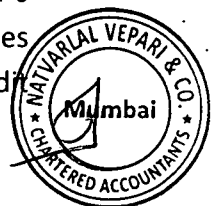
The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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.
2. 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 Companies Act, 2013, 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.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. 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



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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.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

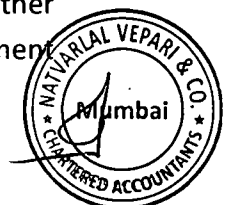
Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, make it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (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 misstatements in the 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.

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, 2020 ("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 attached 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), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement



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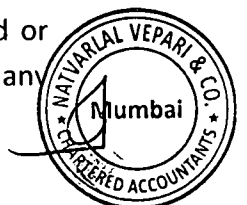
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of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022, 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 system with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements.
- g. 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 Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year and hence it is not required to comply with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

- h. 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 34 to the financial statements,
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were material foreseeable losses,
 - iii. There are no amounts that are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. a. The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any



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other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("intermediaries") with the understanding whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security, or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

- b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person or entity including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- c. Based on such audit procedures considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (iv)(a) and (iv)(b) above contain any material misstatement.
- v. There are no events of dividend declared and paid by the Company during the year until the date of this report, hence compliance with provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not required.

For Natvarlal Vepari & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No- 106971W



N Jayendran

Partner

Membership No. 40441

Mumbai, Dated: May 24, 2022

UDIN: 22040441AJNCSH9592



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Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

To the best of our knowledge and information, audit procedures followed by us, according to the information provided to us by the Company and the examination of the books of account and records in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- (i) a. (A) The Company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its Property, Plant and Equipment. The Company does not have any Right of Use Assets.
- (B)The company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- b. Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c. Lease agreements for land properties, where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the company and on which building is constructed, we report that title in respect of self-constructed building is held in the Company's name.
- b. The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year.
- c. No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022, for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 as amended and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year. On the basis of examination of records, we are of the opinion that the coverage and procedure of such verification is appropriate and that no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on such verification. The discrepancies wherever noted have been properly dealt with in the



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- books of account of the Company.
- (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs 5 crores in aggregate during the year from bank. Since the Company did not request for any drawing power limit to be set up in respect of the sanctioned working capital limit, the Company was not required to submit any statement / return to the bank.
- (iii) The Company had during the year not made investments in or provided any guarantee or security or granted any secured or unsecured loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence sub-clause 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b), 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d) and 3(iii)(e) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The company has not given any loans, or made any investments, or given any guarantees and security to which section 185 or section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 applies.
- (v) The Company has not accepted deposits from the public or amounts that are deemed to be deposits pursuant to sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder. As informed to us, there is no order that has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other tribunal in respect of the said sections.
- (vi) The maintenance of the cost records under the sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been prescribed and we are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, carried out a detailed examination of the records to ascertain whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) (a) The Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Act, Provident fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amount payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2022, for a period of more than six



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months from the date they became payable

- (b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except as given below:

Name of statute	Nature of dues	Amount (In lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981	Environment Compensation	199.66	2016	The Supreme Court

- (viii) There are no transactions that were not recorded in the books of account, and which has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

- (ix) (a) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans due for repayment during the year.

(b) The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank, financial institution or other lender.

(c) The Company did not avail of any term loan facility and hence sub-clause 3(ix)(c) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the Company.

(d) Funds raised on short term basis have not been used for long term purposes;

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associates or joint ventures and hence sub-clauses 3(ix)(e) and 3(ix)(f) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable to the Company.

- (x) (a) The company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence clause 3(x)(a) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not



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applicable to the Company.

- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares / fully / partly / optionally convertible debentures during the year under review.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government and hence clause 3(xi)(b) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) No whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence clauses 3(xii)(a), 3(xii)(b) and 3(xii)(c) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2020 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) The Company is not required to have an audit Committee and hence provisions of section 177 of The Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable. All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 in so far as our examination of the proceedings of the meetings of the Board of Directors are concerned. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) (a) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013,
- (b) The Company did not have an internal audit system for the period under audit and hence clause 3(xiv)(b) of the of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence clause 3(xv) of the



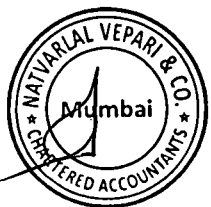
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Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

- (xvi) (a) The nature of business and the activities of the Company are such that the Company is not required to obtain registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 and hence sub-clause 3(xvi)(a), 3(xvi)(b) and 3(xvi)(c) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable to the company.
- (b) There are two core investment companies within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016).
- (xvii) On an examination of the Statement of Profit and Loss account, the Company has incurred cash losses during the financial year and in the immediate previous financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly clause (3)(xviii) of The Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and representations and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) (a) The Company was not required to spend on Corporate Social Responsibility during the year. Hence there are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the



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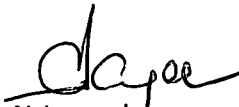
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said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

(b) There are no ongoing projects in respect of CSR activities and therefore clause 3(xx)(b) of The Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

For Natvarlal Vepari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No- 106971W



N Jayendran
Partner

Membership No. 40441

Mumbai, Dated: May 24, 2022

UDIN :22040441AJNCSH9592



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Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under Clause Section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls system with reference to Financial Statements of Ramdev Chemical Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022, in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statement 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 with reference to financial statements 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 ('ICAI'). 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 with reference to Financial Statements 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



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assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements 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 with reference to Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements 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 with reference to Financial Statements 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 with reference to Financial Statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of



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controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements 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 with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, 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 Natvarlal Vepari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No- 106971W


N Jayendran

Partner

Membership No. 40441

Mumbai, Dated: May 24, 2022

UDIN : 22040441AJNCSH9592



RAMDEV CHEMICAL PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No : U24200MH1999PTC120863

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note Ref.	As at Mar 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
ASSETS			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant & equipment	3A	6,779.40	7,327.19
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3C	808.16	280.80
(c) Other intangible assets	3B	39.08	46.99
(d) Intangible assets under Development	3C	2.50	18.00
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Loans	4	1.55	4.47
(ii) Others	5	44.92	41.55
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-
(g) Other non-current assets	6	200.35	244.36
Total Non-current assets		7,875.96	7,963.36
2. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	2,939.43	2,180.49
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Loans		1.97	4.87
(ii) Trade receivables	8	950.35	679.80
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	215.35	74.74
(iv) Bank Balance Other than Cash & Cash Equivale	10	29.59	34.87
(v) Others	5	14.48	2.29
(c) Current tax assets (net)		-	-
(d) Other current assets	6	426.67	239.93
Total Current assets		4,577.84	3,216.99
Total Assets		12,453.80	11,180.35
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	50.00	50.00
(b) Other equity	12	6,049.73	7,107.60
Total Equity		6,099.73	7,157.60
Liabilities			
1. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	4,250.00	-
(b) Provisions	14	135.79	127.03
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	15	339.70	707.21
(d) Other non-current liabilities	19	-	-
Total Non-current liabilities		4,725.49	834.24
2. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	-	1,900.00
(ii) Trade payables:			
Total dues of Micro & small enterprises	17	48.15	37.66
Total dues of Others		1,225.05	942.15
(iii) Other financial liabilities	18	248.54	184.82
(b) Current tax liabilities (net)		-	-
(c) Provisions	14	75.69	84.83
(d) Other current liabilities	19	31.15	39.05
Total Current liabilities		1,628.58	3,188.51
Total Equity and Liabilities		12,453.80	11,180.35

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

Note : 1 - Significant Accounting policies and Other Related Notes

As per our report of even date attached

For Natvarlal Vepari & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 106971W

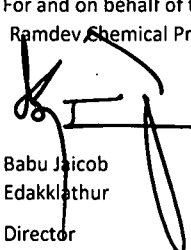


N. Jayendran
Partner

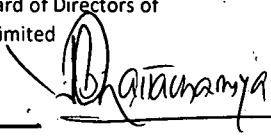
M.No. 40441

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 24, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ramdev Chemical Private Limited


Babu Jaicob
Edakkalathur
Director
DIN: 06759124
Place : Mumbai



Pabitrakumar
Kalipada
Bhattacharyya
Director
DIN: 07131152



RAMDEV CHEMICAL PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No : U24200MH1999PTC120863

Statement of Profit & Loss for year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	2021-22	2020-21
I. Revenue from operations	20	4,843.75	3,892.42
II. Other income	21	8.66	42.77
III. Total income (I + II)		4,852.41	3,935.19
IV. Expenses:			
Cost of materials consumed	22	3,204.96	2,868.21
Purchase of stock-in-trade	23	45.55	32.58
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	24	(523.75)	(776.35)
Employee benefit expenses	25	1,251.34	1,009.70
Finance cost	26	237.92	113.19
Depreciation & amortisation	27	555.21	539.89
Other expenses	28	1,506.58	1,322.67
Total expenses (IV)		6,277.81	5,109.89
V. Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		(1,425.40)	(1,174.70)
VI. Exceptional items		-	-
VII. Profit / (Loss) before tax (V-VI)		(1,425.40)	(1,174.70)
VIII. Tax expense	29	(367.53)	(338.23)
1. Current tax		-	-
2. Short / (excess) provision of taxes for earlier years		-	(28.55)
3. Deferred tax liability / (asset)		(367.53)	(309.68)
IX. Profit / (Loss) for the period (VII-VIII)		(1,057.87)	(836.47)
X. Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Actuarial gain and (loss)		(0.01)	5.18
Tax effects thereon		0.00	(1.30)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(0.01)	3.88
XI. Total comprehensive income for the year (IX+X)		(1,057.88)	(832.59)
XII. Earnings per equity share (Face value of Rs. 10/- each) :			
Basic (in Rs.)	30	(211.57)	(167.29)
Diluted (in Rs.)		(211.57)	(167.29)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Natvarlal Vepari & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. : 106971W


N. Jayendran
Partner


M.No. 40441

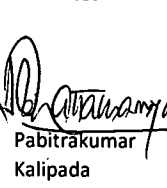
Place : Mumbai

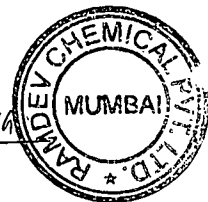
Date : May 24, 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ramdev Chemical Private Limited


Babu Jaicob
Edakkalathur
Director
DIN: 06759124


Pabitrakumar
Kalipada
Director
DIN: 07131152



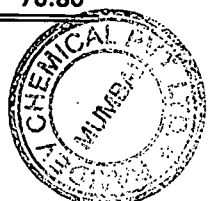
RAMDEV CHEMICAL PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No : U24200MH1999PTC120863

Cash Flow Statement for year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

	2021-22	2020-21
	(Rs. in lacs)	(Rs. in lacs)
Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit / (loss) for the period	(1,425.40)	(1,174.70)
Add : Adjustments		
Depreciation and amortization expense	555.21	539.89
Interest and borrowing costs	237.92	113.10
Interest on income tax	-	0.09
Interest on Income tax refund	(3.58)	(0.98)
Interest received	(2.30)	(26.68)
Loss on Sale of assets	33.58	-
Provisions and other write backs	1.59	(1.20)
Bad debts and other balance w/off	4.24	32.17
Exchange (gain) / loss	-	(0.12)
Sales return provision/(reversal)	7.68	(21.97)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(591.06)	(540.40)
Working capital changes		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(276.36)	387.30
(Increase) / decrease in loans and other financial assets and other assets	(116.36)	(195.01)
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(758.94)	(512.66)
Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	293.39	(655.64)
Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities and other liabilities and provisions	(36.18)	57.71
Cash generated from operations	(1,485.51)	(1,458.70)
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	26.16	22.40
Net cash flows from operating activities	(1,459.35)	(1,436.30)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	127.42	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and CWIP	(678.50)	(560.90)
Movement in Other Bank Balances	5.28	484.39
Interest received	2.30	25.99
Net cash flows from / (used in) investing activities	(543.50)	(50.52)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of current borrowings	-	(167.67)
Inter Corporate Deposit received	2,350.00	1,800.00
Interest paid	(206.54)	(74.71)
Net cash flow from / (used in) financing activities	2,143.46	1,557.62
- Refer note 16(a)		
Net increase /(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	140.61	70.80



	2020-21 (Rs. in lacs)	2019-20 (Rs. in lacs)
Changes in cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	74.74	3.94
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	215.35	74.74
	140.61	70.80

Components of Cash and Cash equivalents

Balances with banks:

In Current Accounts	215.22	74.64
Cash on hand	0.13	0.10
Total	215.35	74.74

Refer note no. 16 for reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Natvarlal Vepari & Co.

Chartered Accountants

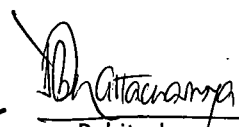
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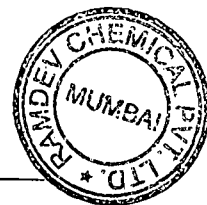
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ramdev Chemical Private Limited


N. Jayendran
Partner
M.No. 40441
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 24, 2022




Babu Jaico
Edakkalthur
Director
DIN: 06759124


Pabitrakumar
Kalipada
Bhattacharyya
Director
DIN: 07131152



RAMDEV CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN No : U24200MH1999PTC120863
Statement of changes in Equity
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

Note : 1

A Equity Share Capital

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Number of Shares	Rs	Number of Shares	Rs
Subscribed and Fully Paid up Capital				
Equity shares of INR 10 each				
Opening Balance	5,00,000	50.00	5,00,000	50.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	5,00,000	50.00	5,00,000	50.00

B Other equity

Particulars	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as on March 31, 2020	25.53	7,914.67	7,940.20
Profit / (Loss) for the Year 2020-21		(836.47)	(836.47)
Actuarial (gains) / losses - net of Tax		3.88	3.88
Balance as on March 31, 2021	25.53	7,082.07	7,107.60
Profit / (Loss) for the Year 2021-22		(1,057.87)	(1,057.87)
Actuarial (gains) / losses - net of Tax		(0.01)	(0.01)
Balance as on March 31, 2022	25.53	6,024.20	6,049.73

Gain of Rs 0.01 Lakhs and loss of Rs. 3.88 Lakhs on remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (net of Tax) is recognised as a part of retained earnings for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 respectively

General Reserve

General Reserve is a free reserve available to the company.

Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings represents undistributed accumulated earnings of the company as on the balance sheet date.

For Natvarlal Vepari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 106971W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ramdev Chemical Private Limited



N. Jayendran
Partner
M.No. 40441
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 24, 2022

Babu Jaicob
Edakklathur
Director
DIN: 06759124

Pabitrakumar Kalipada
Bhattacharyya
Director
DIN: 07131152



RAMDEV CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No : U24200MH1999PTC120863

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021.

1. Corporate Information

Ramdev Chemical Private Limited (CIN U24200MH1999PTC120863) incorporated in the year 1999, is a pharmaceutical company manufacturing in all forms, heavy chemicals of all kinds, (Solid, liquid, gaseous), drugs, medicinal, pharmaceuticals, antibiotics products. The products of the Company are sold in and outside India. The Company has a manufacturing unit in India at Tarapur manufacturing APIs. The Company was acquired by Ipca laboratories Limited, a public listed company listed on the stock exchange, in April 2019 and is presently a wholly owned subsidiary of Ipca Laboratories Limited.

The Standalone financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on May 24, 2022.

2. Basis of Preparation and Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with The Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

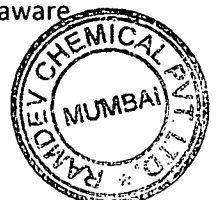
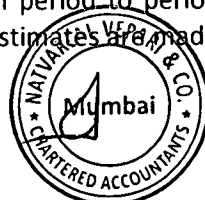
- a. certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) are measured at fair value; and
- b. defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value

The standalone financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs, except otherwise stated.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

2.2 Use of Judgments, Estimates and Assumption

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware



of circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statement in the period in which changes are made and if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

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

a. Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

b. Defined benefit plans (Gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit plans, compensated absences and the present value of the defined benefit obligations are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These interalia include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

c. Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

The company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

d. Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

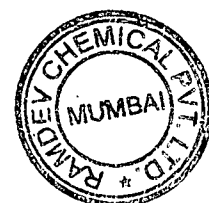
For property, plant and equipment and intangibles, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable or previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

e. Inventories

The Company estimates the net realisable value (NRV) of its inventories by taking into account estimated selling price, estimated cost of completion, estimated costs necessary to make the sale, obsolescence considering the past trend. Inventories are written down to NRV where such NRV is lower than their cost.

f. Recognition and measurement of other Provisions

The recognition and measurement of other provisions is based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the closing date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore, vary from the amount included in other provisions.



2.3 Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1st, 2022, as below:

- **Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework**

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired, and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

- **Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use**

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognize such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any material impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

- **Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract**

The amendments specify that that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification, and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

- **Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)**

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

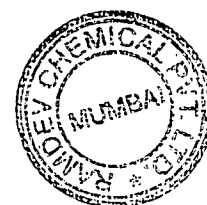
- **Ind AS 106 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)**

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Summary of significant accounting policies

3. Current and non-current classification

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



The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when :

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when :

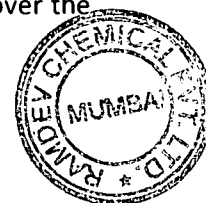
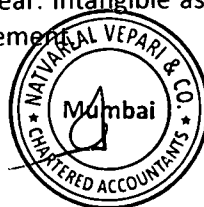
- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading, or
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

- a) The Company has elected to fair value its Property, Plant and Equipment on transition date. Cost of acquisition comprises its purchase price including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.
- b) Stores and spares which meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment and satisfy the recognition criteria of Ind AS 16 are capitalised as Property, Plant and Equipment.
- c) Capital Work In Progress represents expenditure incurred on capital assets that are under construction or are pending capitalisation and includes project expenses pending allocation. Project expenses pending allocation are apportioned to the Property, Plant and Equipment of the project proportionately on capitalisation.
- d) Cost of borrowing for assets taking substantial time to be ready for use is capitalised for the period up to the time the asset is ready for its intended use.
- e) Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.
- f) The residual useful life of Property, Plant & Equipment is reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted if required in the depreciation rates.
- g) **Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value**

Depreciation on all assets of the Company is charged on straight line method over the useful life of assets mentioned in Schedule II to the Companies Act ,2013 or the useful life previously assessed by the management based on technical review whichever is lower for the proportionate period of use during the year. Intangible assets are amortised over the economic useful life estimated by the management.



The management's estimated useful life/useful life as per schedule II whichever is lower for the various tangible assets are as follows:

Assets	Estimated useful life (Years)
Leasehold Land	Period of lease
Buildings	28 to 58 years
Plant and equipments	7 to 18 years
Office and other equipments	5 years
Computers	3 to 6 years
Furnitures and other fixtures	6 to 10 years
Vehicles	6 years

5. Intangible assets

The Company has elected to fair value its intangible assets on transition date. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful life of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

The management has estimated the economic useful life for the various intangible assets as follows:

Assets	Estimated useful life (Years)
Know how	4 years
Software	4 years

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

6. Revenue recognition

- The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of products and services. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised net of returns, product expiry claims and discounts.

Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligations upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach:

- Identify the contract with a customer;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract;



3. Determine the transaction price;
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
5. Recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

Performance obligation may be satisfied over time or at a point in time. Performance obligations satisfied over time if any one of the following criteria is met. In such cases, revenue is recognized over time.

1. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance; or
2. The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
3. The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Where Revenue is recognized over time, the amount of revenue is determined on the basis of contract costs incurred in relation to estimated contract expenses.

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in its statement of profit and loss.

- b. In case of export benefits which are in the nature of neutralisation of duties and taxes are grouped under material costs. All other export incentives are grouped under other operating revenue.
- c. Revenue in respect of insurance/other claims, commission, etc. are recognised only when it is reasonably certain that the ultimate collection will be made.
- d. For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

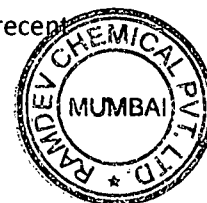
7. Borrowings

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

8. Impairment of assets

Carrying amount of Tangible assets, Intangible assets, Investments in Subsidiaries, Joint Venture and Associates (which are carried at cost) are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent



market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or Company's assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

9. Leases

The Company, as a lessee, recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses incremental borrowing rate.

For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

10. Inventories

Items of inventories are valued at lower of cost or estimated net realisable value as given below:

Raw Materials and Packing Materials	Lower of cost and net realisable value. However materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be
Work-in-process and Finished Goods	At lower of cost (material cost net of refundable taxes, labour cost and all manufacturing overheads) and net realisable value.
Traded Goods	Traded Goods are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

The factors that the Company considers in determining the allowance for slow moving, obsolete and other non-saleable inventory in determining net realisable value include ageing of inventory, estimated shelf life, price changes, introduction of competitive new products and such other related factors.



Cost in case of Raw material and Packing material, Stores and Spare and Traded Goods include purchase cost net of refundable taxes and other overheads incurred in bringing such items of inventory to its present location and condition.

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits in banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within bank borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

12. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provision

A Provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

13. Retirement and other employee benefits

Provident fund

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

Gratuity

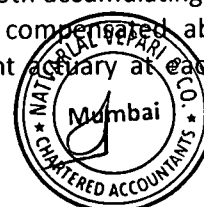
Gratuity, a post employment defined benefit obligation is provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation made at the end of each year/period on projected unit credit method.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Compensated absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance



sheet date using Projected Unit Credit method, on the additional amount expected to be paid/ availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages etc. and the expected cost of ex-gratia, bonus and performance incentive are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

14. Foreign currencies

Transactions and balances:

- i. The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees.
- ii. Transactions denominated in foreign currency are recorded at the exchange rate on the date of transaction where the settlement of such transactions are taking place at a later date. The exchange gain/loss on settlement / negotiation during the year is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. In case of advance payment for purchase of assets/ goods/services and advance receipt against sales of products/services; all such purchase/sales transaction are recorded at the rate at which such advances are paid/received.
- iii. Foreign currency monetary transactions remaining unsettled at the end of the year are converted at year-end rates. The resultant gain or loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss.
- iv. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost denominated in foreign currency are translated using exchange rate at the date of transaction.
- v. The overseas trading offices are non-integral operations and the overseas non trading offices are integral operations and are accounted accordingly.

15. Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- ▶ In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ▶ In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

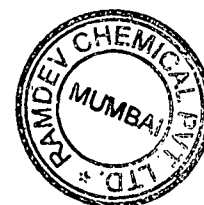
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

16. Financial instruments

a. Financial assets & financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are recognised initially at fair value.



In the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset is treated as cost of acquisition. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 7 details how the entity determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

De-recognition of financial instruments

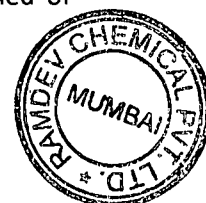
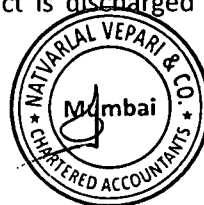
A financial asset is de-recognised only when

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is de-recognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not de-recognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is de-recognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is de-recognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.



b. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company uses derivative financial instruments such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks, respectively.

Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The purchase contracts that meet the definition of a derivative under Ind AS 109 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

17. Cash flow statement

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

18. Goods and service tax input credit

Input tax credit is accounted for in the books in the period in which the underlying service received is accounted and when there is reasonable certainty in availing / utilising the credits.

19. Taxes

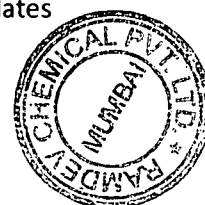
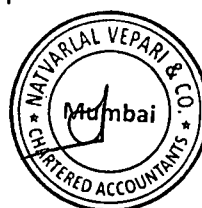
Tax expenses comprise Current Tax and Deferred Tax :

a. Current tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the standalone financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates



to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

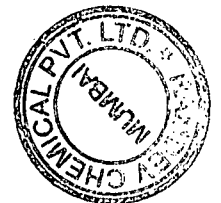
For items recognised in OCI or equity, deferred / current tax is also recognised in OCI or equity.

c. MATcredit

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognises MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. The MAT credit to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the Company will utilize the credit is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and corresponding debit is done to the deferred tax asset as unused tax credit.

20. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before OCI for the year 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 before OCI 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.



RAMDEV CHEMICAL PVT. LTD.*(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)***3A PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT**

Particulars	Land under Lease	Building	Plant and Equipments	Office and Other Equipment	Effluent Treatment Plant	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Total
GROSS BLOCK								
As on 31/03/2020	1,377.00	2,124.23	4,639.05	30.59	313.62	28.04	5.75	8,518.28
Additions	-	11.24	274.94	3.70	6.45	0.45	-	296.78
Disposals/Adjustments								
As on 31/03/2021	1,377.00	2,135.47	4,913.99	34.29	320.07	28.49	5.75	8,815.06
Additions	-	10.70	56.40	5.36	3.73	7.66	6.24	90.09
Disposals/Adjustments	-	(9.65)	(151.35)	-	-	-	-	(161.00)
As on 31/03/2022	1,377.00	2,136.52	4,819.04	39.65	323.80	36.15	11.99	8,744.15
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION								
As on 31/03/2020	37.42	156.30	714.48	13.59	38.20	7.47	1.82	969.28
Charge for the year	18.71	83.37	384.75	7.14	20.13	3.58	0.91	518.59
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As on 31/03/2021	56.13	239.67	1,099.23	20.73	58.33	11.05	2.73	1,487.87
Charge for the year	18.71	83.73	392.88	8.03	20.28	4.25	1.42	529.30
Disposals/Adjustments	-	(1.15)	(51.27)	-	-	-	-	(52.42)
As on 31/03/2022	74.84	322.25	1,440.84	28.76	78.61	15.30	4.15	1,964.75
NET BLOCK AS ON 31/03/2021	1,320.87	1,895.80	3,814.76	13.56	261.74	17.44	3.02	7,327.19
NET BLOCK AS ON 31/03/2022	1,302.16	1,814.27	3,378.20	10.89	245.19	20.85	7.84	6,779.40

3B OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software	Know-How	Total
GROSS BLOCK			
As on 31/03/2020	78.66	5.00	83.66
Additions	1.96	-	1.96
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-
As on 31/03/2021	80.62	5.00	85.62
Additions	18.00	-	18.00
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-
As on 31/03/2022	98.62	5.00	103.62
ACCUMULATED DPR/AMORT.			
As on 31/03/2020	14.83	2.50	17.33
Charge for the year	20.05	1.25	21.30
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-
As on 31/03/2021	34.88	3.75	38.63
Charge for the year	24.66	1.25	25.91
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-
As on 31/03/2022	59.54	5.00	64.54
NET BLOCK AS ON 31/03/2021	45.74	1.25	46.99
NET BLOCK AS ON 31/03/2022	39.08	-	39.08



RAMDEV CHEMICAL PVT. LTD.*(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)***3C CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS / INTANGIBLE ASSETS UNDER DEVELOPMENT**

Particulars	CWIP				IAUD
	Plant and Equipment	Effluent Treatment Plant	Building	Total	Software
As at 31st March 2020	97.91	5.11	-	103.02	-
Additions	253.90	-	26.90	280.80	18.00
Capitalization	(97.91)	(5.11)	-	(103.02)	-
As at 31st March 2021	253.90	-	26.90	280.80	18.00
Additions	499.40	-	93.51	592.91	2.50
Capitalization	(54.85)	-	(10.70)	(65.55)	(18.00)
As at 31st March 2022	698.45	-	109.71	808.16	2.50

CWIP/ Intangible Asset under development Ageing Schedule**As at March 31, 2022**

Capital Work in Progress					Intangible Asset under development	
	Individual Assets	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Total	Software	Total
CWIP for a period of						
Less than 1 year	499.40	82.81	-	582.21	2.50	2.50
1-2 years	199.05	26.90	-	225.95	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	698.45	109.71	-	808.16	2.50	2.50

As at March 31, 2021

Capital Work in Progress					Intangible Asset under development	
	Individual Assets	Projects in progress	Projects temporarily suspended	Total	Total	Total
CWIP for a period of						
Less than 1 year	253.90	26.90	-	280.80	18.00	18.00
1-2 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	253.90	26.90	-	280.80	18.00	18.00

- i) The Company has carried out the exercise of assessment of any indication of impairment to its property plant and equipment and Capital Work in progress as on the Balance Sheet date. Pursuant to such exercise it is determined that there has been no impairment to its property, plant and equipment and Capital Work in progress during the year.

Overdue Projects

Project Details	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 years
Upgradation of Solvent Storage facility	325.48	-	-	-
Capacity Enhancement of API products	101.23	-	-	-
Upgradation of Electrical Power system	96.56	-	-	-
Total	523.26	-	-	-



RAMDEV CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No : U24200MH1999PTC120863

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

4 Loans (At Amortized Cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>				
Loans given to Employees	1.55	1.97	4.47	4.87
Total	1.55	1.97	4.47	4.87

5 Other Financial Assets (At Amortized Cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>				
Advance given to Employees	-	0.03	-	-
Deposit	44.92	0.30	41.55	0.30
Insurance Claim Receivables	-	13.94	-	-
Other Receivable	-	0.21	-	1.99
Total	44.92	14.48	41.55	2.29

6 Other Non-Financial Assets

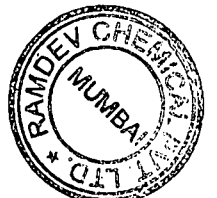
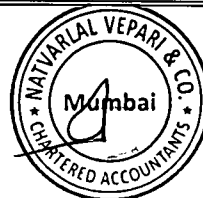
Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>				
Indirect Tax refund receivable	25.77	-	10.94	-
Balance with tax authorities	-	289.71	-	194.20
Prepaid expenses	-	18.03	0.04	17.17
Advance to suppliers	-	5.68	-	4.60
Advance given to Employees	-	-	-	0.06
Prepaid Taxes net of provision	30.32	-	52.90	-
Capital Advance	58.69	-	94.91	-
<u>Export benefit receivable</u>				
- MEIS Benefit	-	-	-	1.55
- Duty Drawback	-	0.44	-	6.00
Payment against disputed demand	85.57	-	85.57	-
Others receivables	-	112.81	-	16.35
Total	200.35	426.67	244.36	239.93

7 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
i) Raw materials				
- In hand		1,101.45		774.54
- In transit		-		86.34
ii) Packing materials				
- In hand		10.41		15.79
iii) Work-in-progress		1,019.75		555.19
iv) Finished goods				
In hand- Own		807.82		748.63
Total		2,939.43		2,180.49

(a) The disclosure of inventories recognised as an expense in accordance with paragraph 36 of Ind AS 2 is as follows:

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Amount of inventories recognised as an expense	2,897.00	2,264.47
Amount of write - down of inventories recognised as expenses	4.93	-
Total	2,901.93	2,264.47



RAMDEV CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No : U24200MH1999PTC120863

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

8 Trade Receivables (At Amortized Cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<i>Unsecured, considered good</i>		
Considered good *	957.34	685.20
Less: Allowance for credit loss	(6.99)	(5.40)
Total	950.35	679.80

* includes receivables from Related party amounting to Rs. 90.81 lacs (P.Y. Rs. 12.11 lacs).

Since the company calculates impairment under the simplified approach the Company does not track the changes in credit risk of trade receivables the impairment amount represents lifetime expected credit loss. Hence the additional disclosures in trade receivables for changes in credit risk and credit impaired trade receivable are not disclosed.

(i) Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance at the beginning of the period	5.40	6.60
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	1.59	(1.20)
Provision at the end of the period	6.99	5.40

As at March 31, 2022

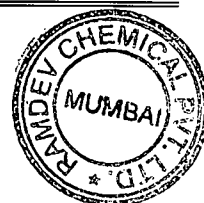
Range of O/s period	Undisputed			Total
	Considered Good	Significant increase in credit risk	Credit impaired	
Unbilled	-	-	-	-
Not Due	769.74	-	-	769.74
less than 6 months	187.57	-	-	187.57
6 months - 1 year	0.03	-	-	0.03
1-2 year	-	-	-	-
2-3 year	-	-	-	-
> 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	957.34	-	-	957.34

As at March 31, 2021

Range of O/s period	Undisputed			Total
	Considered Good	Significant increase in credit risk	credit impaired	
Unbilled	-	-	-	-
Not Due	588.34	-	-	588.34
less than 6 months	96.66	-	-	96.66
6 months - 1 year	-	-	-	-
1-2 year	0.20	-	-	0.20
2-3 year	-	-	-	-
> 3 years	-	-	-	-
Total	685.20	-	-	685.20

9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balances with banks:		
In Current Accounts	215.22	74.64
Cash on hand	0.13	0.10
Total	215.35	74.74



RAMDEV CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No : U24200MH1999PTC120863

Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

10 Bank Balance Other Than (9) above

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of Shares	Rs	Number of Shares	Rs
Fixed deposit with bank (Lien)*		29.59		34.87
Total		29.59		34.87

*The above Fixed Deposit with Bank (Lien) is margin kept with IDBI Bank Limited in compliance with the sanction terms or against Guarantees issued.

11 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of Shares	Rs	Number of Shares	Rs
Authorised capital				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	5,00,000	50.00	5,00,000	50.00
Issued & subscribed equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	5,00,000	50.00	5,00,000	50.00
Paid up equity shares of Rs. 10 each	5,00,000	50.00	5,00,000	50.00
Total		50.00		50.00

(a) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of Shares	Rs	Number of Shares	Rs
As at the beginning of the year	5,00,000	50.00	5,00,000	50.00
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	5,00,000	50.00	5,00,000	50.00

(b) The Company is a 100% subsidiary of Ipca Laboratories Limited.

(c) Details of Shareholding in excess of 5%

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of Shares	%	Number of Shares	%
Ipca Laboratories Limited*	5,00,000	100.00%	5,00,000	100.00%

* 30 shares are held by nominee of Ipca Laboratories Limited

d) Shareholding of Promoters

(i) Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2022

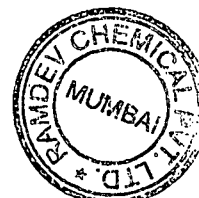
Promoter Name	Shares held by Promoters				% of change during the year
	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021		
	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	
M/s. Ipca Laboratories Ltd.	5,00,000	100.00%	5,00,000	100.00%	-

(ii) Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2021

Promoter Name	Shares held by Promoters				% of change during the year
	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020		
	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	
M/s. Ipca Laboratories Ltd.	5,00,000	100.00%	5,00,000	100.00%	-

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

(f) The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.



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(g) The Company has not issued any bonus equity shares to its shareholders since inception. The Company has also not granted any options to its employees under Employee Stock Options Scheme ('ESOP') since inception.

12 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
General Reserve		25.53		25.53
Retained earnings		6,024.20		7,082.07
Total		6,049.73		7,107.60

13 Long-term Borrowings - Unsecured (At Amortized Cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Inter Corporate Borrowing - Holding Company	4,250.00	-	-	-
Total	4,250.00	-	-	-

Terms and condition of borrowings

- i) ICD will be repaid on or before three years from the date of its acceptance and interest is payable @ 8% per annum at annual rest.
- ii) Rs. 1900 Lacs which was due for the payment during the year has been renewed for further period of more than 2 years

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Repayment within One year from end of the financial year		-		-
Repayment beyond one year to five years from end of the financial year		4,250.00		-
Repayment beyond five years from end of the financial year		-		-
Total		4,250.00		-

14 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Gratuity#	117.06	11.62	113.26	5.60
Provision for leave encashment	18.73	0.71	13.77	1.53
Provision for sales return	-	63.36	-	55.68
Provision for wage arrears	-	-	-	22.02
Total	135.79	75.69	127.03	84.83

Unfunded

a Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS – 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets”, of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

Particulars	2021-22			
	Opening	Addition during the year	Utilised / Reversed during the year	Closing
Provision for wage arrears	22.02	-	22.02	-
Provision for Sales return	55.68	7.68	-	63.36
Total	77.70	7.68	22.02	63.36

Particulars	2020-21			
	Opening	Addition during the year	Utilised / Reversed during the year	Closing
Provision for wage arrears	-	22.02	-	22.02
Provision for Sales return	77.65	-	21.97	55.68
Total	77.65	22.02	21.97	77.70

b Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS – 19 “Employee Benefits”, of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The Company has carried out the actuarial valuation of Gratuity and Leave Encashment liability under actuarial principle, in accordance with Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits. The total amount of gratuity determined on actuarial method is Rs. 118.86 lacs (P.Y. Rs. 119.35 lacs). The gratuity liability of the company is entirely unfunded.

- (i) The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the unfunded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet.



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Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	14.14	13.05
Past service cost	-	-
Service cost	14.14	13.05
Net interest on net defined benefit liability / asset	8.08	7.89
Total	22.22	20.94
Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gains) / losses	0.01	(5.18)
Net asset / liability recognised in Balance Sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	128.68	118.86
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
	128.68	118.86
Change in obligation during the year		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	118.86	119.34
Current service cost	14.14	13.05
Interest cost	8.08	7.89
Benefits paid	(12.41)	(16.26)
Actuarial (gains) / losses	0.01	(5.18)
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	128.68	118.86
Current / Non-current Liability		
Current Liability	11.62	5.60
Non current Liability	117.06	113.26
(ii) The principal assumptions used in determining the gratuity obligations are as follows :		
Financial assumptions		
Discount rate	7.36%	6.96%
Salary escalation rate	5.50%	5.50%
Demographic assumptions		
Withdrawal rate	1%	1%
Mortality rate	Ind Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult	Ind Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult
(iii) Sensitivity analysis		
Discount rate		
Effect on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in discount rate	-115.43	-106.12
Effect on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in discount rate	145.23	134.14
Salary escalation		
Effect on defined benefit obligation due to 1% increase in salary escalation rate	145.37	134.21
Effect on defined benefit obligation due to 1% decrease in salary escalation rate	(115.09)	(105.85)
(iv) Description of Risk Exposures		
Gratuity is a defined benefit plan and company is exposed to the Following Risks:		
(a) Interest risk : The defined benefit obligation calculated uses a discount rate based on government bonds. If bonds yields fall, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase.		



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- (b) **Salary inflation risk** : Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation.
- (c) **Demographic risk** : This is the risk of variability of results due to unsystematic nature of decrements that include mortality withdrawal, disability of retirement. The effect of these decrements on the defined benefit obligation is not straight forward and depends upon the combination of salary increase, discount rate and vesting criteria. It is important not to overstate withdrawals because in the financial analysis the retirement benefit of a short career employee typically costs less per year as compared to a long service employee.

15 Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Deferred Tax Liability		
Property, Plant and Equipment	934.34	1,029.80
Deferred Tax Asset		
Employee benefits	(44.31)	(41.55)
Expected Credit loss	(1.76)	(1.36)
Unabsorbed Tax losses	(548.57)	(279.68)
Total	339.70	707.21

16 Short term Borrowings - Unsecured (At Amortized Cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Working capital loan from banks (Refer Note 9A)	-	-
ICD from Holding Company	-	1,900.00
Total	-	1,900.00

Inter Corporate deposit is taken from Holding Company at interest rate of 8% (P.Y. 10% p.a.) which is to be repaid within a period of six months.

Borrowings from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets

The company has a sanctioned working capital facilities from bank for Rs. 1100.00 Lakhs. The facility was not utilised at any time during the year. The company has also not opted for setting up of drawing power limit and therefore drawing power is not being computed by the bank. The bank has granted waiver of submission of monthly statement in absence of drawing power limit. Hence no documents have been submitted to lenders for borrowings on the basis of security of current assets.

In the previous year, the company had availed of short term borrowings from bank against fixed deposits and hence no stock statement was required to be submitted.

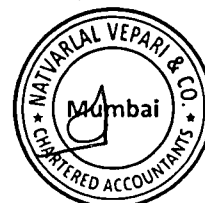
(a) Disclosure as per INDAS 7 " Statement of Cash Flow " - Movement arising from financing Activity

Particulars	Long term borrowings	Short term borrowings	Current maturities	Total
Closing balance as on March 31, 2020	-	267.67	-	267.67
Changes from financing cash flows	-	1,632.33	-	1,632.33
Non cash changes (amortization of borrowing cost)	-	-	-	-
Other changes (transfer within categories)	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as on March 31, 2021	-	1,900.00	-	1,900.00
Changes from financing cash flows	2,350.00	-	-	2,350.00
Non cash changes (amortization of borrowing cost)	-	-	-	-
Other changes (transfer within categories)	1,900.00	(1,900.00)	-	-
Closing balance as on March 31, 2022	4,250.00	-	-	4,250.00

17 Trade Payables (At Amortized Cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
a) Trade payables for goods and services:		
- Total outstanding dues of Micro and small enterprises	48.15	37.66
- Others *	1,225.05	942.15
Total	1,273.20	979.81

* includes payable from Related party amounting to Rs. 23.05 lacs (P.Y. Rs. 12.91 lacs).



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(a) Disclosure in accordance with Section 22 of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006.

The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. The disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises are as under:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Principal amount due	48.15	37.66
Interest due on above	0.03	0.93
Amount of interest paid in terms of Sec 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-
- Principal amount paid beyond appointed day	214.61	226.57
- Interest paid thereon	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
	1.35	1.72
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at year end	1.38	2.65
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in the succeeding year	-	-

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act"), which came into force from October 2, 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with the Company's management, dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected till the reporting date and has been relied upon by the statutory auditors. The disclosures as required by Section 22 of the MSMED Act are given above.

(a) As at March 31, 2022

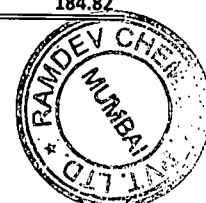
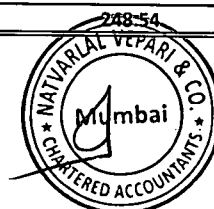
Range of O/s period	MSME		Others	
	Undisputed	Disputed	Undisputed	Disputed
Unbilled	-	-	52.85	-
Not Due	43.10	-	976.27	-
Less than 1 year	5.05	-	193.58	-
1-2 years	-	-	0.75	-
2-3 year	-	-	0.95	-
> 3 years	-	-	0.65	-
Total	48.15	-	1,225.05	-

(b) As at March 31, 2021

Range of O/s period	MSME		Others	
	Undisputed	Disputed	Undisputed	Disputed
Unbilled	-	-	4.50	-
Not Due	17.93	-	533.41	-
Less than 1 year	19.73	-	401.60	-
1-2 years	-	-	1.76	-
2-3 year	-	-	0.54	-
> 3 years	-	-	0.34	-
Total	37.66	-	942.15	-

18 Other Financial Liabilities (At Amortized Cost)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
Creditors for Capital Goods	-	52.56	-	47.25
Security Deposit	-	0.25	-	0.25
Interest Accrued (Related Party)	-	70.58	-	37.93
Interest Accrued (Others)#	-	1.38	-	2.65
Payable to Employees	-	123.77	-	96.74
Total	-	248.54	-	184.82



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Related Party

Ipca Laboratories Limited

pertains to Interest paid to MSME Parties on account of delay in payment

70.58

37.93

19 Other Non-Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Non current	Current	Non current	Current
Advance from customer	-	10.66	-	15.81
Duties and taxes payable	-	12.99	-	16.02
Other Statutory Dues	-	7.50	-	7.22
Total	-	31.15	-	39.05

20 Revenue from Operations (Net)

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
	Sale of products		4,322.65	
Sale of Services		500.00		
Other Operating Revenue				
Scrap Sale		20.12		2.41
Export incentives		0.98		1.54
Total		4,843.75		3,892.42

a) Disclosure relating to disaggregation of revenue in terms of Ind AS 115

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
	Domestic	Export	Domestic	Export
Sale of API's	3,779.12	543.53	3,587.50	300.97
Sale of Services	500.00			
Total	4,279.12	543.53	3,587.50	300.97

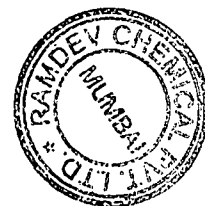
b) There are three (P.Y. four) parties which each individually account for more that 10% of sales of the company.

c) Details of Contract Liabilities

Advances from Customers	2021-22	2020-21
	10.66	15.81

21 Other Income

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Interest income	2.30	26.68
Interest on Income tax refund	3.58	0.97
Miscellaneous Income	0.30	1.38
Sundry Balances Written Back	1.10	8.40
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss (net)	1.38	3.35
Excess provision reversal	-	1.20
Profit on Sale of Assets	-	-
Bad debt recovered account	-	0.79
Total	8.66	42.77



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22 Cost of Materials Consumed

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
Raw materials consumed				
Opening stock	860.88		1,131.87	
Add : Purchases (net of discount)	3,403.34		2,572.03	
Less : Closing stock	(1,101.45)	3,162.77	(860.88)	2,843.02
Packing materials consumed				
Opening stock	15.79		8.49	
Add : Purchases (net of discount)	42.40		36.22	
Less : Closing stock	(10.41)	47.78	(15.79)	28.92
Neutralization of duties and Taxes on inputs on exports - Drawback benefits	(5.59)	(5.59)	(3.73)	(3.73)
Total		3,204.96		2,868.21

23 Purchase of Traded Goods

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
Purchase of API		45.55		32.58
Total		45.55		32.58

24 Changes in inventories of Finished Goods(FG) and Work-in-progress(WIP)

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
Inventory adjustments - WIP				
Stock at commencement	555.19		340.71	
Less: - Stock at closing	(1,019.75)	(464.56)	(555.19)	(214.48)
Inventory adjustments - FG				
Stock at commencement	748.63		186.76	
Less : Stock at closing	(807.82)	(59.19)	(748.63)	(561.87)
Total		(523.75)		(776.35)

25 Employee Benefits Expenses

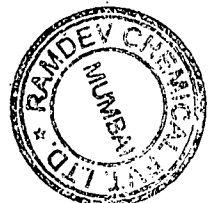
Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
Salaries, bonus, perquisites, etc.		1,135.43		879.59
Contribution to provident and other funds		48.30		42.27
COVID Relief Ex-Gratia		-		30.28
Leave encashment		10.86		3.86
Gratuity Expenses		22.22		20.94
Recruitment & Training		2.21		2.66
Staff welfare expenses		32.32		30.10
Total		1,251.34		1,009.70

26 Finance Cost

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
Interest expense		237.92		113.10
Interest on Income tax		-		0.09
Total		237.92		113.19

27 Depreciation & Amortisation

Particulars	2021-22		2020-21	
Depreciation on tangible assets		529.30		518.59
Amortisation on intangible assets		25.91		21.30
Total		555.21		539.89



RAMDEV CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

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Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

28 Other Expenses

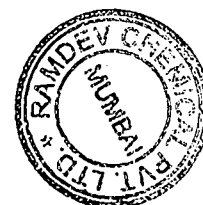
Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Consumption of stores and spares	170.24	140.03
Power and fuel	530.71	341.33
Water charges	15.80	12.88
Insurance	29.96	32.06
Outside Manufacturing charges	129.48	261.12
Repairs and maintenance - Building	51.55	29.20
Repairs and maintenance - machinery	216.87	235.67
Repairs and maintenance - others	6.79	2.96
Rent	10.60	4.13
Rates and taxes	10.37	4.63
Commission on Sales	4.44	8.55
Commission -Others	0.45	-
Communication expenses	8.48	3.09
Freight, forwarding and transportation	65.20	45.84
Laboratory expenses and analytical charges	155.55	110.72
Printing and stationery	16.97	13.73
Professional charges	14.88	27.86
<u>Remuneration to auditors</u>		
- Audit fees including tax audit fees	4.00	4.00
- Taxation matters	0.50	0.50
Sales and marketing expenses	-	0.01
Travelling expenses	0.56	0.88
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	1.59	-
Bad debts and other balance w/off	4.24	32.17
CSR Expenses	-	5.00
Bank Charges	0.93	0.93
GST Expenses	17.50	0.13
Books, subscription and software	-	0.03
Loss on Sale of Assets	33.58	-
Miscellaneous expenses (none of which individually forms more than 1% of the operating revenue)	5.34	5.22
Total	1,506.58	1,322.67

29 Tax Expense

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current tax	-	-
Short / (excess) provision of taxes for earlier years	-	(28.55)
Deferred tax	(367.53)	(308.38)
Total	(367.53)	(336.93)

(i) Reconciliation of current rate of tax and effective rate of tax:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Profit / (loss) before Income taxes	(1,425.40)	(1,174.70)
Enacted tax rates in India (%)	25.17%	25.17%
Computed expected tax expenses	-	-
Depreciation Differential	-	-
Effect of deductible expenses	-	-
Effect of non- deductible expenses	-	-
Others	-	-
Income tax expenses - Net.....A	-	-



RAMDEV CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

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Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

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(ii) **Reconciliation of Deferred Tax**

Deferred tax (assets) / liabilities in relation to:

Particulars	Opening	Recognized in P & L	Recognized in OCI	Closing
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,087.90	(58.10)	-	1,029.80
Employee benefits	(40.09)	(2.75)	1.30	(41.53)
Expected credit loss	(1.66)	0.30	-	(1.36)
Unabsorbed losses	(30.55)	(249.13)	-	(279.68)
As at March 31, 2021	1,015.60	(309.68)	1.30	707.23
Property, Plant and Equipment	1,029.80	(95.46)	-	934.34
Employee benefits	(41.53)	(2.78)	-	(44.31)
Expected credit loss	(1.36)	(0.40)	-	(1.76)
Unabsorbed losses	(279.68)	(268.89)	-	(548.57)
As at March 31, 2022	707.23	(367.53)	-	339.70

30 Disclosure as required by Accounting Standard – Ind AS 33 “Earning Per Share” of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015.

The earning per share is calculated by dividing the profit after tax by weighted average number of shares outstanding for basic & diluted EPS.

The Company has not issued any potential diluted equity shares and therefore the basic and diluted earnings per share will be the same. The earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit after tax by weighted average no. of shares outstanding.

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Profit / (Loss) after tax (Rs. in lacs)	(1,057.87)	(836.47)
Total number of equity shares outstanding (Nos.)	5,00,000	5,00,000
Weighted average no. of shares outstanding (Nos.)	5,00,000	5,00,000
Nominal value of equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Earnings per share (Rs.)	(211.57)	(167.29)

Reconciliation of weighted average no. of shares

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Nominal value of equity share (Rs.)	10	10
For Basic & Dilutive EPS		
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning	5,00,000	5,00,000
Add: Issue of shares	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	-	-
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of year	5,00,000	5,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares at the end of the year	5,00,000	5,00,000

31 Segment Reporting

Disclosure as required by Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment", of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

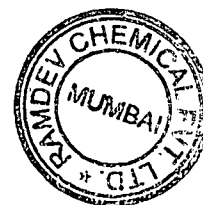
Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance in accordance with Ind AS "Operating Segment", the Company operates the Company has only one reportable operating segment i.e. Pharmaceuticals.

- a There are three (P.Y. four) parties which each individually account for more that 10% of sales of the company.
b Exports sales details

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
U.S.A	483.36	222.43
Others	60.17	78.54

- c) Sales

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Export	543.53	300.97
Domestic	4,279.12	3,587.50



RAMDEV CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

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Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

32 Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS - 24 "Related Party Disclosures", of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015
Refer Annexure A

33 CSR expenditure:

- a. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year ₹ NIL lacs (previous year ₹ 5 lacs).
b. i) Amount spent by the Company during the year is as follows:

Particulars	Paid in cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
Promoting Education	-	-	-

ii) Amount spent by the Company during the previous year is as follows:

Particulars	Paid in cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
Promoting Education	5.00	-	5.00

The Company has incurred losses in the preceding two financial years. Liability towards CSR basis average three years net profit is negative, hence there is no unspent amount towards CSR for the year in terms of section 135(5)/ 135(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

34 Contingent liabilities and Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	(Rs. in lacs)	(Rs. in lacs)
Capital commitment for acquisition of Property, plant and equipment	27.86	117.90
NGT Penalty under dispute	285.23	285.23
Bank Guarantee to MPCB	28.59	33.87

35 Analytical Ratios as per requirements of Schedule III are given in Annexure B

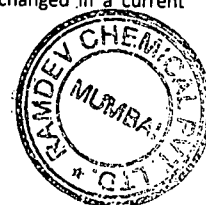
36 Financial Instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by category wise is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Amortised Cost				
Loans	3.52	3.52	9.34	9.34
Others	59.40	59.40	43.84	43.84
Trade receivables	950.35	950.35	679.80	679.80
Cash and cash equivalents	215.35	215.35	74.74	74.74
Other Bank Balance	29.59	29.59	34.87	34.87
Total Financial Assets	1,258.21	1,258.21	842.59	842.59
Financial Liabilities				
Amortised Cost				
Borrowings	4,250.00	4,250.00	1,900.00	1,900.00
Trade payables	1,273.20	1,273.20	979.81	979.81
Others	248.54	248.54	184.82	184.82
Total Financial Liabilities	5,771.74	5,771.74	3,064.63	3,064.63

The management assessed that fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, book overdrafts and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.



RAMDEV CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

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Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in lacs unless otherwise stated)

37 Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

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

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

There is no Financial Instrument carried at Fair value As at March 31, 2022, March 31, 2021.

38 Financial Risk Factors

The Company's business activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks: market/business risk, credit risk, exchange risk, etc. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial and business risks and seek to minimize potential adverse effects of these risks on its business and financial performance.

i. Business/Market Risk

The primary business/market risk to the Company is the price risk and its ability to pass on the same to its customers. The Company's operations exist only in India and its products pricing competitiveness is a primary factor for the acceptability of Company's products in the markets. The Company has a robust procurement process, which ensures that its pricing power is not adversely affected by price changes in the market place for its raw materials. The backward integration into manufacturing of several API's for its own use in the formulations manufacturing also works as a mitigating strategy for price risk faced by the Company.

The other business risk is regulatory risk and regulatory audits of its manufacturing facilities by the regulators to ensure that the manufacturing facilities meet the current Good Manufacturing Practices (cGMP) requirements. While the stringent regulatory requirements and audits work as a business risk, the successful audit of its facilities by regulators coupled with price competitiveness results in higher business and margins for the Company.

The Company, however, has a reduced risk from dependence on any single customer as no single customer or customer group accounts for more than 10% of Company's annual revenue. The Company also continuously forays into different markets to reduce its dependence on any particular customer group.

ii. Credit risk

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. This exposure is principally from the Company's receivables from customers. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The company has established norms for stage wise payments to lower the exposure.

iii. Interest risk

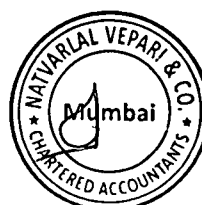
The Company's borrowings are limited to working capital and therefore the company's direct exposure to interest rate risk is limited to short term borrowings made by the Company. The company may also have limited exposure to market risk arising out of all round interest rate risks to industry affecting the trade and commerce.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of short term borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Companies profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	Increase/ Decrease in basis points	Effects on Profit
March 31, 2022	+100	-42.50
	-100	42.50
March 31, 2021	+100	-19.00
	-100	19.00

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.



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Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022

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iv. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. However the Company operates mainly in the domestic market. The Company's risk exposure to foreign exchange is limited to its sourcing the Raw Material internationally and selling the API's to few of the customers. Such foreign currency exposures are not hedged by the Company.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

v. The unhedged foreign currency

Particulars	(in Lacs)			
	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	FCY	Rs	FCY	Rs
Unhedged foreign exchange liability				
Trade payables - USD	4.37	331.49	0.14	10.38
Unhedged receivables in foreign currency				
Trade receivables - USD	1.69	128.04	0.42	30.85

Sensitivity analysis of unhedged foreign currency exposure is as follows:

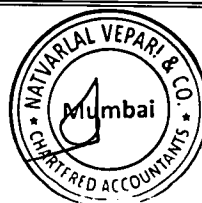
Particulars	Change in Rate	FC Payable / (receivable)	Effect on Profit before tax
	%	(Rs. in lacs)	(Rs. in lacs)
31-Mar-22	5%	-1.69	-0.08
	-5%		0.08
31-Mar-22	5%	4.37	0.22
	-5%		-0.22
31-Mar-21	5%	-0.42	-0.02
	-5%		0.02
31-Mar-21	5%	0.14	0.01
	-5%		-0.01

v. 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 liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed condition, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of surplus funds, bank overdrafts, bank loans, debentures and inter-corporate loans.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities :

Payment due by years	<1 year	1-5 Years	Total
As at March 31, 2022			
Borrowings	-	4,250.00	4,250.00
Trade payables	1,273.20	-	1,273.20
Other financial liabilities	248.54	-	248.54
Other liabilities	31.15	-	31.15
Total	1,552.89	4,250.00	5,802.89
As at March 31, 2021			
Borrowings	1,900.00	-	1,900.00
Trade and other payables	979.81	-	979.81
Other financial liabilities	184.82	-	184.82
Other liabilities	39.05	-	39.05
Total	3,103.68	-	3,103.68



RAMDEV CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes to Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2022
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39 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt.


Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Gross Debt	4,250.00	1,900.00
Less: Cash and cash Equivalents	(215.35)	(74.74)
Less: Bank balance	(29.59)	(34.87)
Net debt	4,005.06	1,790.39
Total Equity	6,099.73	7,157.60
Capital and net debt gearing ratio	0.66	0.25

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets the financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the lending institutions to immediately call back the loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing the capital during the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021.

- 40 Figures for the previous year have been regrouped / reclassified / reinstated, wherever considered necessary.
- 41 The balance sheet, statement of profit and loss, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of significant accounting policies and the other explanatory notes forms an integral part of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022.

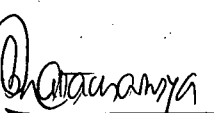
As per our report of even date attached
For Natvarlal Vepari & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. : 106971W

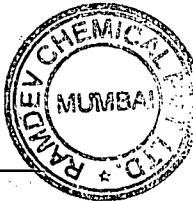

N. Jayendran
Partner
M.No. 40441
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 24, 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ramdev Chemical Private Limited


Babu Jaicob Edakkalathur
Director
DIN: 06759124


Pabitrakumar Kaligada
Bhattacharyya
Director
DIN: 07131152



Annexure A (Refer Note no 32)

Related Party Transactions

a) Names of the Related Parties and Related Party relationships

Related parties where control exists :

Entities where control exists

Ipca Laboratories Limited

Kaygee Investment Pvt Ltd

Key Managerial person

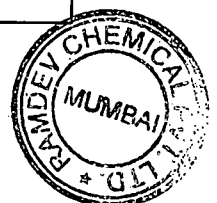
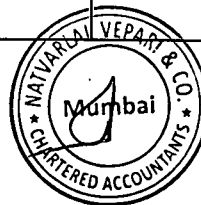
Babu Lal Jain

Babu Jaicob Edakklathur

Pabitrakumar Kalipada Bhattacharya

b) Related party transactions

Transactions	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Purchases & labour charges :		
Ipca Laboratories Private Limited		
Goods	184.75	149.02
Fixed Assets	11.41	26.77
Sales :		
Ipca Laboratories Private Limited	698.55	58.10
Inter corporate deposit taken :		
Ipca Laboratories Private Limited	2,350.00	1,800.00
Interest on ICD :		
Ipca Laboratories Private Limited	235.01	85.90
Rent Expenses		
Ipca Laboratories Private Limited	1.20	1.20
Directors Sitting Fees		
Babulal Jain	0.45	0.45
Babu Jaicob Edakklathur	0.45	0.45
Pabitrakumar Kalipada Bhattacharya	0.45	0.45
Outstanding balances at the end of the year	Year ended 31-Mar-22	Year ended 31-Mar-21
Inter corporate deposit taken :		
Ipca Laboratories Private Limited	4,250.00	1,900.00
Interest payable :		
Ipca Laboratories Private Limited	70.58	37.93
Outstanding balance receivable		
Ipca Laboratories Private Limited	90.81	12.11
Outstanding balance payable		
Ipca Laboratories Private Limited	23.05	12.91



RAMDEV CHEMICAL PRIVATE LIMITED

Annexure B- Analytical Ratios

2021-2022

Sr. No.	Ratio	Numerator/ Denominator	Ratio (2021-22)	Ratio (2020-21)	% of Variation	Reason for variance
1	Current ratio	<u>Current Asset</u> Current Liabilities	2.81	1.01	178.61%	Reduction in current Liabilities due to conversion of Short term borrowings (ICD) into Long Term Borrowings
2	Debt-Equity ratio	<u>Total Debts#</u> Shareholders Equity	0.70	0.27	162.48%	Increase of Debt and reduction in shareholders equity due to Loss during the current year
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio	<u>Earnings available for debt service</u> Debt Service#	-0.11	-0.16	-29.29%	Increase of Debt and reduction in earning due to Loss during the current year
# Debts includes Lease Liability						
4	Return on Equity ratio (ROE)	<u>Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend</u> Average Shareholder's Equity	-15.96%	-10.99%	45.18%	reduction in shareholders equity due to Loss during the current year
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	<u>Cost of goods sold</u> Average Inventory	1.07	1.10	-3.53%	----
6	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	<u>Revenue</u> Average Accounts Receivable	5.92	4.37	35.25%	Increase in revenue & decrease in Receivable
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	<u>Net Credit Purchases</u> Average Trade Payables	3.10	1.99	55.78%	Increase in Purchases as compared to previous year
8	Net capital turnover ratio	<u>Revenue</u> Average working capital	3.24	6.18	-47.60%	Increase in Average Working capital
9	Net profit ratio	<u>Net Profit after Tax</u> Net Sales	-21.94%	-21.41%	2.45%	----
10	Return on Capital employed (ROCE)	<u>Earning before interest and taxes</u> Capital Employed	-13.33%	-12.03%	10.85%	----
11	Return on Investment (ROI)	$\frac{\{MV(T1) - MV(T0) - \text{Sum } [C(t)]\}}{\{MV(T0) + \text{Sum } [W(t) * C(t)]\}}$	NA	NA	NA	

Where:

T1 = End of time period

T0 = Beginning of time period

t = Specific date falling between T1 and T0

MV(T1) = Market Value at T1

MV(T0) = Market Value at T0

C(t) = Cash inflow, cash outflow on specific date

W(t) = Weight of the net cash flow (i.e. either net inflow or net outflow) on day 't', calculated as $\frac{(T1 - t)}{T1}$

Companies may provide ROI separately for each asset class (e.g., equity, fixed income, money market, etc.).

