C. M. GABHAWALA & CO. (Regd.)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
42,Nanik Niwas,30,Dr.D.D.Sathe Marg,Girgaum,Mumbai - 400 004
Phone: 2384 1752 / 2382 3923 / 2388 0101. Email: admin@cmgco.net

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF HERBOLAB INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited accompanying standalone financial statements of Herbolab India Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020 the Statement of Profit and Loss(including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income) , the statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity, for the year ended and notes to financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ("financial statements").

   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 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 31st March, 2020, the Loss and total comprehensive income , changes in equity and its cash flow for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

2. We conducted our audit of the standalone 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone financial statements.

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

3. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

4. In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated

   If, based on the work we have performed, 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

5. 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance , including other comprehensive income ,changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the IND AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards prescribed 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 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

7. 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. The description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the 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.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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.

Other Matters

8. The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019 and the related transition date opening balance sheet as at April 1, 2018 included in these standalone financial statements, have been prepared after adjusting previously issued the standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 to comply with Ind AS. The previously issued standalone financial statements were audited by us and the Audit Reports for the year ended 31st March 2019 and 31st March 2018 expressed an unmodified opinion on those standalone financial statements. Adjustments made to the previously issued standalone financial statements to comply with Ind AS have been audited by us.
   Our opinion on the standalone financial statements is not modified in respect of this the above matters on the comparative financial information.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

9. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the **"Annexure A"**, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

10. 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 of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

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d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the IND AS specified under section 133 of the Act.

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

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

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

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

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which provision is required to be made for any material foreseeable losses.

   iii. The Company is not required to transfer funds to the Investors Education and Protection Fund.

For **C.M. GABHAWALA & CO**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 102870W

BIREN CHANDRAKANT GABHAWALA

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Date: 2020.06.11 14:40:37 +05'30'

Biren Gabhawala
Partner
Membership no: 40496
UDIN: 20040496AAAAGN1965

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 11th June, 2020

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2020, we report that:

(i)

a. The Company maintains proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situations of all the Property, Plant & Equipment as observed from the records provided during earlier years.

b. Property, Plant & Equipment of the Company are physically verified as per the program approved by the management for such verification, which in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all fixed assets at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no discrepancy has been observed between book quantity and physical verified quantity.

c. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of an examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

(ii)

a. The Inventory has been physically verified during the year by the management. In our Opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable

b. The Procedures of physical verification of inventories followed by management are reasonable an adequate in relation to the size of the company and the nature of its business.

c. The Company is maintaining proper records of inventory and no discrepancies where noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the Book records.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, Limited Liability Partnerships firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(c) are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) The company has not given / made any loans, investments, guarantees, and security accordingly provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any public deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed there under. No order has been passed by the Company Law Board or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for any goods sold and services/ activities rendered by the Company. As the clause 3(vi) of the Order regarding maintenance of cost records under Sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of customs, Goods and Services tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

(viii) The Company has not borrowed any money from financial institutions, banks or debenture holders. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) The company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt Instrument), thus paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) There is no instance of any fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees, either noticed or reported during the period under review, on or by the Company.

(xi) The Company is a public Company hence the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable.

(xii) The Company is not in the nature of a Nidhi Company as defined under Section 406 the Companies Act, 2013.

(xiii) All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards

(xiv) The Company has made a Private Placement of Equity Shares during the year. The amount raised has been used for the purpose for which the funds where raised

(xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and hence clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **C.M. GABHAWALA & CO**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 102870W

BIREN CHANDRAKANT GABHAWALA

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Date: 2020.06.11 14:41:49 +05'30'

Biren Gabhawala
Partner
Membership no: 40496
UDIN: 20040496AAAAGN1965

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: 11th June,2020

C. M. GABHAWALA & CO. (Regd.)

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Herbolab India Private Limited

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Herbolab India Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("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 over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide Reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

(1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For **C.M. GABHAWALA & CO**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 102870W

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Biren Gabhawala
Partner
M. No. 040496
UDIN: 20040496AAAAGN1965
Place: Mumbai
Date: 11th June, 2020

HERBOLAB INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020
(All amounts in ₹, unless other wise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
I. Assets				
(1) **Non-current Assets**				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	85,05,608	20,97,234	25,25,651
(b) Investment property	4	96,000	96,000	96,000
(c) Intangible assets	5	1,96,058	1,70,353	2,29,866
(d) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	6	1,05,000	1,05,000	1,05,000
(ii) Other financial assets	7	49,308	49,308	1,25,74,308
(e) Deferred Tax asset (net)	8	1,92,66,546	3,15,000	42,388
(f) Non-current tax assets (net)	9	1,99,468	1,27,209	1,93,788
Total non-current assests		**2,84,17,988**	**29,60,104**	**1,57,67,001**
(2) **Current Assets**				
(a) Inventories	10	1,60,83,425	51,01,704	38,60,751
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	5	-	-	45,17,740
(ii) Trade receivables	11	3,11,51,759	35,68,688	7,37,109
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	7,25,51,063	9,51,782	12,65,010
(iv) Other financial assets	7	4,57,639	1,25,25,000	68,14,946
(d) Other Current assets	13	2,14,11,191	21,20,440	5,44,946
Total current assets		**14,16,55,076**	**2,42,67,613**	**1,77,40,502**
Total assets		**17,00,73,064**	**2,72,27,718**	**3,35,07,503**
II. Equity and liabilities				
(1) **Equity**				
(a) Equity share capital	14	1,41,37,930	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
(b) Other equity	15	10,35,18,053	1,02,85,645	2,16,76,841
Total equity		**11,76,55,983**	**2,02,85,645**	**3,16,76,841**
(2) **Liabilities**				
(1) **Non-current liabilities**				
(a) Provision	16	16,37,429	7,23,563	-
Total non-current liabilities		**16,37,429**	**7,23,563**	
(2) **Current liabilities**				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables	17			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		29,13,314	-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than microand small enterprises		4,36,77,310	45,45,080	16,78,401
(b) Provision	16	7,693	4,549	-
(c) Other Current liabilites	18	41,81,335	16,68,881	1,52,261
Total Current liabilities		**5,07,79,652**	**62,18,510**	**18,30,662**
Total liabilities		**5,24,17,081**	**69,42,073**	**18,30,662**
Total equity and liabilities		**17,00,73,064**	**2,72,27,718**	**3,35,07,503**
Notes forming part of Financial Statements	1-35			

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

For C. M. Gabhawala and Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 102870W
BIREN CHANDRAKANT GABHAWALA
Biren Gabhawala
Partner
Membership No. 040496
UDIN: 20040496AAAAGN1965

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11th June, 2020

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Arjun Biren Vaidya
Digitally signed by Arjun Biren Vaidya
Date: 2020.06.11 18:34:43 +05'30'
Arjun Vaidya
Director
DIN: 06771138

ROHIT GARG
Digitally signed by ROHIT GARG
Date: 2020.06.11 19:05:02 +05'30'
Rohit Garg
Director
DIN: 07782248

HERBOLAB INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended 31st March, 2020
(All amounts in ₹, unless other wise stated)

		Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31-03-2019
I.	**Revenue from operations**			
	Sale of goods/income from operation	19	15,89,06,929	1,89,65,832
			15,89,06,929	**1,89,65,832**
II.	**Other income**	20	44,09,442	14,52,073
III.	**Total income (I+II)**		**16,33,16,371**	**2,04,17,905**
IV.	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	21	3,54,73,572	32,76,111
	Purchases of Stock- in -trade	22	27,300	1,49,356
	Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock in Trade	23	(30,76,121)	(9,25,291)
	Employee benefits expense	24	2,90,14,107	90,39,959
	Depreciation and amortization expense	25	8,84,834	5,06,900
	Other expenses	26	17,28,03,449	1,98,40,890
	Total expense		**23,51,27,142**	**3,18,87,925**
V.	**Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**		**(7,18,10,770)**	**(1,14,70,020)**
	Exceptional items		-	-
VI.	**Profit/(Loss) before tax**		**(7,18,10,770)**	**(1,14,70,020)**
VII.	**Tax Expense**	27		
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	(2) Deferred tax (Credit)		(1,89,51,547)	(2,72,612)
	(3) Short / (excess) Provision		(1,87,150)	1,93,788
	Income tax expense / (Credit)		**(1,91,38,697)**	**(78,824)**
VIII.	**Profit/(Loss) for the year (VI-VII)**		**(5,26,72,074)**	**(1,13,91,196)**
IX.	**Other comprehensive income**			
	(A)(i)Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Re- measurements gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans		42,449	-
	(ii)Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	27		
	Re- measurements gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans		-	-
	Other comprehensive income /(expense) for the year, net of tax		**42,449**	**-**
X.	**Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax attributable to equity holders (VIII+IX)**		**(5,26,29,625)**	**(1,13,91,196)**
	Earnings per equity share (Face Value of Rs 10 each)	34		
	Basic, computed on the basis of profit attributable to equity holders		**(39.20)**	**(11.39)**
	Diluted,computed on the basis of profit attributable to equity holders		**(39.20)**	**(11.39)**
	Notes forming part of Financial Statements	1-35		

This is the standalone Statement of profil and loss referred to in our report of even date

For C. M. Gabhawala and Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 102870W

BIREN CHANDRAKANT GABHAWALA

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Date: 2020.06.11 18:09:44 +05'30'

Biren Gabhawala
Partner
Membership No. 040496
UDIN: 20040496AAAAGN1965

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11th June, 2020

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Arjun Biren Vaidya

Digitally signed by Arjun Biren Vaidya
Date: 2020.06.11 18:36:31 +05'30'

Arjun Vaidya
Director
DIN: 06771138

ROHIT GARG

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Date: 2020.06.11 19:05:49 +05'30'

Rohit Garg
Director
DIN: 07782248

HERBOLAB INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2020
(All amounts in ₹, unless other wise stated)

A. Equity share capital:

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No.	₹
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	10,00,000	1,00,00,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Bought back during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	**10,00,000**	**1,00,00,000**
Shares issued during the year	4,13,793	41,37,930
Bought back during the year	-	
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**14,13,793**	**1,41,37,930**

B. Other equity (Refer Note 15)

Particulars	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Reserves and surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
		Securities Premium Reserve	Retained earnings	Other items of OCI	
Balance as at 1st April,2019	**-**	**-**	**1,02,85,645**	**-**	**1,02,85,645**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	(5,26,72,074)	-	(5,26,72,074)
Other comprehensive income / (Loss) for the year					
Re measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans (Net of taxes)	-	-	-	42,449	42,449
Share Application Money Received	14,99,99,963	-	-	-	14,99,99,963
Transfer to Equity Share Capital	(41,37,930)	14,58,62,033	-	-	14,17,24,103
Transfer to Equity Securities premium	(14,58,62,033)	-	-	-	(14,58,62,033)
Share application money refunded during the period	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2020	**-**	**14,58,62,033**	**(4,23,86,429)**	**42,449**	**10,35,18,053**

Particulars	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Reserves and surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total Other Equity
		Securities Premium Reserve	Retained earnings	Other items of OCI	
Balance as at 1st April,2018	**-**	**-**	**2,16,76,841**	-	**2,16,76,841**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	(1,13,91,196)	-	(1,13,91,196)
Other comprehensive income / (Loss) for the year					
Re measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans (Net of taxes)	-	-	-	-	-
Share Application Money Received	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Equity Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to Equity Securities premium	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March,2019	**-**	**-**	**1,02,85,645**	**-**	**1,02,85,645**

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our Report of even date.

For C. M. Gabhawala and Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 102870W

BIREN CHANDRAKANT GABHAWALA
Digitally signed by BIREN CHANDRAKANT GABHAWALA
DN: c=IN, o=Personal, postalCode=400026, st=Maharashtra, 2.5.4.20=bee36b4cacafb2379cad8d488ca6c124eabfacf8761722baf247fd47386f8be9, serialNumber=dbc371e14015016137ef190c0140d5a281a7fa7d4bd98f036321b8f5c404c396, cn=BIREN CHANDRAKANT GABHAWALA
Date: 2020.06.11 18:10:41 +05'30'

Biren Gabhawala
Partner
Membership No. 040496
UDIN: 20040496AAAAGN1965

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11th June, 2020

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Arjun Biren Vaidya
Digitally signed by Arjun Biren Vaidya
Date: 2020.06.11 18:37:39 +05'30'

Arjun Vaidya
Director
DIN: 06771138

ROHIT GARG
Digitally signed by ROHIT GARG
Date: 2020.06.11 19:06:29 +05'30'

Rohit Garg
Director
DIN: 07782248

HERBOLAB INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows for year ended 31st March 2020
(All amounts in ₹, unless other wise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
Cash Flow from Operating activities		
Profit before tax	(7,18,10,770)	(1,14,70,020)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and impairment of propert, plant and equipment	8,55,839	5,06,900
Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	28,995	-
Profit on sale of current investments	(35,15,879)	(69,870)
Interest income on Fixed depoist	(6,35,557)	(12,72,085)
Operating Loss before working capital changes	**(7,50,77,372)**	**(1,23,05,074)**
Working capital adjustments:		
(Increase)/ decrease in trade receivables	(2,75,83,071)	(28,31,579)
(Increase)/ decrease in inventories	(1,09,81,721)	(12,40,953)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	4,20,45,544	25,88,660
Increase / (decrease) in Other Current liabilites	25,12,454	17,94,639
(Increase)/ decrease in Other financial assets	(4,19,100)	-
(Increase) / decrease in Provision	9,59,459	-
(Increase) / decrease in Other Current assets	(1,91,03,600)	(5,32,436)
	(8,76,47,407)	(1,25,26,743)
Taxes Paid (TDS)	(72,259)	(1,27,209)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**(8,77,19,666)**	**(1,26,53,952)**
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(72,64,213)	(18,970)
Purchase of intangible assets	(54,700)	-
Proceeds from Sale of current investments (net)	35,15,879	1,10,87,610
Investments in bank deposits and margin money deposit	1,24,86,461	-
Interest received	6,35,557	12,72,085
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**93,18,984**	**1,23,40,725**
Financing Activities		
Share Application money received	14,99,99,963	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities	**14,99,99,963**	**-**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	7,15,99,280	(3,13,227)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	9,51,782	12,65,009
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	**7,25,51,062**	**9,51,782**

The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'

This is the Statement of Cash Flows referred to in our Report of even date.

For C. M. Gabhawala and Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 102870W

BIREN CHANDRAKANT GABHAWALA

Biren Gabhawala
Partner
Membership No. 040496
UDIN: 20040496AAAAGN1965

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11th June, 2020

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Arjun Biren Vaidya
Digitally signed by Arjun Biren Vaidya
Date: 2020.06.11 18:38:45 +05'30'

Arjun Vaidya
Director
DIN:06771138

ROHIT GARG
Digitally signed by ROHIT GARG
Date: 2020.06.11 19:07:03 +05'30'

Rohit Garg
Director
DIN: 07782248

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

1 Corporate information

The Company was incorporated on 15th May 1980 as a Private Limited Company (CIN: U51909MH1980PTC022628) under the Companies Act, 1956 with the principle objective to carry on the business of manufacturing ayurvedic medicines.

2 Significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

a. Statement of Compliance

The Financial statements of the Company are prepared on Going Concern basis in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind-AS) as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2019, the Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with Accounting Standards notified under the section 133 of the Act, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended) ("Previous GAAP"). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020 are the first financials with comparatives prepared in accordance with Ind AS . Detailed explanation on how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's balance sheet, financial performance and cash flows is given in Note 33.

b. Functional and Presentation Currency

These standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off upto two decimal places to the nearest Lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

c. Basis of measurement

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities which has been measured at Fair Value basis as mentioned below:

Items	Measurment Basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair Value
Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability	Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

d. Key accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. Continuous evaluation is done on the estimation and judgements based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

e. Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that may have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ended 31 March 2020 is included in the following notes:

Note 16 - recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used;
Note 35 - measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
Note 3 & 4 - Useful Life and Residual Value of Property Plant and equipment and Intangible Asset
Note 3 & 4- Impairment of Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible asset (if any)

f. Current versus non-current classification

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

g. Recent Accounting Developments

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation/impairment losses if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price after deducting trade discounts and rebates, incidental expenses, erection/ commissioning expenses, borrowing cost, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. A fixed asset is eliminated from the financial statements on disposal or when no further benefit is expected from its use and disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure relating to an item of the asset is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other related expenses, including day to day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Depreciation, Estimated useful life and residual value

Depreciation on fixed assets is provided, on their having been put into use, in the following manner:
Depreciation on fixed assets is provided on Straight Line Method at the rate derived with reference to the useful life as specified under Part 'C' of Schedule II of the Companies Act' 2013 , residual value of tangible assets, where considered, has been taken as five percentage of the original cost of such assets.

The range of estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Block of Asset	Useful life (in years)
Plant and machinery	'10-15
Tool & Equipment	5
Dies & Moulds	1
Furniture & fixtures	10
Building	30
Computer & peripherals	3
Electrical Installation	10
Lab equipments	10
Office equipments	5
Leasehold Improvement	Over Contract period

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

The carrying amount of assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date, to determine if there is any indication of impairment based on the internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of assets exceeds its recoverable amount which is the greater of net selling price and value in use of the respective assets. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risk specific to the asset. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

Capital work-in-progress and Capital advances

Capital work-in-progress represents expenditure incurred in respect of capital projects and are carried at cost. Cost comprises of purchase cost, related acquisition expenses, development / construction costs, borrowing costs and other direct expenditure.

Advances given towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as Other Non-Current Assets.

b. Intangible assets

Recognition and Measurement

Acquired Computer softwares and knowhow & licenses are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring the specific asset to its intended use and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life on a straight line basis and assessed for impairment whenever there is an impairment indicator.The amortisation expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is changed accordingly. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of economic benefits from the asset, the amortisation method is changed to reflect the changed pattern

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.

Class of Assets	Estimated useful lives
Trademark	10 years

c. Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Upon initial recognition, an investment property is measured at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

d. **Leases :**

The Company as a lessee:

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

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

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

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

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

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

The Company as a lessor:

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

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

e. **Inventories**

Raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods and packing materials are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by item basis.

In determining the cost of raw materials and packing materials, weighted average cost method is used. Cost of inventory comprises all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition.

Cost of finished goods and work-in-progress includes the cost of raw materials, packing materials, an appropriate share of fixed and variable production overheads, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The net realisable value of materials in process is determined with reference to the selling prices of related finished goods.

The provision for inventory obsolescence is assessed regularly based on estimated usage and shelf life of products.

f. **Impairment of assets**

(i) Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Companys of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is provided for to arrive at its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit'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. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

(ii) Financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. The Company tests for impairment using the ECL model for financial assets such as trade receivables, loans and advances to be settled in cash and deposits.

Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. Life time ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12 month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected in a separate line in the P&L as an impairment gain or loss. For financial assets measured at amortised cost, ECL is presented as an allowance which reduces the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

g. Financial asset and liabilities

Recognition and initial measurement

The Company initially recognises financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

Classification and subsequent Measurement

The financial assets are classified in the following categories :

1) financial assets measured at amortised cost.
2) financial assets measured at fair value through profit & loss account
3) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss account (FVTPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. 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.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset. If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and a new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

h Foreign currencies Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Group at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of initial transaction. Exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise.

i. Segment Reporting

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company’s performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by industry classes.

The operating segment of the Company is identified to be "manufacturing and distribution of Ayurvedic medicines" as the CODM reviews business performance at an overall Company level as one segment.

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

j. Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of products is recognised when control of products being sold is transferred to customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations. The performance obligations in contracts are considered as fulfilled in accordance with the terms agreed with the respective customers. Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable and are accounted for net of returns, rebates and trade discount and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the Government such as goods and services tax, etc. Accumulated experience is used to estimate the provision for such discounts and rebates.

Customers have the contractual right to return goods only when authorised by the Company. An estimate is made of goods that will be returned and a liability is recognised for this amount using a best estimate based on accumulated experience.

The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes collected on behalf of government). The consideration promised in a contract with a customer may include fixed consideration, variable consideration (if reversal is less likely in future), or both. The transaction price is allocated by the Company to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which it expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods to the customer. For each performance obligation identified, the Company determines at contract inception whether it satisfies the performance obligation over time or satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time. When either party to a contract has performed its obligation, an entity shall present the contract in the balance sheet as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the entity's performance and the customer's payment.

Income from services rendered is recognised based on agreements/arrangements with the customers as the service is performed and there are no unfulfilled obligations.

Interest income is recognized using effective interest method.

Dividend income is recognized at the time when the right to receive is established by the reporting date.

Other incomes have been recognized on accrual basis in the financial statements, except when there is uncertainty of collection.

k. Borrowing costs

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Borrowing cost consists of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds and also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the same. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition and/or construction of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

l. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cheques in hand, cash at bank and cash in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and bank balances and short-term deposits, as defined above.

m. Taxes

(i) Current Income tax

Current tax is determined as the tax payable in respect of taxable income forthe year and is computed in accordance with relevant tax regulations. Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity)

(ii) Deferred tax and Liabilities

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the tax bases and accounting bases of assets and liabilities at the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

n. Fair value

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with the accounting policies mentioned above. 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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy that categorizes into three levels, described as follows, the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

Level 1 — quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 1 — quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2 — inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). Level 3 — inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period and discloses the same.

o. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group 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. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.
In an event when the time value of money is material, the provision is carried at the present value of the cash flows estimated to settle the obligation

Contingent liabilities
A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from a past event, with the resolution of the contingency dependent on uncertain future events, or a present obligation where no outflow is possible. Major contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of economic resources is remote.

p. Employee benefits

(i) **Short-term employee benefits:** Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as and when the related services are provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.
(ii) **Defined contribution plans:** A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays a fixed contribution and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to provident and superannuation fund are recognised as an employee benefit expense in Statement of Profit and Loss when the contributions to the respective funds are due.
(iii) **Defined benefit plans: A** defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.
The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognised asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plans.
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses due to experience adjustments, changes in actuarial assumptions and the return on plan assets (excluding interest) are recognised in Other comprehensive income (OCI). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.
(iv) **Compensated absences:** The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and nonaccumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is measured on the basis of an annual independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, for the unused entitlement that has accumulated as at the balance sheet date. Non-accumulating compensated absences are recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

q. Expenses
All expenses are accounted for on accrual basis.

x. Earnings per share
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before Other Comprehensive Income for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.
For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share ,the net profit or loss before Other Comprehensive Income for the year and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Notes to the financial statements
(All amounts in ₹, unless other wise stated)
3 Property, plant and equipment *

Gross Carrying Amount	**Leasehold Improvement**	**Buildings**	**Plant and equipment**	**Furniture and fixtures**	**Computer and data processing units**	**Office equipment**	**Total**
Deemed cost as on 01 April 2018	14,86,956	24,09,180	27,60,642	11,82,595	5,91,021	8,01,953	**92,32,347**
Additions	-	-	-	18,970	-	-	**18,970**
Deletions							
Balance as on 31 March 2019	**14,86,956**	**24,09,180**	**27,60,642**	**12,01,565**	**5,91,021**	**8,01,953**	**92,51,317**
Additions	19,86,827	-	46,53,183	1,47,800	4,531	4,71,875	**72,64,216**
Deletions							
Balance as on 31 March 2020	**34,73,783**	**24,09,180**	**74,13,825**	**13,49,365**	**5,95,552**	**12,73,828**	**1,65,15,533**

Accumulated depreciation	**Leasehold Improvement**	**Buildings**	**Plant and equipment**	**Furniture and fixtures**	**Computer and data processing units**	**Office equipment**	**Total**
Deemed cost as on 01 April 2018	2,69,102	21,08,411	23,00,467	8,10,944	5,72,864	6,44,908	**67,06,696**
Depreciation expense for the year	1,15,696	61,899	86,413	1,01,132	11,468	70,779	**4,47,387**
Deletions							
Balance as on 31 March 2019	**3,84,798**	**21,70,310**	**23,86,880**	**9,12,076**	**5,84,332**	**7,15,687**	**71,54,083**
Depreciation expense for the year	3,35,178	8,728	3,22,621	53,295	4,531	1,31,486	**8,55,839**
Deletions							
Balance as on 31 March 2020	**7,19,976**	**21,79,038**	**27,09,501**	**9,65,371**	**5,88,863**	**8,47,173**	**80,09,922**

Net block	**Leasehold Improvement**	**Buildings**	**Plant and equipment**	**Furniture and fixtures**	**Computer and data processing units**	**Office equipment**	**Total**
Balance as on 31 March 2020	27,53,807	2,30,139	47,04,324	3,83,994	6,689	4,26,655	**85,05,608**
Balance as on 31 March 2019	11,02,158	2,38,870	3,73,762	2,89,489	6,689	86,266	**20,97,234**
Balance as on 01 April 2018	12,17,854	3,00,769	4,60,175	3,71,651	18,157	1,57,045	**25,25,651**

***Refer Note : 33**

Note: There is a change in the method of depreciation from Written down value to Straight line method and the impact of the same is not material

Notes to the financial statements
(All amounts in ₹, unless other wise stated)
4 Investment property *

Gross Carrying Amount	Investment in property	Total
Deemed cost as at 01 April 2018	**96,000**	**96,000**
Additions	-	**-**
Deletions	-	
Balance as on 31 March 2019	**96,000**	**96,000**
Additions	-	**-**
Deletions		
Balance as on 31 March 2020	**96,000**	**96,000**

*** Refer Note : 33**

Notes to the financial statements
(All amounts in ₹, unless other wise stated)
5 Intangible assets*

Gross Carrying Amount	TRADE MARKS	Total
Deemed cost as on 01 April 2018	**5,54,800**	**5,54,800**
Additions	-	-
Deletions		
Balance as on 31 March 2019	**5,54,800**	**5,54,800**
Additions	54,700	**54,700**
Deletions		
Balance as on 31 March 2020	**6,09,500**	**6,09,500**

Accumulated depreciation	TRADE MARKS	Total
Deemed cost as on 01 April 2018	3,24,934	**3,24,934**
Depreciation expense for the year	59,513	**59,513**
Deletions		
Balance as on 31 March 2019	**3,84,447**	**3,84,447**
Depreciation expense for the year	28,995	**28,995**
Deletions		
Balance as on 31 March 2020	**4,13,442.00**	**4,13,442.00**

Net block	TRADE MARKS	Total
Balance as on 31 March 2020	1,96,058	**1,96,058**
Balance as on 31 March 2019	1,70,353	**1,70,353**
Balance as on 01 April 2018	2,29,866	**2,29,866**

Refer Note: 33

HERBOLAB INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts in ₹, unless other wise stated)

6 Investments	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 01 April 2018**
Non-current Investments			
Measure at cost			
Unquoted , fully paid*			
Arunodya Mills	1,05,000	1,05,000	1,05,000
105000 Equity Shares of ₹ 1 each March 31, 2020 (March 31, 2019 105,000)			
	1,05,000	**1,05,000**	**1,05,000**
(ii) **Current Investments**			
Investment measure at fair value through profit or loss			
In Mutual Funds (Quoted) - Level 1			
Axis Liquid Fund (1,045.566 Units NAV Rs. 1920.74/-)	-	-	20,08,260
HDFC Liquid Fund (735.797 Units NAV Rs. 3410.56/-)	-	-	25,09,480
	-	**-**	**45,17,740**
*** Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments**	-	-	45,17,740
*** Market value amount of Quoted Investments**	-	-	45,17,740
*** Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments**	1,05,000	1,05,000	1,05,000
	1,05,000	**1,05,000**	**46,22,740**

7 Other financial assets	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 01 April 2018**
Non Current			
Security Deposits	49,308	49,308	49,308
Bank Deposits	-	-	1,25,25,000
	49,308	**49,308**	**1,25,74,308**
Current			
Security Deposits	4,19,100	-	-
Bank Deposits	38,539	1,25,25,000	68,14,946
	4,57,639	**1,25,25,000**	**68,14,946**

HERBOLAB INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
(All amounts in ₹, unless other wise stated)

Note 8 Deferred tax assets (net)	**As at 31 Mar 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**	**As at 01 April 2019**
Deferred tax asset arising on account of:			
Business loss and unabsorbed depreciation	1,88,59,887	-	-
Provision for employee benefits	4,27,732	1,89,309	-
Excess of book depreciation over tax depreciation		1,25,691	47,000
Provision for expenses	30,698	-	-
	1,93,18,317	**3,15,000**	**47,000**
Deferred tax liability arising on account of:			
Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation	51,771	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Mutual Funds	-	-	4,612
	51,771	**-**	**4,612**
	1,92,66,546	**3,15,000**	**42,388**

Movement in deferred tax assets (net)				
Particulars	**1st April, 2019**	**Recognized in other comprehensive income**	**Recognized in profit or loss**	**31st March 2020**
Assets				
Business loss and unabsorbed depreciation		-	1,88,59,887	1,88,59,887
Provision for employee benefits	1,89,309	-	2,38,423	4,27,732
Provision for expenses	-	-	30,698	30,698
Sub total	**1,89,309**	**-**	**1,91,29,009**	**1,93,18,317**
Liabilities				
Excess of tax depreciation over book depreciation	(1,25,691)		1,77,462	51,771
Sub total	**(1,25,691)**	**-**	**1,77,462**	**51,771**
Total	**3,15,000**	**-**	**1,89,51,547**	**1,92,66,546**

Movement in deferred tax assets (net)				
Particulars	**1st April, 2018**	**Recognized in other comprehensive income**	**Recognized in profit or loss**	**31st March 2019**
Assets				
Provision for employee benefits	-	-	1,89,309	1,89,309
Excess of Book depreciation over Tax depreciation	47,000	-	78,691	1,25,691
Sub Total	**47,000**	**-**	**2,68,000**	**3,15,000**
Liabilities				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Mutual Funds	4,612		(4,612)	-
Sub total	**4,612**	**-**	**(4,612)**	**-**
Total	**42,388**	**-**	**2,72,612**	**3,15,000**

HERBOLAB INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
(All amounts in ₹, unless other wise stated)

9 Non-current tax assets (net)	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Advance Tax Net off Provisions	1,99,468	1,27,209	1,93,788
	1,99,468	**1,27,209**	**1,93,788**

10 Inventories (At the lower of cost or net realisable value)	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Finished goods	46,77,858	16,01,740	6,76,449
Raw Materials	65,56,599	22,61,949	24,02,443
Packing Material	48,48,968	12,38,015	7,81,859
	1,60,83,425	**51,01,704**	**38,60,751**

11 Trade receivables	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Unsecured			
Considered good	3,11,51,759	35,68,688	7,37,109
Considered doubtful	-	-	
	3,11,51,759	**35,68,688**	**7,37,109**
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	-	-	
Total Trade receivables	**3,11,51,759**	**35,68,688**	**7,37,109**
Of the above, trade receivable from			
- Related Parties	2,73,084	2,67,752	-
- Others	3,08,78,675	35,68,688	7,37,109
	3,11,51,759	**38,36,440**	**7,37,109**

a) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on credit terms .

12 Cash and cash equivalent	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Cash in Hand	86,051	60,965	32,741
Balances with banks:			
In curent accounts	7,24,65,011	8,90,817	12,32,269
	7,25,51,063	**9,51,782**	**12,65,010**

13 Other Current assets	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Advances recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received			
Unsecured, considered good			
Advances with Creditors	24,65,555	4,19,186	-
Other Loans & Advances			
Balances with statutory / government authorities	1,88,72,697	16,27,973	5,14,724
Prepaid Expenses	72,939	73,281	30,222
	2,14,11,191	**21,20,440**	**5,44,946**

HERBOLAB INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
(All amounts in ₹, unless other wise stated)

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019		As at 01 April 2018	
	Number	**Amount**	**Number**	**Amount**	**Number**	**Amount**
14 Equity Share capital						
Authorised share capital						
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	20,00,000	2,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000
	20,00,000	**2,00,00,000**	**10,00,000**	**1,00,00,000**	**10,00,000**	**1,00,00,000**
Issued, subscribed (fully paid up)						
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each	14,13,793	1,41,37,930	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000
Total issued, subscribed and fully paid share capital	**14,13,793**	**1,41,37,930**	**10,00,000**	**1,00,00,000**	**10,00,000**	**1,00,00,000**

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

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019		As at 01 April 2018	
	Number	**Amount**	**Number**	**Amount**	**Number**	**Amount**
Equity shares						
At the beginning of the year	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000	10,00,000	1,00,00,000
Add: Shares issued during the period	4,13,793	41,37,930	-	-	-	-
Less: Shares bought back during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**14,13,793**	**1,41,37,930**	**10,00,000**	**1,00,00,000**	**10,00,000**	**1,00,00,000**

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity share having the par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of 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.

c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company and equity shares held by the holding Company

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019		As at 01 April 2018	
	Number	**% of holding**	**Number**	**% of holding**	**Number**	**% of holding**
Equity shares						
Mr. Biren Vaidya	3,56,000	25.2%	1,42,750	14.3%	1,42,750	14.3%
Mrs. Sheetal Vaidya	72,000	5.1%	72,000	7.2%	72,000	7.2%
Mrs. Kusum Vaidya	-	0.0%	4,28,000	42.8%	4,28,000	42.8%
Natwarlal Vaidya (HUF)	-	0.0%	2,14,000	21.4%	2,14,000	21.4%
Biren Vaidya (HUF)	-	0.0%	71,250	7.1%	71,250	7.1%
CESC Ventures Limited	9,13,791	64.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
	13,41,791	**94.9%**	**9,28,000**	**92.8%**	**9,28,000**	**92.8%**

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

d) No bonus shares or shares issued for consideration other than cash or shares bought back since incorporation of the Company till the reporting date.

Notes to the financial statements

(All amounts in ₹, unless other wise stated)

15 Other Equity	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Share Application money Pending Allotment	-	-	-
Reserves & Surplus:			
Securities premium Reserve	14,58,62,033	-	-
Retained Earnings	(4,23,86,429)	1,02,85,645	2,16,76,841
OCI Reserve	42,449	-	-
	10,35,18,053	**1,02,85,645**	**2,16,76,841**
Nature and purpose of other reserves			

13.(i) Securities premium reserve

Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act

17.(ii) Retained earnings

This Reserve represents the cumulative profits / (losss) of the Company . This Reserve can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

17.(iii) Other comprehensive Income

This Reserve represents the cumulative gains (net of losses) arising on Re- measurements gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans through Other Comprehensive Income, net of amounts reclassified, if any, to Retained Earnings.

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
16 Provisions			
(i) Non Current			
Provision for employess benefits (refer Note : 27)	16,37,429	7,23,563	-
	16,37,429	**7,23,563**	
(ii) Current			
Provision for employess benefits (refer Note : 27)	7,693	4,549	-
	7,693	**4,549**	

17 Trade payables	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
- Micro and small enterprises #	29,13,314	-	-
- Others*	4,36,77,310	45,45,080	16,78,401
	4,65,90,624	**45,45,080**	**16,78,401**

***includes due to Related parties (Refer Note 28)**

# Information relating to trade payables to Micro and Small Enterprises			
(i) The principal amount and interest due there on remaining unpaid to suppliers under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006			
Principal	29,13,314	-	-
Interest	-	-	-
(ii) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of payment made to suppliers beyond the appointed day during the year			
Principal	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006			
Principal	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year being interest outstanding as at the beginning of the accounting year	-	-	-
(v) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the	-	-	-
The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they could be identified as “Micro and Small Enterprises” enterprises on the basis of information available			

The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they could be identified as “Micro and Small Enterprises” enterprises on the basis of information available with the Company.

18 Other current liabilities	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019	As at 01 April 2018
Advance from customers	25,51,123	1,71,376	
Payable to statutory/government authorities	16,30,213	14,97,505	1,52,261
	41,81,335	**16,68,881**	**1,52,261**

HERBOLAB INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the financial statements
(All amounts in ₹, unless other wise stated)

		For the year ended 31 March 2020	For the year ended 31 March 2019
19	**Revenue from operations**		
	Sale of Product	15,89,06,929	1,89,65,832
		15,89,06,929	**1,89,65,832**
20	**Other income**		
	Gain on sale of current investment (Net)	35,15,879	69,870
	Interest income from Bank Deposits	6,35,557	12,72,084
	Exchange differences	34,997	17,634
	Miscellaneous income	2,23,009	92,486
		44,09,442	**14,52,073**
21	**Cost of Material consumed**	**51,39,082**	
	Opening stock	34,99,964	31,84,302
	Add : Purchases (Net)	4,33,79,172	39,32,835
	Less : Used for sampling and other purpose	-	(3,41,062)
	Less : Closing stock	(1,14,05,564)	(34,99,964)
	Cost of Material Consumed	**3,54,73,572**	**32,76,111**
22	**Purchases of Stock- in -trade**		
	Fisnished Goods	27,300	1,49,356
		27,300	**1,49,356**
23	**Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock in trade:**		
	Opening Inventory		
	Finished goods	16,01,740	6,76,449
	Closing Inventory		
	Finished goods	46,77,861	16,01,740
	(Increase) / decrease in Inventory	**(30,76,121)**	**(9,25,291)**
24	**Employee benefits expense**		
	Salaries, wages and Bonus	2,72,08,931	85,69,549
	Contribution to provident and other fund	10,30,586	1,87,597
	Staff welfare expenses	7,74,590	2,82,813
		2,90,14,107	**90,39,959**
25	**Depreciation and amortisation expense**		
	Depreciation on Property, Plant & equipment	8,55,839	4,47,387
	Amortisation of intangible assets	28,995	59,513
		8,84,834	**5,06,900**
26	**Other expenses**		
	Carriage,Freight and distribution expenses	2,32,95,323	22,15,398
	Factory related expenses	43,07,679	11,13,681
	Repair & Maintenance	14,52,803	5,40,571
	Advertisement & Promotion expenses	13,34,92,482	1,14,41,754
	Legal & Professional fees	29,12,396	24,93,844
	Payment to auditors		
	- For Audit Fees	1,50,000	1,20,000
	- For other services	37,202	-
	Travelling, Boarding & Lodging	8,11,085	2,80,562
	Rent	28,64,452	72,225
	Misc Expenses	34,80,028	15,62,854
		17,28,03,449	**1,98,40,890**

HERBOLAB INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

(All amounts in ₹, unless other wise stated)

Note 27 Employee Benefit

1) Post Retirement Benefits - Defined Contribution Plan

Benefit (contribution to)	For the year ended 31-Mar-20	For the year ended 31-Mar-19
Provident fund	9,03,226	1,87,597
ESIC employer	1,27,360	-
Total included in "Employees Benefit Expenses"	**10,30,586**	**1,87,597**

2) Post Retirement Benefits - Defined Benefits Plan

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to Gratuity on terms not less favourable than the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	For the year ended 31-Mar-20	For the year ended 31-Mar-19
(i) Reconciliation of present value of defined benefit obligations		
Balance at the beginning of the year	7,29,704	-
Current service cost	9,08,977	7,29,704
Interest cost	48,890	
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from assumption changes	3,08,283	
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(3,50,732)	
Balance at the end of the year	**16,45,122**	**7,29,704**
(ii) Reconciliation of fair value of plan assets		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Interest Income on Plan Assets	-	-
Contribution by employer	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial (gains) / loss	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-
(iii) Net defined benefit liabilities / (assets)		
Present value obligation as at the end of the year	16,45,122	7,29,704
Fair value of plan assets as at the end of the year	-	-
Net liabilities recognized in balance sheet	**16,45,122**	**7,29,704**
(iv) Expense recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss		
Employee benefit expenses:		
- Service cost	9,08,977	7,29,704
- Interest costs	48,890	-
- Interest income	-	-
Net impact on profit before tax	**9,57,867.00**	**7,29,704.00**
(v) Remeasurement recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from assumption changes	3,08,283.00	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	(3,50,732.00)	
Remeasurement losses / (gains) in other comprehensive income	**(42,449.00)**	**-**

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

Note 33 Employee Benefit (Continued)

(vi) With the objective of presenting plan assets and obligations of the defined benefit plans at their fair value at Balance Sheet date, assumptions used under Ind AS 19 are set by

Partciculars	Year ended 31 March 2020	Year ended 31 March 2019
Discount rate (per annum)	6.70%	7.70%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	N/A	N/A
Salary escalation rate (per annum)	10%	10%
Withdrawl rate (per annum)	15%	15%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	30	27
Mortality	IALM 2006 - 2008 Ultimate	IALM 2006 - 2008 Ultimate

(viii) The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

(ix) Sensitivity Analysis: Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligations by the amounts shown below:

	Year ended		Year ended	
	Increase	**Decrease**	**Increase**	**Decrease**
(i) Discount Rate (0.5% Movement)	14,80,544	18,34,040	6,72,028	7,94,735
(ii) Future Salary (0.5% Movement)	7,73,939	6,89,096	17,74,921	15,29,561
(iii) Mortality Rate(10% Movement)	16,60,372	16,29,872	7,28,960	7,30,448
(iv) Atrition Rate (0.5% Movement)	16,45,601	16,44,643	7,24,107	7,35,403

(x). Assets and Liabilities relating to employee defined benefits - Estimated future payments of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2020	**Year ended 31 March 2019**
Within 12 months	7,926	4,721
Between 2 and 5 years	38,701	21,263
Between 6 and 10 years	8,54,958	8,53,657
Beyond 10 years	82,29,877	30,53,965

3). Aforesaid defined benefit plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

HERBOLAB INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Financial Statements
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Note: 28 : Related Party Disclosures

(A) Related parties (where transactions have taken place during the year or previous year / balances outstanding):

Names of related parties and related party relationship

Holding company	CESC Ventures Limited **(64.6% holding)**
Jointly controlled entities of promoters - Promoter Group	Aarti Jewellers Private Limited Spencers Retail Limited Natures Basket Limited CESC Limited
Key Management Personnel	Arjun Vaidya Biren Vaidya
Relatives of KMP	Karan Vaidya Trisha Rajani Sheetal Vaidya Kusum Vaidya Aarti Cooper

(B) Details of transactions entered into with the related parties :

Particulars	**Holding Company**		**Subsidiary/Jointly controlled entities of promoters - Promoter Group**		**Key Management Personnel**		**Directors & Relatives of KMP**		**Total**	
	Transaction Value	**Balance Outstanding**	**Transaction Value**	**Balance Outstanding**	**Transaction Value**	**Balance Outstanding**	**Transaction Value**	**Balance Outstanding**	**Transaction Value**	**Balance Outstanding**
Sales of Goods										
Spencer's Retail Limited			**1,46,062**	**25,297**					**1,46,062**	**25,297.00**
			-	-					-	-
CESC Limited			**74,813**	**74,813**					**74,813**	**74,813.00**
			-	-					-	-
Natures Basket Limited			**1,72,494**	**1,72,494**					**1,72,494**	**1,72,494.00**
			-	-					-	-
Aarti Jewellers Private Limited			**1,26,980**	**480**					**1,26,980**	**480.00**
			(4,56,231)	(2,67,752)					(4,56,231)	(2,67,752)
Biren Vaidya					**8,592**	-			**8,592**	-
					(10,944)	-			(10,944)	-
Arjun Vaidya					**33,110**	-			**33,110**	-
					(12,700)	-			(12,700)	-
Kusum Vaidya							**33,217**	-	**33,217**	-
							(68,692)	-	(68,692)	-
Sheetal Vaidya							**4,152**	-	**4,152**	-
							(12,776)	-	(12,776)	-
Karan Vaidya							**640**	-	**640**	-
							-	-	-	-
Trisha Rajani							**14,768**	-	**14,768**	-

Particulars	Holding Company		Subsidiary/Jointly controlled entities of promoters - Promoter Group		Key Management Personnel		Directors & Relatives of KMP		Total	
	Transaction Value	Balance Outstanding	Transaction Value	Balance Outstanding	Transaction Value	Balance Outstanding	Transaction Value	Balance Outstanding	Transaction Value	Balance Outstanding
							-	-	-	-
Remuneration Piad										
Arjun Vaidya									-	-
Short Term Employee Benefits					**44,60,000**	-			**44,60,000**	-
					(18,00,000)	-			(18,00,000)	-
Trisha Rajani							**23,00,000**	15,065	**23,00,000**	**15,065.00**
Short Term Employee Benefits							(2,25,000)	-	(2,25,000)	-
									-	-
Rent										
Kusum Vaidya							**11,30,000**	**8,13,600**	**11,30,000**	**8,13,600.00**
							-	-	-	-
Advertisement Expenses										
Aarti Cooper							**35,900**	-	**35,900**	-
							-	-	-	-
Loan Taken										
Biren Vaidya					-	-			-	-
					(15,00,000)	-			(15,00,000)	-
Loan Repaid										
Biren Vaidya					-	-			-	-
					(15,00,000)	-			(15,00,000)	-
Share application money Recevied / Pending for Allotment										
CESC Ventures Limited	**14,99,99,963**	-							**14,99,99,963**	-
	-	-							-	-
Share issued (includes premium)										
CESC Ventures Limited	**14,99,99,963**	-							**14,99,99,963**	-
	-	-							-	-

Note 28 (B). (i) Key Managerial Personnel are entitled to post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits recognised as per Ind AS 19 - 'Employee Benefits' in the financial statements. As these employee benefits are provided on the basis of actuarial valuation as a Company as a whole, thus the same is not included above.

Note 28 (B). (ii) Figure disclosed above in backet are related to Previous year .

Note 28 (B) (iii) Trisha Rajani is the relative of director from January 2019, and hence the renumeration of Rs. 2,25,000 of previous year is form 3 months only

HERBOLAB INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

(All amounts in ₹, unless other wise stated)

29	**Tax expenses**	**For the year ended 31-Mar-20**	**For the year ended 31-Mar-19**
	A. Amount recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss		
	Current tax	-	-
	Deferred tax:		
	- Deferred tax (credit)/ charge	(1,89,51,547)	(2,72,612)
	Short / (excess) Provision	(1,87,150)	1,93,788
	Tax Expense/ (credit)	**(1,91,38,697)**	**(78,824)**
	B. Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
	Current tax	-	-
	Deferred tax:		
	- Deferred tax (credit)/ charge	-	-
	Tax Expense/ (credit) relating to OCI items	-	-
29(a)	**Reconciliation of tax expense between accounting profit at applicable tax rate and effective tax rate:**		
	Accounting Loss before tax	**(7,18,10,770)**	**(1,14,70,020)**
	Enacted tax rates in India (%)	26.00%	26.00%
	Computed expected tax expense	(1,86,70,800)	(29,82,205)
	Tax impact of Impact of Others adjustment	(4,78,933)	29,03,381
	Income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit and Loss	**(1,91,49,733)**	**(78,824)**
29(b)	**Details of income tax assets / (liabilities)**		
	Non-current:		
	Advance tax paid	-	-
	Income Tax Refundable	1,99,468	1,27,209
		1,99,468	**1,27,209**
	Current:		
	Income Tax Refundable	-	-
	Current income tax liabilities	-	-
	Net income tax assets / (liabilities)	-	-

30 Segmental information

The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by industry classes.

The operating segment of the Company is identified to be "manufacturing and distribution of Ayurvedic medicines" as the CODM reviews business performance at an overall Company level as one segment.

31

1. Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as going concern while maximizing the return to shareholders through the optimization of debt and equity balance. Barring overdraft facilities and term loan being used, company has no outstanding debt.

The company's Board reviews the capital structure of the company on need basis. As part of this review board evaluates the leverage in company and assesses of cost of capital.

2. Financial risk management

(a) 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, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and loans given. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Adequate provisions are kept in books for any doubtful receivables and advances.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry and country in which the customer operates, also has an influence on credit risk assessment. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk from trade receivables by establishing a maximum payment period of three months for customer. In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are wholesale, retail

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by geographic region is as follows

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
Trade receivables		
- Domestic	3,05,64,287	35,68,688
- Export	5,87,471	-
	3,11,51,758	**35,68,688**

Trade receivables are usually due within 30-90 days. Generally and by practice most customers enjoy a credit period of approximately 30-90 days and are not interest bearing, which is the normal industry practice.

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by the senior management.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019

	Carrying amount	**Contractual cash flows**		
Particulars		**Less than 1 year**	**1 -5 years**	**More than 5years**
As at 31 March 2020				
Current Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	4,65,90,624	4,65,90,624	-	-
	4,65,90,624	**4,65,90,624**	**-**	**-**
As at 31 March 2019				
Current Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	45,45,080	45,45,080	-	-
	45,45,080	**45,45,080**	**-**	**-**

(c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while opimising the return.

(i) Interest rate risk

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

(ii) Price risk

The Company does not have any significant investments in equity instruments which create an exposure to price risk.

(iii) 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. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's receivables and payables due to transactions entered in foreign currencies.

The summary quantitative data about the Company's gross exposure to currency risk is as follows:

Particulars	Currency	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 31 March 2019**
Trade receivables - Export receivables	USD	34,997	-
		34,997	**-**

Sensitivity analysis

The impact of strengthening/weakening of currency on the Company is not material.

3 . a) Financial instruments - fair values management and risk management

Category-wise classification of financial instruments including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

Financial assets and liabilities	**Amortised cost**	**Cost**	**FVTPL**
As at 31.03.2020			
(i). Financial assets			
Investments			
- Equity shares	-	1,05,000	-
Trade receivables	-	3,11,51,759	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	7,25,51,063	-
Other financial assets	-	5,06,947	-
Total financial assets	**-**	**10,43,14,769**	**-**
(ii). Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	-	4,65,90,624	-
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**4,65,90,624**	**-**
As at 31.03.2019			
(i). Financial assets			
Investments			
- Equity shares	-	1,05,000	-
Trade receivables	-	35,68,688	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	9,51,782	-
Other financial assets	-	1,25,74,308	-
Total financial assets	**-**	**1,71,99,778**	**-**
(ii). Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	-	45,45,080	-
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**45,45,080**	**-**

3. b) The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:-

(ii) The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents is considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

(iii) Miscellaneous receivables/payables where carrying amount is reasonable approximation of fair value as settlement period cannot be reliably measured.

(iv) Considering the nature , risk profile and other qualitative factors of the financial instruments of the Company ,the carrying amounts will be the reasonable approximation of the fair value.

32 The Ministry of Home Affairs vide order No.40-3/2020 dated 24.03.2020 notified first ever nationwide lockdown in India to contain the outbreak of COVID 19. As a result, the operations were temporarily disrupted at manufacturing, warehouse and distribution locations. However, Management assessed no material impact of the same, accordingly, the Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic on the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment, investments, inventories, receivables and other current assets. The Company has evaluated its liquidity position, recoverability of such assets and based on current estimates expects the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered. The Company has estimated its liabilities in line with the current situation. The Company has considered internal and external information upto the date of approval of these financial statements. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions. The impact on our future business would depend on future developments that cannot be reliably predicted at this stage.

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Note: 33 First time Adoption of Ind AS

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March, 2019, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Section 133 of the Act, read together with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ('Previous GAAP'). This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its financial statements prepared under Previous GAAP for the following:

a) Balance Sheet as at 1 April 2018 (transition date);
b) Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019;
c) Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2019; and
d) Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2019.

Exemptions availed:

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The company has applied the following exemptions:

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and investment property as recognised in its Indian GAAP financial as deemed cost at the transition date.

Estimates

The estimates at April 1, 2018 and at March 31, 2019 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies).

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at April 1, 2018, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of March 31, 2019

33.A Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Balance Sheet as at 1 April 2018

			Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
	Assets				
	(1)	**Non-current Assets**			
		(a) Property, plant and equipment	25,25,650		25,25,650
		(b) Investment property	96,000		96,000
		(c) Intangible assets	2,29,867		2,29,867
		(d) Financial assets			-
		(i) Investments	1,05,000		1,05,000
		(ii) Other financial assets	1,25,74,308		1,25,74,308
		(e) Deferred Tax asset (net)	47,000	(4,612)	42,388
		(f) Non-current tax assets (net)	1,93,788		1,93,788
		Total non-current assests	**1,57,71,613**	**(4,612)**	**1,57,67,001**
	(2)	**Current Assets**			
		(a) Inventories	38,60,751		38,60,751
		(b) Financial assets			
		(i) Investments	45,00,000	17,740	45,17,740
		(ii) Trade receivables	7,37,109		7,37,109
		(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	12,65,009		12,65,009
		(iv) Other financial assets	68,14,946		68,14,946
		(d) Other Current assets	5,44,946		5,44,946
		Total current assets	**1,77,22,761**	**17,740**	**1,77,40,501**
		Total assets	**3,34,94,374**	**13,128**	**3,35,07,502**
II.	**Equity and liabilities**				
	(1)	**Equity**			
		(a) Equity share capital	1,00,00,000		1,00,00,000
		(b) Other equity	2,16,63,712	13,128	2,16,76,840
		Total equity	**3,16,63,712**	**13,128**	**3,16,76,840**
	(2)	**Liabilities**			
		(1) **Non-current liabilities**			
		(a) Provision	-	-	-
		Total non-current liabilities	-	-	-
		(2) **Current liabilities**			
		(a) Financial liabilities			
		(i) Trade payables			
		- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
		- total outstanding dues of creditors other than microand small enterprises	16,78,401	-	16,78,401
		(b) Provision	-	-	-
		(c) Other Current liabilites	1,52,261	-	1,52,261
		Total Current liabilities	**18,30,662**	**-**	**18,30,662**
		Total liabilities	**18,30,662**	**-**	**18,30,662**
		Total equity and liabilities	**3,34,94,374**	**13,128**	**3,35,07,502**

33.B	Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Assets				
(1)	**Non-current Assets**			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	20,97,234		20,97,234
	(b) Investment property	96,000		96,000
	(c) Intangible assets	1,70,353		1,70,353
	(d) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	1,05,000		1,05,000
	(ii) Other financial assets	49,308		49,308
	(e) Deferred Tax asset (net)	3,15,000		3,15,000
	(f) Non-current tax assets (net)	1,27,209		1,27,209
	Total non-current assests	**29,60,104**	**-**	**29,60,104**
(2)	**Current Assets**			
	(a) Inventories	51,01,704		51,01,704
	(b) Financial assets			-
	(i) Trade receivables	35,68,688		35,68,688
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9,51,782		9,51,782
	(iii) Other financial assets	1,25,25,000		1,25,25,000
	(d) Other Current assets	21,20,440		21,20,440
	Total current assets	**2,42,67,614**	**-**	**2,42,67,614**
	Total assets	**2,72,27,719**	**-**	**2,72,27,719**
Equity and liabilities				
(1)	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity share capital	1,00,00,000		1,00,00,000
	(b) Other equity	1,02,85,645		1,02,85,645
	Total equity	**2,02,85,645**	**-**	**2,02,85,645**
(2)	**Liabilities**			
(1)	**Non-current liabilities**			
	(a) Provision	7,23,563		7,23,563
	Total non-current liabilities	**7,23,563**	**-**	**7,23,563**
(2)	**Current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Trade payables			
	- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-		-
	- total outstanding dues of creditors other than microand small enterprises	45,45,079		45,45,079
	(b) Provision	4,549		4,549
	(c) Other Current liabilites	16,68,883		16,68,883
	Total Current liabilities	**62,18,511**	**-**	**62,18,511**
	Total liabilities	**69,42,074**	**-**	**69,42,074**
	Total equity and liabilities	**2,72,27,719**	**-**	**2,72,27,719**

33.C	Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2019	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
I.	**Revenue from operations**			
	Sale of goods/income from operation	1,89,65,832	-	1,89,65,832
		1,89,65,832	**-**	**1,89,65,832**
II.	**Other income**	14,69,814	(17,740)	14,52,073
III.	**Total income (I+II)**	**2,04,35,645**	**(17,740)**	**2,04,17,905**
IV.	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	32,76,111	-	32,76,111
	Purchases of Stock- in -trade	1,49,356	-	1,49,356
	Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and Stock in Trade	(9,25,291)	-	(9,25,291)
	Employee benefits expense	90,39,959	-	90,39,959
	Depreciation and amortization expense	5,06,900	-	5,06,900
	Finance costs	-	-	-
	Other expenses	1,98,40,890	-	1,98,40,890
	Total expense	**3,18,87,925**	**-**	**3,18,87,925**
V.	**Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)**	**(1,14,52,279)**	**(17,740)**	**(1,14,70,020)**
	Exceptional items	-	-	-
VI.	**Profit/(Loss) before tax**	**(1,14,52,279)**	**(17,740)**	**(1,14,70,020)**
VII.	**Tax Expense**			
	(1) Current tax	-	-	-
	(2) Deferred tax (Credit)	(2,68,000)	(4,612)	(2,72,612)
	(3) Short / (excess) Provision	1,93,788	-	1,93,788
	Income tax expense / (Credit)	**(74,212)**	**(4,612)**	**(78,824)**
VIII.	**Profit/(Loss) for the year (VI-VII)**	**(1,13,78,067)**	**(13,128)**	**(1,13,91,195)**
IX.	**Other comprehensive income**			
	(A)(i)Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Re- measurements gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-
	(ii)Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Re- measurements gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-
	Other comprehensive income /(expense) for the year, net of tax	-	-	-
X.	**Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax attributable to equity holders (VIII+IX)**	**(1,13,78,067)**	**(13,128)**	**(1,13,91,195)**

33.D Effect of Ind AS adoption on the Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2019

Nature of adjustments	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Net cash flows from operating activities	(1,26,53,952)	-	(1,26,53,952)
Net cash flows from investing activities	1,23,40,725	-	1,23,40,725
Net cash flows from financing activities	-	-	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(3,13,227)	-	(3,13,227)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12,65,009	-	12,65,009
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9,51,782	-	9,51,782

34 Earning per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.
Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average
The following reflects the profit/loss and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	As At 31 March 2020	**As At 31 March 2019**
Net profit/loss attributable to equity shareholders (₹)	(5,26,72,074)	(1,13,91,196)
Opening number of shares	10,00,000	10,00,000
Number of days	365	365
Additions during the period	4,13,793	-
Number of days	303	-
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic and diluted EPS	13,43,505	10,00,000
Nominal value of equity share (₹)	10	10
Basic and diluted earning per share (₹)	**(39.20)**	**(11.39)**

35 Prior period comparatives

Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with current year classification/disclosure.

As per our report of even date
For C. M. Gabhawala and Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 102870W

BIREN CHANDRAKANT GABHAWALA

Digitally signed by BIREN CHANDRAKANT GABHAWALA
DN: c=IN, o=Personal, postalCode=400026, st=Maharashtra, 2.5.4.20=bee36b4cacafb2379cad8d488ca6c124eabfacf8761722baf247fd47386f8be9, serialNumber=dbc371e14015016137ef190c0140d5a281a7fa7d4bd98f036321b8f5c404c396, cn=BIREN CHANDRAKANT GABHAWALA
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Biren Gabhawala
Partner
Membership No. 040496
UDIN: 20040496AAAAGN1965

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11th June,2020

For and on behalf of the board of directors

Arjun Biren Vaidya

Digitally signed by Arjun Biren Vaidya
Date: 2020.06.11 18:40:31 +05'30'

Arjun Vaidya
Director
DIN: 06771138

ROHIT GARG

Digitally signed by ROHIT GARG
Date: 2020.06.11 19:08:25 +05'30'

Rohit Garg
Director
DIN: 07782248