

BHARAT SERUMS AND VACCINES LIMITED
(erstwhile "AKSIPTRO DIAGNOSTICS P LIMITED")
BOARD'S REPORT AS ON MARCH 31, 2021

To,
The Members,
Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited

Your Directors take pleasure in presenting the Board Report of the Company together with Audited Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021.

At the outset, the Directors would like to inform the Members with respect to the Scheme of Amalgamation petition filed by Aksipro Diagnostics P Limited/Company, Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited and BSVLife Private Limited, an Order approving the Scheme was passed by NCLT, Mumbai bench, on August 27, 2021. The Scheme of Amalgamation having February 14, 2020 as Appointed Date, is effective from September 22, 2021 and Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited and BSVLife Private Limited ceased to exist and have merged with the Company effective from said date. As provided in the Scheme of Amalgamation following effects were given:-

- The Company was converted into a Public Limited Company on August 5, 2020 and name of the Company changed to 'Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited' upon Scheme became effective.
- The Company amended its main objects of memorandum of association, in order to carry on the activities currently being carried on by the Transferor Companies.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE.

The financial performance of your Company for the year ended March 31, 2021 is summarized below:

1. Financial summary or highlights/Performance of the Company: (Standalone)

On Standalone basis, total income of the Company was INR. 81,692.02 lakhs (PY INR. 13,271.42 lakhs) and after deducting total expenses of INR.78,258.13 lakhs (PY INR. 9,870.27 lakhs), the profit /(loss) before tax for the period was INR. (61,978.10) lakhs (PY INR. 2,178.70 lakhs). The operations during the period resulted in Total Comprehensive Income (net profit (after tax) including other comprehensive income) of INR (49,986.22) lakhs (PY INR. 27,341.62 lakhs).

2. Financial summary or highlights/Performance of the Company: (Consolidated)

On Consolidated basis, total income of the Company was INR 93,782.35 lakhs (INR. 15,864.41 lakhs) and after deducting total expenses of INR. 77,360.14 lakhs (INR. 11,936.29 lakhs), the operating profit /(loss) before finance costs, depreciation and tax for the period was INR. 16,422.21 lakhs (INR. 3928.12 lakhs) and the profit /(loss) before tax was INR (57,607.11) lakhs (PY INR. 2,640.75 lakhs). The operations during the period resulted in Total Comprehensive Income (net profit (after tax) including other comprehensive income) of INR. (44,158.92) lakhs (INR. 27,760.53 lakhs).

3. Deposits:

During the year under review, your Company neither accepted nor renewed any fixed deposits falling within the ambit of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014.

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4. Dividend:

With a view to conserve resources for future operations of the Company, Directors do not recommend any dividend for the current year.

5. Transfer to Reserves.

During the year under the review, no amount has been transferred to general reserves.

6. Share capital:

The paid-up share capital of the Company as on March 31, 2021 consists of:-

- a. 21862 Equity Shares of INR. 100/- each;
- b. 6576 Convertible Cumulative Preference shares (CCPS) of INR. 100/- each.

During the current Financial Year, shares aggregating to Rs. 3,51,43,75,900/- were issued to the shareholders of the Transferor Companies pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation.

7. Holding/Subsidiary/ Joint Venture & Associate Company:

Details of the Subsidiary Company is annexed in **Annexure – I** to this report as **Form AOC-1**.

Financials are in accordance with Accounting Standard AS 21 – Consolidated Financial Statements read with Accounting Standard AS 23 – Accounting for Investments in Associates, and Accounting Standard 27 – Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures, the audited Consolidated Financial Statements are provided in the Annual Report.

8. Corporate Social Responsibility:

CSR provisions were applicable during the Financial Year. However, in view of amalgamating Companies (as the case may be) having independently discharged its CSR obligation on Standalone basis before Scheme became effective, the Company was not required to spend any amount towards CSR during the year.

9. Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

The Board constituted of following directors as on March 31, 2021.

Mr. Sanjiv Hari Navangul, Mr. Pankaj Patwari and Mr. Akshay Alladi.

Mr. Anil Damle and Mr. Akshay Alladi ceased to be associated as Directors w.e.f. August 17, 2020 and September 22, 2021 respectively.

However, pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation of the Company with Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited and BSVLife Private Limited, the Board has been reconstituted after the closure of the Financial year.

The current Board consists of Mr. Sanjiv Hari Navangul, Mr. Pankaj Patwari, Mr. Gautam Daftary, Mr. Bharat Daftary, Ms. Shweta Jalan, Mr. Bhaskar Iyer (Independent Director), Mr. Jayesh Merchant (Independent Director) and Abhijit Mukherjee (Independent Director).

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Further, Mr. Chirag Mehta has been appointed as Chief Financial Officer and Ms. Anupama Pai has been appointed as the Secretary of the Company.

Board places on record its appreciation of the valuable guidance and services rendered by above directors during their tenure.

10. Auditor

M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants, Mumbai (FRN: 117366W/W100018) were appointed as Statutory Auditors of the Company due to casual vacancy caused by resignation of erstwhile Auditors, M/s. Nikhil Naik & Co., Chartered Accountants, Mumbai (FRN: 132099W).

M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants retires as Statutory Auditors at the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting and is eligible for re-appointment. The Company has received a letter from the retiring Auditors to the effect that their appointment as Statutory Auditors, if made, would be within the limits prescribed under Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Members are requested to consider and re-appoint M M/s. Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants, as Statutory Auditors for a term of 5 years and to hold the office from the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2026.

11. Auditors Report & Auditors Remarks:

The Statutory Auditor's Report for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 does not contain any qualifications, reservations, or adverse remarks or disclaimer.

12. Board Meeting:

During the financial year, four (4) Board Meetings were convened and held on following dates.

Name of the Director	Date of the Meetings & Attendance of the Directors at the Meeting			
	June 23, 2020	August 14, 2020	December 28, 2020	January 19, 2021
Mr. Sanjiv Hari Navangul	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Pankaj Patwari	Present	Present	Present	Present
Mr. Akshay Alladi	Absent	Present	Absent	Absent
Mr. Anil Damle	Present	Present	-	-

The intervening gap between the Board Meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

Due to the delay in approval of the merger and the subsequent activities to be performed as per the terms of the merger, Company could not hold Annual General Meeting of the members for adoption of Consolidated Financials after giving effect to the amalgamation within time period extended up to 31st December, 2021. However, Financials of Transferor Companies viz, Bharat Serum and Vaccines Limited and BSVLife Private Limited were filed within stipulated time period.

13. Committees

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Audit Committee:

Pursuant to the merger of the Company with its subsidiaries i.e. Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited(erstwhile) and BSVLife Pvt Limited, Company has constituted Audit Committee consisting of the following members:

Sr. No	Name of the Director	Category	Member
1.	Mr. Pankaj Patwari	Non Exe. Director	Member
2.	Mr. Bhaskar Iyer	Independent Director	Member
3.	Mr. Jayesh Merchant	Independent Director	Chairman
4.	Mr. Abhijit Mukherjee	Independent Director	Member

Nomination & Remuneration Committee:

Pursuant to the merger of the Company with its subsidiaries i.e. Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited(erstwhile) and BSVLife Pvt Limited, Company has constituted Nomination & Remuneration Committee consisting of the following members:

Sr. No	Name of the Director	Category	Member
1.	Mr. Pankaj Patwari	Non Exe- Director	Member
2.	Mr. Bhaskar Iyer	Independent Director	Chairman
3.	Mr. Abhijit Mukherjee	Independent Director	Member

Corporate Social Responsibility Committee:

Pursuant to the merger of the Company with its subsidiaries i.e. Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited(erstwhile) and BSVLife Pvt Limited, Company has constituted Corporate Social Responsibility Committee consisting of the following members:

Sr. No	Name of the Director	Category	Member
1.	Mr. Sanjiv Navangul	Managing Director	Member
2.	Mr. Jayesh Merchant	Independent Director	Member
3.	Mr. Abhijit Mukherjee	Independent Director	Chairman

Risk Management Committee:

Pursuant to the merger of the Company with its subsidiaries i.e. Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited(erstwhile) and BSVLife Pvt Limited, Company has constituted Risk Management Committee consisting of the following members:

Sr. No	Name of the Director	Category	Member
1.	Mr. Sanjiv Navangul	Managing Director	Member
2.	Mr. Jayesh Merchant	Independent Director	Member
3.	Mr. Pankaj Patwari	Non Exe- Director	Member

Shareholders Committee:

Pursuant to the merger of the Company with its subsidiaries i.e. Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited(erstwhile) and BSVLife Pvt Limited, Company has constituted Shareholders Committee consisting of the following members:

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Sr. No	Name of the Director	Category	Member
1.	Mr. Sanjiv Navangul	Managing Director	Member
2.	Mr. Bhaskar Iyer	Independent Director	Member

Management Committee:

Sr. No	Name of Directors	Category	Management Committee
1	Pankaj Patwari	Non- Executive Director	M
2	Sanjiv Navangul	Managing Director & CEO	M
3	Atin Jain	-	M

14. Particulars of loans, guarantees and investments under section 186:

Company did not give any loans, guarantees covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Investments in subsidiary covered under provisions of Section 186 are disclosed in financial statements.

15. Transactions with Related Parties

In terms of the provisions of Section 188(1) of the Act read with the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, all contracts/ arrangements/ transactions entered into by the Company with its related parties, during the year under review, were in the ordinary course of business of the Company and on an arm's length basis.

16. Extract of Annual Return:-

The extract of the Annual Return in form MGT-7 is available on the website of the Company and can be viewed on www.bharatserums.com

17. Particulars of employees:

The Company had no employees who were in receipt of remuneration of Rs. 1,02,00,000 or more per annum, if employed for full year or Rs. 8,50,000 or more per month during any part of the financial year on standalone basis.

18. Obligation of Company under, The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

Constitution of any Internal Complaints Committee is not applicable since the Company does not have any employees till the end of Financial Year.

19. Material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report:

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During the Financial Year, Scheme of Amalgamation of Bharat Serum and Vaccines Limited and BSVLife Private Limited with the Company was approved by NCLT, Mumbai Bench and accordingly Financial Position of the Company includes position of the Transferor Companies.

Details of significant and material orders passed by the regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

During the period under review no significant and material orders have been passed by any regulators or courts or tribunals against the Company impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

20. Maintenance of Cost Records: Not applicable to the Company on Standalone basis

21. Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:

Since the Company is not a manufacturing company, the information relating to conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo as required under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are not applicable to the Company.

22. Directors' responsibility statement:

Pursuant to Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), in relation to the Audited Financial Statements for the Financial Year 2021-2021, your Directors confirm that:

- a. The Financial Statements of the Company comprising of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021 and the Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended on that date, have been prepared on a going concern basis following applicable accounting standards and that no material departures have been made from the same;
- b. Accounting policies selected were applied consistently and the judgments and estimates related to the financial statements have been made on a prudent and reasonable basis, so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, and, of the profit of the Company for the year ended on that date;
- c. Proper and sufficient care has been taken for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act, to safeguard the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- d. Requisite internal financial controls were laid down and that such financial controls are adequate and operating effectively; and
- e. Proper systems have been devised to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

23. Compliance in respect of Secretarial Standards.

Your Directors confirm that the Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India have been duly complied with.

24. Details in Respect of frauds reported by Auditors.

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No fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

25. Internal Financial Controls:

Company has adequate internal financial controls with respect to its financial statements.

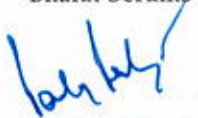
26. Risk Management Policy:

Board of Directors are overall responsible for identifying, evaluating and managing all significant risks faced by the Company and the Board of Directors are continuously ensuring efficient risk management and monitoring potential risks faced by the Company, internally as well as externally.

27. Acknowledgements.

Your Board takes this opportunity to place on record their appreciation for the dedication and commitment of Directors shown at all levels that have contributed to the success of your Company. Your Directors express their gratitude for the valuable support and co-operation received from the Central and State Governments including Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Human Resource Development and other stakeholders including Bankers, Financial Institutions, Investors, Service Providers as well as regulatory and government authorities.

For and on behalf of the Board
Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited



Pankaj Patwari
Director
DIN: 08206620
Place: Mumbai
Date:03/06/2022

For and on behalf of the Board
Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited



Sanjiv Navangul
Managing Director & CEO
DIN: 02924640
Place: Mumbai
Date: 03/06/2022

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Annexure I
FORM AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)
 Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries/Associate Companies/
 Joint Ventures as per Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2021.

PART "A": SUBSIDIARIES

(Information in respect of each subsidiary is to be presented with amounts in Rupees in Lakhs)

Name of Subsidiary	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments (other than subsidiary)	Turnover	Profit before taxation	Profit After taxation	Proposed dividend	Mode & % of shareholding
BSV Biosciences Inc., USA	\$	1,00,000 shares of US \$ 1 each	(177.14)	316.45	51.76		345.23	34.14	(11.05)		100%
BSV Bioscience GmbH, Germany	€	10,250 shares of € 100 each	1,654.37	8,834.04	6,319.40		12,104.65	15.05	(309.10)		100%
BSV Biosciences Philippines Inc. Philippines	₱	93,50,000 shares of ₱Peso 1 each	1,199.86	5,556.62	4,214.89		7,166.59	1,443.10	1,026.40		100%
BSV Life Private Limited	INR	10,00,000 Shares of INR. 10 each	(268.48)	0	0		0	(4.43)	(4.43)		100%
Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (erstwhile)	INR	18022037 equity shares of INR 5 each 2819704 preference share of INR 5 each	62,471.37	85,818.35	23,346.98		82060.59	12388.00	9076.06		80%

Notes:

- Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations- N.A.
- Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year. N.A.

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Part "B": ASSOCIATES & JOINT VENTURES

Name of Associates/ Joint Ventures	Latest audited balance sheet date	Shares of Associates/ Joint Venture held by the Company on the year end March 31, 2021		Profit/ Loss for the year		Description of how there is significance influence	Reason why associate/ joint venture is not consolidated
		Numbers	Amount of Investment in Associates/ Joint Ventures	Extent of Holding %	Net worth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet		
							N.A.

For and on behalf of the Board



Mr. Sanjiv Navangul
 Managing Director & CEO

For and on behalf of the Board



Pankaj Patwari
 Director

Place: Mumbai

Date: 03/06/2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**TO THE MEMBERS OF BHARAT SERUMS AND VACCINES LIMITED
(Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Limited)**

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Limited) ("the Parent") and its subsidiaries, (the Parent and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, and based on the consideration of reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements/ financial information of the subsidiaries referred to in the Other Matters section below, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ('Ind AS'), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at 31st March 2021, and their consolidated Loss, their consolidated total comprehensive loss, their consolidated cash flows and their consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the sub paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

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

- The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report in the Annual Report for the year ended 31st March 2021, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

- In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, compare with the financial statements of the subsidiaries audited by the other auditors to the extent it relates to these entities and, in doing so, place reliance on the work of the other auditors and consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. Other information so far as it relates to the subsidiaries is traced from their financial statements audited by the other auditors.
- 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

The Parent's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive loss, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Parent, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the respective entities to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the respective Board of Directors either intends to liquidate their respective entities or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are also responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Parent, 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 the 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 ability of the Group 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance of the Parent of which we are the independent auditors 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

We did not audit the financial statements / financial information of four subsidiaries, whose financial statements / financial information, before giving effect to the consolidation adjustments, reflect total assets of Rs. 14,707.12 lakhs as at 31st March 2021, total revenues of Rs. 19,159.49 lakhs and net cash inflows amounting to Rs. 611.89 lakhs for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements, comprising;

- a) total assets as at 31st March 2021, total Revenues and net cash inflow for the year ended on that date of Rs. Nil in respect of one subsidiary whose financial statements / financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of this subsidiary and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiary is based solely on the reports of the other auditor.
- b) total assets of Rs. 14,707.12 lakhs as at 31st March 2021, total revenue of Rs. 19,159.49 lakhs and net cash inflows of Rs. 611.89 lakhs for the year ended on that date in respect of three subsidiaries located outside India whose financial statements and other financial information have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and which have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Parent's management has converted the financial statements of these subsidiaries located outside India from accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to accounting principles generally accepted in India. A firm of Chartered Accountants have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Parent's Management and issued their Independent Fit-For-Consolidation Report ("FFC") thereon. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures in respect of these subsidiaries located outside India and our report in terms of subsection (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries is based solely on the reports of other auditors and FFC Reports for the conversion adjustments made by the management of the Parent.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements above and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the consideration of the reports of the other auditors on the separate financial statements/ financial information of the subsidiaries referred to in the Other Matters section above we report, to the extent applicable 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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.
 - c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Parent as on 31st March, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Parent and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary company incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group companies is disqualified as on 31st March, 2021 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 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" which is based on the auditors' reports of the Parent and subsidiary company incorporated in India. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting of those companies.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Parent to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i) The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group - Refer Note 33 to the Consolidated financial statements,
- ii) The Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
- iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Parent and its subsidiary company incorporated in India.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



Manoj H. Dama
Partner
(Membership No. 107723)
UDIN: 22107723AKETE18573

Place: Thane
Date: 03rd June 2022

**ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)**

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")

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended 31st March, 2021, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Limited) (hereinafter referred to as "Parent") and its subsidiary company, which is a company incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Parent and its subsidiary company, which is a company incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective Companies 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 the respective 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Parent and its subsidiary company, which is a company incorporated in India, 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditor of the subsidiary company, which is a company incorporated in India, in terms of their report referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Parent and its subsidiary company which is a company incorporated in India.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of the report of the other auditor referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below, the Parent and its subsidiary company, which is a company incorporated in India, have, 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 31st March, 2021, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the respective companies 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.

Other Matter

Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting insofar as it relates to one subsidiary company which is a company incorporated in India, is based solely on the corresponding report of the auditor of such company incorporated in India.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the above matter.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



Manoj H. Dama
Partner
(Membership No. 107723)
UDIN: 22107723AKETEI8573

Place: Thane
Date: 03rd June, 2022



Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Consolidated Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
I ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	16,430.95	16,014.16
(b) Right-of-Use Assets	5A	4,755.15	4,563.07
(c) Capital work in progress	5	227.08	1,021.53
(d) Biological assets other than bearer plants	6	-	63.66
(e) Goodwill	7	2,16,166.25	2,16,166.25
(f) Other Intangible assets	7	1,04,334.90	1,67,279.09
(g) Intangible assets under development	7	35.72	96.38
(h) Financial assets			
(i) Loans	8A	735.13	915.47
(ii) Other financial assets	9A	303.22	468.14
(i) Deferred tax assets	10D	-	172.13
(j) Income tax assets (net)	10E	1,572.99	1,653.75
(k) Other non-current assets	11A	842.74	482.04
Total non-current assets		3,45,404.13	4,08,895.67
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	12	19,985.53	22,055.95
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	13	1,008.98	-
(ii) Trade receivables	14	21,940.32	15,213.58
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	15	6,812.41	7,655.57
(iv) Bank balances other than (ii) above	15A	893.45	94.59
(v) Loans	8B	973.33	1,020.08
(vi) Other financial assets	9B	342.93	71.65
(c) Current tax assets (net)	10E	-	83.26
(d) Other current assets	11B	4,722.70	4,676.26
Total current assets		56,679.65	50,870.94
Total Assets		4,02,083.78	4,59,766.61
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	16	21.86	19.73
(b) Other equity	16A	2,25,980.08	2,50,135.45
Total Equity		2,26,001.94	2,50,155.18
2 Liabilities			
2a Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17A	49,152.74	50,449.67
(ii) Lease Liability	20	1,161.65	1,003.53
(ii) Other financial liabilities	18A	80,999.06	78,802.43
(b) Other non-current liabilities	19A	175.92	187.82
(c) Provisions	21A	1,921.65	2,605.53
(d) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	10D	8,400.73	26,878.68
Total non-current liabilities		1,41,811.75	1,59,927.66
2b Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17B	4,111.89	1,712.82
(ii) Lease Liability	20	158.35	388.63
(iii) Trade payables	22		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		216.95	39.29
- Total outstanding dues other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		11,119.25	7,758.28
(iv) Other financial liabilities	18B	14,295.86	36,526.35
(b) Other current liabilities	19B	1,313.30	1,752.02
(c) Provisions	21B	1,624.73	1,506.38
(d) Current tax liabilities (Net)	10E	1,429.76	-
Total current liabilities		34,270.09	49,683.77
Total Equity and Liabilities		4,02,083.78	4,59,766.61

Significant accounting policies 1-4
Notes to Consolidated INDAS financial statements 5-44
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Manoj H. Dama
Partner
Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd June 2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited
CIN : U74110MH1993PLC075088

Sanjiv H Navangul
Managing Director and CEO
DIN : 02924640
Chirag Mehta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd June 2022

Pankaj Patwari
Director
DIN : 08206620

Anupama Pai
Company Secretary
Membership No: A21454

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
1 Income			
(a) Revenue from Operations	23	92,571.00	15,254.20
(b) Other Income	24	1,211.35	610.21
Total Income (1)		93,782.35	15,864.41
2 Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	25	24,558.30	2,740.09
(b) Purchases of stock-in-trade	26	5,798.27	729.33
(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in progress	27	1,212.70	2,479.70
(d) Employee benefits expense	28	19,937.39	2,159.31
(e) Other expenses	29	25,853.48	3,827.86
Total expenses (2)		77,360.14	11,936.29
3 Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and Fair value loss on Financial liability measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (EBITDA) (1-2)		16,422.21	3,928.12
4 Fair value loss on Financial liability measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		2,196.63	-
5 Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and impairment of Intangibles (EBITDA) (3 - 4)		14,225.58	3,928.12
(a) Finance cost	30	6,550.19	985.92
(b) Depreciation, impairment and amortisation expense	31	8,113.00	301.45
(c) Impairment of Intangibles	7.2	57,169.50	-
6 (Loss)/Profit before tax		(57,607.11)	2,640.75
7 Tax expense	10		
Current tax		3,704.59	637.69
Current tax pertaining to earlier years		324.15	-
Deferred tax (net)		(17,161.27)	183.56
Deferred tax pertaining to earlier years		32.26	(143.05)
Total tax (income)/expenses		(13,100.27)	678.20
8 (Loss)/Profit for the year		(44,506.84)	1,962.55
9 Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	28	229.97	(58.35)
(b) Income Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	10	(57.88)	19.42
(c) Gain on fair value of Investment in equity shares of BSVL measured at FVOCI		-	22,040.05
(d) Tax impact on above item		-	3,757.55
(ii) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Foreign Currency Translation difference of Foreign operations		175.83	39.31
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax		347.92	25,797.98
10 Total Comprehensive Income for the year (8) + (9)		(44,158.92)	27,760.53
11 Earnings per equity share (in Rupees) : Face value of Rs. 100 each :	32		
Basic		(70,784.66)	13,956.38
Diluted		(70,784.66)	13,956.38

Significant accounting policies

1-4

Notes to Consolidated INDAS financial statements

5-44

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

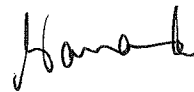


Manoj H. Dama
Partner

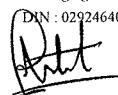
Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd June 2022



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited
CIN : U74110MH1993PLC075088



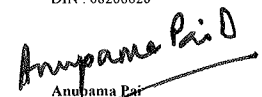
Sanjiv H Navangul
Managing Director and CEO
DIN : 02924640



Chirag Mehta
Chief Financial Officer



Pankaj Patwari
Director
DIN : 08206620



Anupama Pai
Company Secretary
Membership No: A21454

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd June 2022

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

	31-Mar-21	31 March 2020 (Restated)
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(57,607.11)	2,640.75
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	8,113.00	301.45
Profit on sale of property plant and equipment	(3.87)	(0.28)
Impairment of Intangible assets	57,169.50	
Sundry balances written off	19.96	0.30
Bad debts written off	66.74	0.24
Intangibles under development written off	50.76	-
Capital work in progress written off	20.64	-
Biological assets written off	59.11	-
Loss on write off of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	595.58	-
Property, Plant and Equipment written off	39.91	-
Sundry balances written back	(44.37)	-
Provision for doubtful debts	200.00	1.54
Provision for doubtful advance and deposits	9.97	7.76
Unrealized foreign exchange gain/(loss) on revaluation (net)	272.17	(179.95)
Finance Costs	6,550.19	985.92
Interest income	(160.67)	(40.06)
Fair value loss on Financial liability measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	2,196.63	-
Gain arising on Mutual Fund designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	(8.98)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	17,539.16	3,717.67
Working capital adjustments:		
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	3,624.99	(1,293.45)
(Decrease)/ Increase in provisions	(349.81)	39.74
(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(551.75)	(541.02)
(Decrease) in other liabilities	(455.58)	(347.65)
(Increase) in trade receivables	(6,924.87)	(1,079.08)
Decrease in inventories	2,070.42	1,586.30
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(298.91)	419.30
(Increase) in Security Deposit and Loans to Employees	(58.79)	(92.86)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(12.82)	182.67
Cash generated from operations	14,582.04	2,591.62
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(2,430.49)	(157.32)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	12,151.55	2,434.30
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2,121.64)	(276.18)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	7.75	4,743.88
Cash paid on acquisition of controlling stake (Refer Note- 38)	-	(2,55,131.81)
Purchase of Investment	(23,684.31)	-
Investments in Mutual Fund	(1,000.00)	-
Inter-corporate deposits given	232.92	-
Redemption of bank deposits having maturity of more than 3 months	(633.94)	1,007.90
Interest received	188.31	72.01
Net cash flow generated used in investing activities (B)	(27,010.91)	(2,49,584.20)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(590.93)	(457.92)
Proceeds /(Repayment) of short-term borrowings (net)	2,399.07	(1,971.75)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(855.48)	(34.58)
Repayment of compulsory convertible debentures	(9,953.40)	-
Finance cost paid	(443.59)	(178.77)
Proceeds from issue of compulsory convertible debentures	10,538.05	1,30,005.00
Proceed from issue of equity shares (excluding premium)	2.13	19.73
Premium on issue of equity shares	13,142.38	1,21,559.34
Dividend paid	(0.01)	-
Proceed from issue of CCPS (excluding premium)	-	6.58
Premium on issue of CCPS	-	40,517.73
Payment of face value of buyback of equity shares	-	(6.00)
Payment for premium on buy back of equity shares	-	(29,982.59)
Payment of buyback tax	-	(6,986.14)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	14,238.22	2,52,490.63
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(621.14)	5,340.73
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7,655.57	5.18
Cash acquired in acquisition	-	2,270.35
Net effect of exchange gain / (loss) on cash and cash equivalent	(222.02)	39.31
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6,812.41	7,655.57

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2021 contd.

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020 (Restated)
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	32.22	18.40
Balances with bank:		
- in current account	6,205.75	7,637.17
Term deposits with Original maturity less than 3 months	574.44	
Total cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note :15)	6,812.41	7,655.57

Note:

- 1 The Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard(IND AS 7) Statement of cash flows prescribed in Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, which continue to apply under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- 2 Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment includes movements of capital work in progress (including capital advances)

Significant accounting policies 1-4
Notes to Consolidated INDAS financial statements 5-44
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

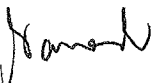
In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

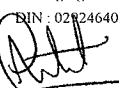


Manoj H. Dama
Partner
Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd June 2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited
CIN : U74110MH1993PLC075088




Sanjiv H Navangul
Managing Director and CEO
DIN : 02824640

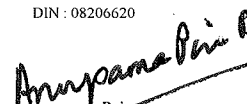


Chirag Mehta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd June 2022



Pankaj Patwari
Director
DIN : 08206620



Anupama Pai
Company Secretary
Membership No: A21454

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

a) Equity Share Capital:

Equity shares of INR 100 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	Numbers	Amount
Balance at 31 March 2019	6,000.00	6.00
Changes in equity share capital during 2019-20		
Shares bought back	(6,000.00)	(6.00)
Issue of equity shares	19,729.00	19.73
Balance at 31 March 2020	19,729.00	19.73
Changes in equity share capital during 2020-21		
Shares bought back	-	-
Issue of equity shares	2,133.00	2.13
Balance at 31 March 2021	21,862.00	21.86

Compulsory Convertible Preference shares of INR 100 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	Numbers	Amount
Balance at 31 March 2019	-	-
Changes in compulsory convertible preference share capital during 2019-20		
Issue of compulsory convertible preference shares	6,576.00	6.58
Less: Transferred to Other Equity	(6,576.00)	(6.58)
Balance at 31 March 2020	-	-
Changes in compulsory convertible preference share capital during 2020-21		
Issue of compulsory convertible preference shares	-	-
Less: Transferred to Other Equity	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2021	-	-

Other Equity:

For the year ended 31 March 2021

Particulars	Equity component of Compound Financial Instrument	Reserves and surplus			Items of other comprehensive income (OCI)		Total other equity
		Retained earnings	Securities premium reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Equity instruments measured through OCI	Foreign currency translation reserve	
As at 01 April 2020	86,094.35	31,901.31	1,32,094.48	6.00	-	39.31	2,50,135.45
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	(44,506.84)	-	-	-	-	(44,506.84)
Other Comprehensive Income/ (expense), net of tax	-	172.09	-	-	-	175.83	347.92
Total comprehensive income	86,094.35	(12,433.44)	1,32,094.48	6.00	-	215.14	2,05,976.53
Premium on Issue of Equity Shares	-	-	13,142.38	-	-	-	13,142.38
Equity component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	5,622.23	-	-	-	-	-	5,622.23
Deferred Tax on Debt Component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	1,238.94	-	-	-	-	-	1,238.94
As at 31 March 2021	92,955.52	(12,433.44)	1,45,236.86	6.00	-	215.14	2,25,980.08
As at 01 April 2019	-	(527.57)	-	-	11,171.13	-	10,643.56
Profit/(loss) for the period	-	1,962.55	-	-	-	-	1,962.55
Other Comprehensive Income/ (expense), net of tax	-	(38.93)	-	-	25,797.60	39.31	25,797.98
Total comprehensive income	-	1,396.05	-	-	36,968.73	39.31	38,404.09
Transfer to Retained Earnings on Business Combination	-	36,968.73	-	-	(36,968.73)	-	-
Sale of investments in Morphus Life Sciences Pvt.Ltd to Promoters	-	528.67	-	-	-	-	528.67
Premium on Issue of Equity Shares	-	-	1,21,559.34	-	-	-	1,21,559.34
Equity component of Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares	6.58	-	-	-	-	-	6.58
(6576 Compulsory Convertible Preference shares of INR 100 each issued, Premium on issue of Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares	-	-	40,517.73	-	-	-	40,517.73
Equity component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	71,315.67	-	-	-	-	-	71,315.67
Deferred Tax on Debt Component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	14,772.10	-	-	-	-	-	14,772.10
Amount transferred to Capital Redemption Reserve on buyback of shares	-	(6.00)	-	6.00	-	-	-
Tax on Buy Back of Equity Shares	-	(6,986.14)	-	-	-	-	(6,986.14)
Premium on buy back of Equity shares	-	-	(29,982.59)	-	-	-	(29,982.59)
As at 31 March 2020	86,094.35	31,901.31	1,32,094.48	6.00	-	39.31	2,50,135.45

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:

- 1.1 Securities premium: Where the Group issues shares at a premium, whether for cash or otherwise, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the premium received on those shares is transferred to "Securities Premium". The Group may issue fully paid-up bonus shares to its members out of the securities premium reserve and can use this reserve for buy-back of shares in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.
- 1.2 Retained earnings: Includes the transfer of current year's profit and accumulated profit of earlier years.
- 1.3 Equity instruments through other comprehensive income: The Group has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income within equity. The Group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised. This is the equity component of the issued Compulsory Convertible Debentures and CCPS. The liability component of Compulsory Convertible Debenture is reflected in financial liabilities (Refer note 18)
- For terms of issue in relation to Compulsory Convertible Debentures issued, refer note 17.
- 1.4 Capital redemption reserve: It is created out of the general reserve/securities premium, a sum equal to nominal value of the fully paid up own equity shares purchased by the Group during the period. The amount credited to such account may be applied in paying up unissued shares of the Group to be issued to members of the Group as fully paid bonus shares.
- 1.5 Foreign currency translation reserve - Exchange differences arising on translation of the foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income as described in accounting policy and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed-off.

In terms of our report attached


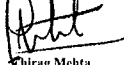
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants


Manoj H. Dama
Partner

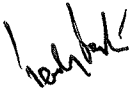

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd June 2022



For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited
CIN :U74110MH1993PLC075088


Sanjiv H Navangul
Managing Director and CEO
DIN : 02924640

Chirag Mehta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd June 2022


Pankaj Patwari
Director
DIN : 08206620

Anupama Jain
Company Secretary
Membership No: A21454

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited

(Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

1) Corporate information

The consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited) (the 'Company', or the 'parent' or 'BSVL') and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Group) for the year ended 31 March 2021. The Company is a private Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ansamira Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at 17th Floor, Hoechst House, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021, Maharashtra, India.

The Group is engaged in the business of research, development, manufacturing, marketing and sales of biological and pharmaceutical products and any kind of medical equipment in India and overseas market.

The subsidiaries are listed below:

Name of subsidiaries	Principal place of business	% of share holding	
		March 2021	March 2020
BSV Bio Science GMBH	Germany	100 %	-
BSV Bio Science INC	USA	100 %	-
BSV Bio Science Philippines	Philippines	100 %	-
BSVLife Pvt Ltd (Formerly known as Eurolife Reagen Private Ltd)	India	100%	-

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 3rd June 2022.

2) Significant Accounting Policies of Consolidated Financial Statements

2.1) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Group as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2021 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS') notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in consultation with the National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards, under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and the relevant provisions of the Act.

The Company filed Scheme of Amalgamation ("the Scheme") of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited ("BSVL") and BSVLIFE Private Limited ("BSV Life") with Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited under section 230 and 232 and other applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013 with the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") on 20 August 2020.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited

(Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

The Scheme was approved by NCLT via order dated 02/08/2021 (effective date), and appointed date being i.e. 14 February 2020. Merger of BSVL is accounted as per acquisition method in accordance with Ind AS 103. The merger of BSV Life will be accounted as an asset acquisition as per Ind AS 103 from effective date of the scheme.

The consolidated financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous period i.e. year ended 31 March 2020.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the parent and the currency of the primary environment in which the parent operates. All values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

These financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated, except:

- i) Asset held for sale and biological asset – measured at fair value less cost of sell
- ii) Assets and liabilities acquired in business combination or as part of asset acquisition are measured at fair value (refer note- 39)
- iii) Certain other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

The company consolidated BSV Ltd from 14th February 2020, consequently the comparative figures are not comparable with figures for the year ended 31st March 2021.

2.2) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities it controls.

(a) Accounting for Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Group has control. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statement from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

Consolidation procedure:

- (a) Combine like items of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows of the parent with those of its subsidiaries. For this purpose, income and expenses of the subsidiary are based on the amounts of the assets and liabilities recognised in the consolidated financial statements at the acquisition date.
- (b) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary. Business combinations policy explains how to account for any related goodwill. Refer note -39

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited

(Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(c) Eliminate in full intra Group assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the Group. Ind AS 12 *Income Taxes* applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intra Group transactions.

(b) Non-controlling interests (NCI)

NCI are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable asset at the date of acquisition. Changes in the Group's equity interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

Non-controlling interest is presented separately from the liabilities or assets and the equity of the shareholders in the consolidated Balance Sheet. Non-controlling interest in the profit or loss of the Group is separately presented.

Written put options or forwards with non-controlling interests

When the Group writes a put or enters into a forward purchase agreement with the NCI in an existing subsidiary or their equity interest in that subsidiary and provides for settlement in cash or in another financial asset by the Group, then the Group recognises a liability for the present value of amount payable on exercise of option.

Subsequent to initial recognition of the financial liability, the changes in the carrying amount of the financial liability are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group does not recognise the interests of the non-controlling shareholders that hold the written put options or forwards and recognised financial liability. The profits and losses attributable to the holder of NCI subject to the put options or forwards are presented as attributable to the Group in the Balance Sheet and in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (OCI).

If the put option expires unexercised, then the financial liability is derecognised, and NCI are recognised and treated consistently with a decrease in ownership interests in a subsidiary while retaining control.

Call option on non-controlling interests

Call options on non-controlling interests are classified as equity instruments if and only if an option contract is settled by delivering a fixed number of equity instruments in exchange for a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset (often referred to as the 'fixed-for-fixed' criterion). Otherwise, a call option is classified as a derivative financial instrument and are valued at fair value at acquisition date. Subsequently, if classified as equity, there is no change in the value, whereas, if classified as derivative instrument, it is measured at fair value at each reporting date with the changes taken to profit or loss.

Written put option on own shares

When Group has contractual obligation to purchase its own equity instruments, it is recorded as financial liability measured at the present value of the redemption amount even if the obligation is conditional on the counterparty exercising a right to redeem.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited

(Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

Subsequently financial liability is measured as per Ind AS 109, changes in carrying value is recognised in profit & loss account.

Forward liability to purchase equity shares:

When the Group enters into a forward purchase agreement to purchase the equity interest in other company for settlement in cash or in another financial asset by the Company, then the Group recognises a liability for the present value of amount payable on exercise of option.

Subsequent to initial recognition of the financial liability, the changes in the carrying amount of the financial liability are recognised in profit or loss.

(c) Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the asset and liabilities of the subsidiary, any related NCI and other component of equity. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date control is lost. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

2.3) Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Business Combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. The Group measures the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.
- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited

(Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and fair value of any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company reassesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognizes the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at the carrying amount less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

b) *Current versus Non-current Classification*

The Group presents assets and liabilities in Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited

(Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

- i) Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Group classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- i) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle or due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- iii) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

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

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

c) **Property, plant and equipment ("PPE")**

I) Recognition and Measurement

- i) Items of Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of Property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use and any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at purchase price. Cost of the assets also includes interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying fixed assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use incurred up to that date.
- ii) 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.
- iii) An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised
- iv) Cost of Items of Property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use as on the balance sheet date, is disclosed as capital work in progress. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Advances given towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as Capital Advance under Other non-current assets.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited

(Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

II) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant & Equipment is included in asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and cost of the item can be measured reliably.

III) Depreciation:

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of PPE over its useful life and is provided on a straight-line basis over the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or as per technical assessment. The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) the date on which is asset is ready to use / (disposed of). Freehold land is not depreciated.

Tangible Assets	Useful Life
Buildings	5 years to 60 years
Plant and Machinery/ factory equipment/ Laboratory equipment	8 years to 20 years
Computers and Accessories	3 years
Electrical Installations	10 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 to 15 years
Vehicles	8 years
Office Equipment's	5 years

The useful lives are reviewed by the management at each financial year-end and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the revised remaining useful life.

d) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

D) Recognition and measurement

Research and Development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognised in Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition,

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited

(Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Acquired research and development intangible assets which are under development, are recognised as In-Process Research and Development assets ("IPR&D"). IPR&D assets are not amortised, but evaluated for potential impairment on an annual basis or when there are indications that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Any impairment charge on such IPR&D assets is recognised in profit or loss.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets, such as customer related intangibles, product related intangibles, computer software, trademarks and patents, that are acquired by the Group and have finite useful life are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction, or, when applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the specific requirements of other Indian Accounting Standards.

II) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

III) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in profit or loss. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for finite-life intangible assets is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Assets	Useful Life
Customer related assets	1.34 Years
Computer software	05 Years
Product related intangibles	31 Years

Intangible assets are tested for impairment when there are indications that the carrying value may not be recoverable. All impairment losses are recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

IV) De-recognition of intangible assets

Intangible assets are de-recognised either on their disposal or where no future economic benefits are expected from their use. Gain or losses arising on such de-recognition are recorded in the consolidated statement of profit and loss, and are measured as the

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited

(Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited)

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of respective intangible assets as on the date of de-recognition.

e) *Leases*

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group as lessee

The Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i. Right of Use Assets

The Group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

The useful lives are reviewed by the management at each financial year-end and revised, if appropriate.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (e) Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii. Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The incremental borrowing rate is calculated at the rate of interest at which the

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Group would have been able to borrow for similar term and with a similar security the funds necessary to obtain a similar asset in similar market. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

If the contract contains a non-lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices.

iii. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

iv. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has opted for the practical expedient under Ind AS 116 on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic and thereby does not elect the Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor as a lease modification. The Group accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under Ind AS 116, if the change were not a lease modification.

v. Leases acquired in business combination, where acquiree is lessee

In case of business combination, the Group measures, lease liability at present value of the remaining lease payments as if acquired lease were a new lease at the acquisition date. The Group measures the right of use asset at the same amount as the lease liability, adjusted to reflect favourable or unfavourable terms of the lease when compared with market term.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For impairment testing, assets are Grouped together into the smallest Group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash generating units ("CGU"). The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 or CGU. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the

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asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

g) *Biological assets*

Biological assets are recognised at its fair value less cost to sell. When the Group cannot make a reliable estimate of fair value, the biological assets are measured at cost less depreciation and impairment. Gain or loss on remeasurement of fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

h) *Government grants and subsidies*

Grants related to depreciable assets are treated as deferred income which is recognised in the Consolidated statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset. Such allocation to income is usually made over the periods and in the proportions in which depreciation on related assets is charged. Government Grants of revenue nature is reduced from related expenses in the Profit and Loss in the year of its receipt or when there is a reasonable assurance of its being received.

Export benefits available under prevalent schemes are accrued in the year in which the goods are exported and there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.

i) *Financial instruments*

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Financial Assets: Classification and subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Financial asset designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

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Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive Income-

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.

Financial Assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Upon initial recognition, the Group can elect to classify irrevocably its investment in equity instruments as investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI when they meet definition of equity under Ind AS 32 and are not held for trading.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. This category includes derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial measurement, except if and in period the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Group makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Group's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated -e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and

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- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Group's continuing recognition of the assets. Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

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Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.
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Derecognition

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

If the Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized 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 derecognized.

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

Impairment of financial assets:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115
- Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- Other financial assets such as loans, investments etc

For trade receivables and contract assets and lease receivables the Group applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Refer note 37 for details of ECL on trade receivable

For all other financial instruments, the Group recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

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The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above.

As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Group's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. For a lease receivable, the cash flows used for determining the expected credit losses is consistent with the cash flows used in measuring the lease receivable in accordance with Ind AS 16.

For a financial guarantee contract, as the Group is required to make payments only in the event of a default by the debtor in accordance with the terms of the instrument that is guaranteed, the expected loss allowance is the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the Group expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

If the Group has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which the simplified approach was used.

The Group recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value less, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of the financial liability.

Subsequent measurement:

For purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the profit or loss. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss except for derivative liabilities.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost:

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method.

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

Derecognition

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

Financial guarantee contract liabilities:

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

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL and do not arise from a transfer of an asset, are measured subsequently at the higher of:

- the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with Ind AS 109; and
- the amount recognised initially less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies set out above.

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Written put option on own shares

When Company has contractual obligation to purchase its own equity instruments, it is recorded as financial liability measured at the present value of the redemption amount even if the obligation is conditional on the counterparty exercising a right to redeem.

Subsequently financial liability is measured as per Ind AS 109, changes in carrying value is recognised in profit & loss account.

Forward liability to purchase equity shares:

When the Company enters into a forward purchase agreement to purchase the equity interest in other company for settlement in cash or in another financial asset by the Company, then the Company recognises a liability for the present value of amount payable on exercise of option.

Subsequent to initial recognition of the financial liability, the changes in the carrying amount of the financial liability are recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

j) Fair value measurement

The Group measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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- ii) Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- iii) Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in notes to financial statements.

k) Derivative financial instruments

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided that, in the case of a non-financial variable, it is not specific to a party to the contract (i.e., the 'underlying').
- It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- It is settled at a future date

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to Statement of Profit or Loss. These derivatives are not designated as hedges.

l) Embedded derivative

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, that includes non-derivative host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that

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would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

m) Compound financial instruments

The Group has issued Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) & Compulsory Convertible Debenture (CCD) which are recorded as compound financial instruments

The component parts of compound financial instruments issued by the Group are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recognised as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to other component of equity. When the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the compound financial instruments, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to retained earnings. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the compound financial instruments are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognised directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortised over the lives of the instrument using the effective interest method.

n) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Group are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after deducting all of its liabilities and includes no obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets.

o) Investments

Investments, which are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

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On initial recognition, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees and duties.

p) Inventories

Inventories which comprise raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, stock-in-trade, stores and spares, and loose tools are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Raw materials, stock-in-trade and stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost of raw materials, stock-in-trade, stores and spares and loose tools is determined on a weighted average cost method.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value.

Cost of inventories include direct materials and labour, all the cost of purchases, a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity and other costs incurred in bringing inventories to their present condition and location.

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

q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank including fixed deposits (having original maturity of less than 3 months), cheques in hand and cash in hand.

r) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Group as part of the contract. This variable consideration is estimated based on the expected value of outflow. Revenue (net of variable consideration) is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Generally, control is transferred upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Group has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates and excluding

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amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and the receivable is recognized when it becomes unconditional.

Revenue from sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and are also netted off for probable saleable and non-saleable return of goods from the customers, estimated on the basis of historical data of such returns.

Income from Services

The Group provides manufacturing and diagnostic services to other companies and customers. Other services provided by Group include consultancy and management services. The income from these services is recognised when the same is performed and accepted by the other party on the basis of invoices.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time where the Group satisfies the performance obligation over time or point in time where the Group satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time.

Contract Balances

Contract asset:

A contract asset is initially recognized for revenue earned from rendering of services because the receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the services. Upon completion of the service, the amount recognized as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment.

Trade receivable: A receivable is recognized if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities:

A contract liability is recognized if a payment is received, or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Deferred Income: Income received where in the performance obligation is not satisfied. They are classified as contract liabilities and disclosed as Deferred Income.

Advance from customers: when a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised and disclosed as advances from customers.

Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the consolidated statement of profit and loss.

Export Incentive

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Export benefits available under prevalent schemes are accrued in the year in which the goods are exported and no significant uncertainty exist regarding its ultimate collection.

s) *Foreign currencies*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of entities within the Group at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. However, for practical reasons, the Group uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate 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. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in OCI:

- equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss);
- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; and
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

Foreign operations:

For the purposes of presenting these consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of Group's foreign operations, are translated to the Indian Rupees at exchange rates at the end of each reporting period. The income and expenses of such foreign operations are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. Resulting foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income / (loss) and presented within equity as part of Foreign Currency Translation Reserve. When a foreign operation is disposed off, the relevant amount in the Foreign Currency Translation Reserve is reclassified to profit or loss.

t) *Borrowing costs*

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred by the Group in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of those tangible fixed assets which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss of the period in which they are incurred.

u) *Retirement and other employee benefits*

Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, bonus

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and ex-gratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognised as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays specified contributions to a separate entity and has no obligation to pay any further amounts. The Group makes specified monthly contributions towards employee provident fund to Government administered provident fund scheme which is a defined contribution plan. The Group's contribution is recognised as an expense in the statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Group's gratuity benefit scheme is defined benefit plan. The Group's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The calculation of the Group's obligation under each of the two plans is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The Group recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in the Other Comprehensive Income. All expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in employee benefits expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the company recognises related restructuring costs

The Group recognises gains and losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

Note: The Group based on materiality, for the company, has determined obligation for eligible employees based on present value of expected outflow basis management estimate.

Compensated Absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilised wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Group records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

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Note: The Group based on materiality, for the company, has determined obligation for eligible employees based on present value of expected outflow basis management estimate.

v) Taxes

Current Income Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

MAT under the provision of Income Tax Act, 1961 is recognised as current tax in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is reasonable evidence that the Group will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as an asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists. Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) Credit are in the form of unused tax credits that are carried forward by the Group for a specified period of time, hence, it is presented as Deferred Tax Asset.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

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Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Group recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised.

Deferred tax assets- unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. If the carrying amount of goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in OCI/ capital reserve depending on the principle explained for bargain purchase gains. All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

Accruals for uncertain tax positions require management to make judgements of potential exposures. Accruals for uncertain tax positions are measured using either the most likely amount or the expected value amount depending on which method the entity expects to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty. Tax benefits are not recognised unless the management based upon its interpretation of applicable laws and regulations and the expectation of how the tax authority will resolve the matter concludes that such benefits will be accepted by the authorities. Once considered probable of not being accepted, management reviews each material tax benefit and reflects the effect of the uncertainty in determining the related taxable amounts.

w) *Segment reporting*

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Group's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments.

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The Group is operating in "Pharmaceutical" business segment. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the revenue generating locations. The geographical segment information of the Group is categorized under domestic sales and export sales.

Refer note 35 for detailed segment presentation

x) *Earnings Per Share*

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

y) *Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets:*

A provision is recognised if as a result of a past event, the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are recognised at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

Contingent liabilities recognised in a business combination

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the requirements for provisions above or the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the requirements for revenue recognition.

z) *Measurement of Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortization and impairment of Intangibles (EBITDA)*

The Group has elected to present EBITDA as a separate line item on the face of the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss. The Group measures EBITDA on the basis of profit / (loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement, the Group does not include depreciation, amortization and impairment of Intangibles, finance costs and tax expense.

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3) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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 accompanying disclosures, 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 outcomes different from the estimates. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known or materialise. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in the current and future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Group's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Capital management Note 38
- Financial risk management objectives and policies Note 37
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures Notes 37

Management considers the accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions discussed below to be critical and, accordingly, provide an explanation of each below. The discussion below should also be read in conjunction with the Group's disclosure of significant accounting policies which are provided in Note 2A to the Consolidated financial statements, 'Significant accounting policies'.

Judgements

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Group as lessee

The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Group has some lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Group reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

The renewal options for leases of Building are not included as part of the lease term because the Group is certain that it is not exercising any renewal options. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Estimates and Assumptions

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The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

i) Estimate of current and deferred tax

The Group's tax charge on ordinary activities is the sum of the total current and deferred tax charges. The calculation of the Group's total tax charge necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgement in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until resolution has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process. The final resolution of some of these items may give rise to material profits/losses and/or cash flows.

The complexity of the Group's structure makes the degree of estimation and judgement more challenging. The resolution of issues is not always within the control of the Group and it is often dependent on the efficiency of the legal processes in the relevant taxing jurisdictions in which the Group operates. Issues can, and often do, take many years to resolve. Payments in respect of tax liabilities for an accounting period result from payments on account and on the final resolution of open items. As a result, there can be substantial differences between the tax charge in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and tax payments.

a. Taxes

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is more likely than not that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of temporary differences can be deducted. To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the latest available profit forecasts. Where the temporary differences are related to losses, relevant tax law is considered to determine the availability of the losses to offset against the future taxable profits.

ii. Estimation of useful life

The useful life used to amortise or depreciate intangible assets or property, plant and equipment respectively relates to the expected future performance of the assets acquired and management's judgement of the period over which economic benefit will be derived from the asset based on its technical expertise. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Increasing an asset's expected life or its residual value would result in a reduced depreciation charge in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

The useful lives and residual values of Group's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed annually for appropriateness. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events which may impact their life such as changes in technology.

iii. Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Group exercises judgement in measuring and recognising provisions and the exposures to contingent liabilities related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims subject to

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negotiated settlement, mediation, arbitration or government regulation, as well as other contingent liabilities. Judgement is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement. Because of the inherent uncertainty in this evaluation process, actual losses may be different from the originally estimated provision.

iv. Fair value measurements of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility etc. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in notes to financial statements.

v. Defined Benefit Plans:

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment benefits and present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual development in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

vi. Impairment of assets:

The Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Determining whether an asset is impaired requires an estimation of the recoverable amount, which requires company to estimate the Fair value less cost of disposal.

The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model.

The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

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The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Group's trade receivables and contract assets is disclosed in Note 37.

vii. Provision for anticipated sales return:

In determining the provision for anticipated sales returns, estimates for probable saleable and non-saleable returns of goods from the customers are made on scientific basis after factoring in the historical data of such returns and its trend.

viii. Biological Assets

Management uses inputs relating to production and market prices in determining the fair value biological assets.

ix. Intangible Assets under development

The Group capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits.

4) Standards issued but not yet effective:

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2021

On 18 June 2021, MCA issued Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2021 (Amendments). The amendments are applicable from accounting period starting April 1, 2021. Key changes prescribed in amendments are :

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- The amendments to Ind AS 109

The amendments include a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainties about the timing and/or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. The amendments also provided additional temporary relief with respect to lease accounting.

- Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions – Amendment to Ind AS 116

COVID-19 related rent concessions: Practical expedient for lease concession is extended for the lease payments originally due on or before the 30th June, 2022

- New conceptual framework

In place of word “framework” the words “Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework)” are substituted in Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements. Consequent amendments are made under following standards:

- Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- Ind AS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting
- Amendments made in following standards due to Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Ind AS:
- Ind AS 102- Share Based Payments (amended the footnote to the definition of an equity instrument)
- Ind AS 106 - Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources (For recognition assets arising from development, conceptual framework also needs to be referred instead of earlier framework)
- Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (footnote to be added for definition of liability i.e. definition of liability is not revised on account of revision of definition in conceptual framework)
- Ind AS 38 - Intangible Assets (footnote to be added for definition of assets i.e. definition of asset is not revised on account of revision of definition in conceptual framework)

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group.

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(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

5 Property, Plant and Equipment and capital work in progress

Particulars	Freehold Land	Building	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions due to merger	52.00	4,319.09	10,978.60	334.08	162.31	139.04	15,985.12
Additions	-	6.38	62.66	3.44	2.75	-	75.23
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(7.56)	(7.56)
Foreign Currency Translation adjustments	6.29	139.23	123.34	7.87	2.84	-	279.57
Balance as at 31 March 2020	58.29	4,464.70	11,164.60	345.39	167.90	131.48	16,332.36
Additions	-	1,109.09	1,274.34	54.40	224.05	-	2,661.88
Disposals	-	(5.84)	(907.41)	(42.72)	(50.11)	(8.75)	(1,014.83)
Foreign Currency Translation adjustments	3.70	81.91	71.86	4.54	1.56	-	163.57
Balance as at 31 March 2021	61.99	5,649.86	11,603.39	361.61	343.40	122.73	18,142.98
Depreciation							
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	26.83	151.37	4.47	10.73	3.11	196.51
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(1.81)	(1.81)
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	50.30	70.59	1.39	1.22	-	123.50
Balance as at 31 March 2020	-	77.13	221.96	5.86	11.95	1.30	318.20
Additions	-	214.12	1,328.63	46.89	90.38	20.76	1,700.78
Disposals	-	(0.80)	(305.66)	(21.96)	(42.19)	(4.86)	(375.47)
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	29.19	39.31	0.78	0.73	-	70.01
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	319.64	1,284.24	31.57	60.87	17.20	1,713.52
Balance as at 31 March 2020	58.29	4,387.57	10,942.64	339.53	155.95	130.18	16,014.16
Balance as at 31 March 2021	61.99	5,331.18	10,319.73	330.02	282.50	105.53	16,430.95
Capital work-in-progress - Details							
Balance as at 01 April 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	-	842.50	177.29	1.00	0.74	-	1,021.53
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	168.21	22.44	-	36.43	-	227.08

Notes

5.1 Refer note 17 on borrowings, for the details related to charge on Property, plant and equipment of the Group.

5.2 Capital work in progress comprises expenditure in respect of various plants in the course of construction. Total amount of Capital work in progress is Rs 227.08 lakhs as at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: 1,021.53 lakhs). This amount also includes capitalised borrowing costs related to the construction of various plants of Rs.NIL (31 March 2020: Rs.35.64 lakhs).

5.3 Computer with gross carrying amount of Rs. 0.01 Lakhs, under Office Equipment at 1st April 2020, have not been depreciated on ground of materiality.

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5A Right-of-Use Assets

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Building	Office Equipment	Leasehold Improvement	Total
Balance as at 01st April, 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Additions due to merger	3,206.39	1,415.45	-	1.53	4,623.37
Additions	-	-	-	0.02	0.02
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation adjustme	-	3.34	-	0.20	3.54
Balance as at 31 March 2020	3,206.39	1,418.79	-	1.75	4,626.93
Additions due to merger	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	459.10	223.01	-	682.11
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation adjustme	-	1.09	-	-	1.09
Balance as at 31 March 2021	3,206.39	1,878.98	223.01	1.75	5,310.13
Depreciation					
Balance as at 01st April, 2019	-	-	-	-	-
Addition	5.34	55.54	-	0.07	60.95
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation adjustme	-	2.78	-	0.13	2.91
Balance as at 31 March 2020	5.34	58.32	-	0.20	63.86
Addition	41.50	414.99	33.84	-	490.33
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Currency Translation adjustme	-	0.79	-	-	0.79
Balance as at 31 March 2021	46.84	474.10	33.84	0.20	554.98
Net book value					
Balance as at 31 March 2020	3,201.05	1,360.47	-	1.55	4,563.07
Balance as at 31 March 2021	3,159.55	1,404.88	189.17	1.55	4,755.15

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6 Biological Assets other than bearer plants

Particulars	Livestocks	
	Quantity	Amount
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-
Additions due to merger	533	64.28
Purchases		
Disposals		
Change in fair value less cost to sell		(0.62)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	533	63.66
Additions due to merger		
Purchases		
Disposals	(533)	(59.11)
Change in fair value less cost to sell		(4.55)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	-

Notes

6.1 Measurement of Fair value

The Group's biological assets comprises of livestock (ponies). Livestock is measured at fair value less costs to sell, with any resulting gain or loss recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

i) Fair Value hierarchy

The fair value measurements for livestock has been categorised as Level 3 fair values based on the inputs to valuation technique

ii) Level 3 Fair values

The following table shows a break down of the total losses recognised in respect of Level 3 fair values-

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Loss included in statement of profit and loss	4.55	0.62

iii) Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement / Sensitivity analysis
Livestock's (ponies)	Cost approach and expected depletion in value	- Estimated feeding cost/ producing ponies - Discount rate	- Estimated feeding cost/ producing ponies increase by 1% would reduce the fair valuation by Nil and Rs 0.06 lakhs as of 31 March 2021 and 2020 respectively. - Discount rate increase by 1 % would reduce the fair valuation by Nil and Rs 0.96 lakhs as of 31 March 2021 and 2020 respectively.

6.2 Risk Management strategies related to its activities

The Group is exposed to the following risks relating to its activities:

i) Regulatory and environmental risks

The Group is subject to various local laws and regulations, and it has established policies and procedures aimed at ensuring compliance with the same.

ii) Supply and demand risks

The Group is exposed to risks arising from fluctuations in the price and volume of plasma.

iii) Climate and other risks

The Group's livestock is exposed to risk of adverse climatic conditions and diseases etc. The Group has extensive processes in place to address the risk by having an in-house veterinary doctor and dispensary, regular health checkups of livestock's.

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(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

7 Intangible assets

Particulars	Intangible Assets				Intangibles under development			Total
	Goodwill on Merger	Product related Intangibles	Customer relationships	Computer Software	In Process Research & Development (IPR&D) products	Technical know-how	Computer Software	
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions due to merger	2,16,166.25	1,66,557.68	295.44	336.20	35.72	50.75	137.04	3,83,579.08
Additions	-	-	-	129.33	-	-	-	129.33
Disposals/De-recognitions/Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	(127.13)	(127.13)
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	13.30	-	-	-	13.30
Balance as at 31 March 2020	2,16,166.25	1,66,557.68	295.44	478.83	35.72	50.75	9.91	3,83,594.58
Additions due to merger	-	-	-	138.92	-	-	-	138.92
Additions	-	-	-	(37.14)	-	-	-	(37.14)
Disposals/De-recognitions/Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	(50.75)	(9.91)	(60.66)
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	7.48	-	-	-	7.48
Balance as at 31 March 2021	2,16,166.25	1,66,557.68	295.44	588.09	35.72	-	-	3,83,643.18
Amortisation								
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation expense	-	-	27.63	17.88	-	-	-	45.51
Disposals/De-recognitions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	7.35	-	-	-	7.35
Balance as at 31 March 2020	-	-	27.63	25.23	-	-	-	52.86
Amortisation expense	-	5,551.94	220.07	145.33	-	-	-	5,917.34
Disposals/De-recognitions	-	-	-	(37.20)	-	-	-	(37.20)
Impairment loss	-	57,169.50	-	-	-	-	-	57,169.50
Foreign currency translation reserve	-	-	-	3.81	-	-	-	3.81
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	62,721.44	247.70	137.17	-	-	-	63,106.31
Carrying Amount								
Balance as at 31 March 2020	2,16,166.25	1,66,557.68	267.81	453.60	35.72	50.75	9.91	3,83,541.72
Balance as at 31 March 2021	2,16,166.25	1,03,836.24	47.74	450.92	35.72	-	-	3,20,536.87

Notes

7.1 Intangible assets under development comprises expenditure in respect of various projects. Total amount of intangible under development is Rs.35.72 lakhs as at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: Rs.96.38 lakhs).

7.2 In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 36, "Impairment of Assets", Company has as at 31st March 2021 tested the product related intangibles pertaining to the Group having definite useful life for impairment. The recoverable amount is taken as value in use which is INR 103,837 lakhs.

Based on the results of the impairment testing, the recoverable amount of product intangibles was lower than its carrying amount, hence impairment loss of INR 57,169.50 lakhs is recognised for the year ended 31st March 2021.

The Group determined that financial performance including sales and operating margin pertaining to the product IPs have been largely impacted due to covid-19 in FY21 and the same has lasting impact on the future performance of the product IPs. The decrease in the market potential is majorly due to diversion of government funds, rise in competition, changes in regulation, supply chain disruptions and delays in approvals.

The Group used the Multi-period excess earnings method within the income approach to calculate the value in use which considered assumptions such as revenue projections, discount rate and useful life of the asset. The discount rate used in measuring value in use was 15 per cent per annum.

The Group has also impaired product related intangibles amounting to Rs 7727 lakhs pertaining towards wholly owned subsidiary i.e BSV Bioscience GmbH. The Group determined that financial performance including sales and operating margin of BSV Biosciences GmbH have been largely impacted due to covid-19 in FY21 and the same has lasting impact on the future performance of the BSV Bioscience GmbH. The decrease in the market potential is majorly due to rise in price of raw materials.

The Group has reversed the deferred tax liability of INR 14389.56 lakhs to that extent on the amortisation and impairment of product related intangibles.

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(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

8 Loans

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
8A Non-current		
<u>Measured at amortised cost</u>		
(Unsecured, Considered Good, unless otherwise stated)		
Loans to employees	5.81	7.98
- Considered doubtful	3.00	-
Less : Provision for loans to employees	(3.00)	-
Security Deposits	729.32	907.49
Non-current total	735.13	915.47
8B Current		
<u>Measured at amortised cost</u>		
(Secured, Considered Good, unless otherwise stated)		
Deposits (Refer Note 8.1 below)- Secured	595.68	828.60
<u>Security Deposits</u>		
Considered good	365.62	178.82
Considered doubtful	457.26	407.00
Less : Provision for doubtful deposits	(457.26)	(407.00)
Loans to employees	12.03	12.66
Current total	973.33	1,020.08
Total	1,708.46	1,935.55

Note

8.1 Secured by pledge of shares and personal guarantee by all directors in those companies and are given for business purposes.

9 Other Financial Assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
9A Non-current		
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise stated)		
Margin money deposits with maturity beyond 12 months (Refer Note 9.1 below)	303.22	468.14
Non-current total	303.22	468.14
9B Current		
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise stated)		
Interest on Deposits, accrued but not due	44.01	71.65
Unbilled revenue	230.18	-
Other receivables	68.74	-
Current total	342.93	71.65
Total	646.15	539.79

Note

9.1 Margin money deposits of Rs 303.22 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 468.14 lakhs) are under lien with the government tender.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
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(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

10 Income Taxes

(A) Components of Income Tax Expenses

(i) Amounts recognised in profit and loss

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Current tax:		
Current year tax	3,704.59	637.69
Current tax pertaining to earlier years	324.15	-
	<u>4,028.74</u>	<u>637.69</u>
Deferred tax:		
Current year deferred tax	(17,161.27)	183.56
Deferred tax pertaining to earlier years	32.26	(143.05)
	<u>(17,129.01)</u>	<u>40.51</u>
Tax (Income)/expense for the year	<u>(13,100.27)</u>	<u>678.20</u>

(ii) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
- Unrealised/realised (gain)/loss on FVOCI equity	-	3,757.55
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(57.88)	19.42
	<u>(57.88)</u>	<u>3,776.97</u>

(B) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	%	Year ended 31 March 2021	%	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Profit before tax		(57,607.11)		2,640.75
Tax using the Company's statutory tax rate	25.17%	(14,499.71)	25.17%	664.68
Tax effect of:				
Dividend income received from subsidiary exempt 10(34)	0.00%	-	-0.11%	(2.92)
Donation	-0.11%	62.05	-0.05%	(1.26)
Non deductible expense	-0.05%	30.11	0.00%	-
Taxes of earlier year	-0.56%	324.15	0.00%	-
Additional allowances under income tax in respect of Section 35(2AB)	0.00%	-	-1.59%	(41.93)
Effect of different tax rates of group operations/ concessional tax rate	-0.09%	49.00	10.66%	281.43
Fair valuation of Put liability	-0.96%	552.89		
Others	-0.66%	381.24	-8.40%	(221.80)
	<u>22.74%</u>	<u>(13,100.27)</u>	<u>25.68%</u>	<u>678.20</u>

(C) Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

	31-Mar-21					Net balance 31 March 2021
	Net balance 1 April 2020	Recognised in business combination	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in other equity	
Deferred Tax Liabilities						
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible asset	43,072.89	-	(15,845.42)	-	-	27,227.47
Expenditure covered by section 35 (2AB) of IT Act, 1961	19.82	-	40.60	-	-	60.42
Right of use asset & lease liabilities	10.77	-	4.97	-	-	15.74
Intangibles- Product IP	466.08	-	-	-	-	466.08
Total	<u>43,569.56</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,799.85)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,769.71</u>
Deferred Tax Assets						
Employee benefits Provisions	735.07	-	-36.55	-57.88	-	640.64
Loss allowed to be carried forward	156.43	-	-46.49	-	-	109.94
Debt component of CCD	14,772.10	-	-	-	1,238.94	16,011.04
Interest accrued on CCD	199.79	-	-1,124.29	-	-	-924.50
Forward derivative asset on NCI measured at FVTPL	27.45	-	-27.45	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	322.89	-	57.15	-	-	380.04
MAT credit entitlement	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other provisions	626.27	-	63.22	-	-	685.17
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	-5.97	-	5.97	-	-	-
Excess of depreciation and interest over rental payments	0.12	-	-0.12	-	-	-
Allowance for estimated credit loss	8.43	-	-8.43	-	-	-
Provision for inventory obsolescence	13.13	-	-13.13	-	-	-
Lease equalisation	7.36	-	47.44	-	-	54.80
Adjustments for Deferred tax Impact on DTA created due to timing difference of interest actually paid	-	-	2,411.84	-	-	2,411.84
Total	<u>16,863.01</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,329.16</u>	<u>(57.88)</u>	<u>1,238.94</u>	<u>19,368.98</u>
Tax assets (Liabilities)	<u>(26,706.55)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,129.01</u>	<u>(57.88)</u>	<u>1,238.94</u>	<u>(8,400.73)</u>

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(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

	Net balance 1 April 2019	31-Mar-20			Net balance 31 March 2020
		Recognised in business combination	Recognised in profit or loss*	Recognised in OCI	
Deferred Tax Liabilities					
Investment in BSVL measured at FVOCI	3,757.55	-	-	(3,757.55)	-
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible asset	(0.98)	43,165.22	(91.35)	-	43,072.89
Expenditure covered by section 35 (2AB) of IT Act, 1961	-	-	19.82	-	19.82
Right of use asset & lease liabilities	-	9.71	1.06	-	10.77
Intangibles- Product IP	-	466.08	-	-	466.08
Total	3,756.57	43,641.01	(70.47)	(3,757.55)	43,569.56
Deferred Tax Assets					
Employee benefits Provisions	0.15	727.54	-14.07	19.42	735.07
Loss allowed to be carried forward	0.81	125.88	29.74	-	156.43
Debt component of CCD	-	-	-	-	14,772.10
Interest accrued on CCD	-	-	199.79	-	199.79
Forward derivative asset on NCI measured at FVTPL	-	-	27.45	-	27.45
Trade Receivables	-	322.50	0.39	-	322.89
MAT credit entitlement	-	398.93	-398.93	-	-
Other provisions	-	590.27	36.00	-	626.27
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	-	-24.28	18.31	-	-5.97
Excess of depreciation and interest over rental payments	-	-0.31	0.43	-	0.12
Allowance for estimated credit loss	-	8.08	0.35	-	8.43
Provision for inventory obsolescence	-	12.57	0.56	-	13.13
Lease equalisation	-	-	7.36	-	7.36
Total	0.96	2,161.18	(92.62)	19.42	16,863.01
Tax assets (Liabilities)	(3,756.61)	(41,479.83)	(22.15)	3,776.97	(26,706.55)

*Movement during the year includes foreign currency translation difference amounting to Rs. 18.36 lakhs loss for the year ended March 31, 2020.

The Group offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets.

(D) Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Deferred Tax Liabilities	8,400.73	26,878.68
Deferred Tax Assets	-	172.13
Net DTA/(DTL)	(8,400.73)	(26,706.55)

(E) Tax assets and liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Current tax liabilities (net)	1,429.76	-
Non Current tax assets (net)	1,572.99	1,653.75
Current tax assets (net)	-	83.26

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(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

11 Other Assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
11A Non-current		
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances		
Considered good	378.99	7.69
Considered doubtful	53.52	53.52
Less: Allowance for doubtful capital advances	(53.52)	(53.52)
Balance with statutory/ Government authorities	462.48	462.48
Prepaid expenses	1.27	11.87
Non-current total	842.74	482.04
11B Current		
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise stated)		
Export entitlements receivable	527.58	606.26
Advances to Suppliers		
Considered good (other than related party)	1,622.77	1,132.53
Considered doubtful	92.22	140.87
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful advances to suppliers	(92.22)	(140.87)
Advance to Suppliers-related parties (Refer Note 35)	1.68	45.00
Advance to employees for expenses	133.64	167.49
-Considered doubtful	5.66	-
Less : Provision for advance to employees	(5.66)	-
Prepaid expenses	297.41	433.05
Balance with statutory/ Government authorities	2,064.07	2,255.31
Other Assets	75.55	36.62
Current total	4,722.70	4,676.26
Total	5,565.44	5,158.30

12 Inventories

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Raw Materials	4,530.36	6,003.60
Packing materials	974.59	979.78
Work-in-progress	5,690.68	5,766.44
Finished goods	4,805.38	4,172.30
Stock-in-trade	2,881.54	4,556.98
Stores and Spares	543.25	569.28
Goods-in-Transit		
- Raw Materials	517.49	-
- Packing Materials	42.24	7.57
Total	19,985.53	22,055.95

Note

12.1 The Group follows suitable provisioning norms for writing down the value of inventories towards slow moving, non moving, expired and non saleable inventory. Write down of inventory for the year ended 31 March 2021 is Rs.502.97 lakhs (31 March 2020:Rs.804.17 lakhs).

12.2 Mode of Inventory valuation is stated in Note 2.3(p)

12.3 Refer Note 17 on Borrowings, for the details related to charge on inventories lying with the Group.

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
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(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

13 Current financial Assets - Investments

	<u>At 31 March 2021</u>	<u>At 31 March 2020</u>
Investments Measured At Fair Value Through Profit Or Loss (FVTPL)		
In Mutual Fund-Unquoted		
14,55,344.89 Units of Kotak Savings Fund - Dir Plan- Growth (Previous year: Nil)	504.75	-
18,179.29 Units of Kotak Low Duration Direct Growth (Previous year: Nil)	<u>504.23</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>1,008.98</u>	<u>-</u>
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	<u>1,008.98</u>	<u>-</u>

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(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

14 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
<u>Measured at amortised cost</u>		
<u>(Unsecured)</u>		
Considered good	21,940.32	15,213.58
Considered doubtful	908.02	708.02
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(908.02)	(708.02)
	21,940.32	15,213.58

Note

- 14.1 Refer Note 35 for details of amount due from related parties
 14.2 Refer Note 17 on Borrowings, for the details related to charge on Trade receivables.

15 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Cash on hand	32.22	18.40
<u>Balances with Banks</u>		
In current accounts	6,205.75	7,637.17
Term deposits with Original maturity less than 3 months	574.44	-
	6,812.41	7,655.57

15A Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Term deposits with maturity exceeding 3 months and less than 12 months	893.45	94.59
	893.45	94.59

- 15.1 Term deposits of Rs 198.58 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 94.59 lakhs) are under lien with the government tender.

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16 Share Capital

	At 31 March 2021		At 31 March 2020 (Restated)	
	Numbers	INR	Numbers	INR
Authorised Share Capital				
*Equity Shares of INR 100/- Each	12,15,900	1,215.90	12,15,900	1,215.90
**Preference Shares of INR 100/- each	3,51,43,195	35,143.20	3,51,43,195	35,143.20
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity Shares of INR 100/- each	21,862.00	21.86	19,729	19.73
	21,862	21.86	19,729	19.73

* The Group shall at all times reserve and keep available out of authorised but unissued equity shares , solely for the purpose of effecting the conversion of the CCPS, such number of equity shares as shall from time to time be sufficient to effect the conversion of all outstanding CCPS.

** Equity component of preference shares is covered in Note 16A 'other equity'

A. Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period:

	Equity Shares		Preference Shares	
	Numbers	INR	Numbers	INR
Authorised Share Capital				
As at 31 March 2019	15,000	15.00	-	-
Changes during the year:	12,00,900	1,200.90	3,51,43,195	35,143.20
As at 31 March 2020	12,15,900	1,215.90	3,51,43,195	35,143.20
Changes during the year:	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	12,15,900	1,215.90	3,51,43,195	35,143.20
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity Share Capital				
As at 31 March 2019	6,000	6.00		
Changes during the year:				
Add: Issued during the Year	19,729	19.73		
Less: Buy Back during the Year	(6,000)	(6.00)		
As at 31 March 2020	19,729	19.73		
Changes during the year:	-	-		
Add: Issued during the Year	2,133	2.13		
As at 31 March 2021	21,862	21.86		
Share capital suspense				
7140 equity shares of INR 100 each (refer note- 38)	-	-	7,140	43,495.16
Less: Classified as financial liability (refer note- 18)	-	-	(7,140)	(43,495.16)
	-	-	-	-
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Compulsory Convertible Preference Share Capital				
As at 31 March 2019	-	-		
Changes in compulsory convertible preference share capital during 2019-20				
Issue of compulsory convertible preference shares	6,576	6.58		
Less: Transferred to Other Equity	(6,576)	(6.58)		
As at 31 March 2020	-	-		
Changes in compulsory convertible preference share capital during 2020-21				
Issue of compulsory convertible preference shares	-	-		
Less: Transferred to Other Equity	-	-		
As at 31 March 2021	-	-		
Share capital suspense				
3,51,36,619 compulsory convertible preference shares (CCPS) of INR 100 each (refer note- 38)	-	-	3,51,36,619	35,307
Less: Classified as financial liability (refer note- 18)	-	-	(3,51,36,619)	(35,307)
	-	-	-	-

Note:

- Buy back of equity shares : The buyback was offered to all eligible equity shareholders of the Group. The buyback of equity shares commenced on 6 February 2020 and was completed on 14 February 2020. During this buyback period, the Group had purchased and extinguished a total of 6000 equity shares at a buy back price of INR 6,16,245.46 per equity share (inclusive of buyback tax) comprising 100% of the pre-buyback paid-up equity share capital of the Group. The buyback resulted in a cash outflow of INR 36,974.73 lakhs (including buy back tax). The Group funded the buyback from its free reserves. In accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Group has created a Capital Redemption Reserve' of INR.6.00 lakhs equal to the nominal value of the above shares bought back as an appropriation from retained earnings.
- During the previous year ended 31st March 2020 the Group allotted 19729 equity shares of INR 100 each, fully paid up, aggregating to INR.1,21,579.06 lakhs including premium of INR 1,21,559.34 lakhs to Ansamira Limited, thus the Group became wholly owned subsidiary of Ansamira Limited w.e.f. 6 February 2020. Further, on 14 February 2020 the Group issued 7140 equity shares (Refer Share Capital Suspense) of INR 100 each, fully paid up, at an issue price of INR 43,495.16 lakhs, pursuant to merger of BSV Ltd with ADPL with effect from appointed date i.e. 14 February 2020 as per NCLT order dated 02/08/2021 (refer note-38). During the current year ended 31st March 2021 the Group allotted 2133 equity shares of INR 100 each, fully paid up, aggregating to INR.13,144.51 lakhs including premium of INR 13,142.38 lakhs to

16 Share Capital

- 3) During the previous year ended 31st March 2020 the Group allotted 6,576 compulsory convertible preference shares (CCPS) of INR 100 each, fully paid up, aggregating to INR 40,524.3 lakhs including premium of INR 40,517.73 lakhs to Ansamira Limited. The Group has measured this CCPS as compound financial instruments, however based on materiality entire amount is classified as equity component.
 Further, on 14 February 2020 (Refer Share Capital Suspense) the Group issued 3,51,36,619 compulsory convertible preference shares (CCPS) of INR 100 each, fully paid up, aggregating to INR 35,307.27 lakhs, pursuant to merger of BSV Ltd with ADPL with effect from appointed date i.e. 14 February 2020 as per NCLT order dated 02/08/2021 (refer note 38)

B. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	At 31 March 2021		At 31 March 2020	
	Numbers	% holding in the class	Numbers	% holding in the class
Equity Shares				
Ansamira Limited	21,774	99.60%	19,728	73.42%
Siro Clinpharm Private Limited	-	0.00%	1,713	6.38%

As per records of the Group, 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

C. Rights and terms attached to equity shares

The Group has only one class of issued Equity Shares having a par value of INR 100 per share. Each Shareholder is eligible one vote per share held. The Group declares and pays dividends on equity shares. The Dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of Interim Dividend. In the event of liquidation, the Equity Shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Group after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

D. Rights and terms attached to preference shares

Each convertible convertible preference share (CCPS) has a par value of INR 100. Each CCPS is convertible into fixed number of equity shares of the Company of face value INR 100 each upon maturity i.e.20 years. The holder has option to convert CCPS before the maturity from the date of allotment. The CCPS carries dividend rights of minimum 0.001 %. The dividend rights are cumulative. CCPS rank ahead of the equity shares in the event of a liquidation.

E. Buy Back of Equity shares and CCPS issued on Merger

Before merger, the company through shareholders agreement (SHA) dated 18 November 2019 had a written put option on Non-Controlling Interest(NCI) of 20% stake in BSV Ltd. whereby NCI of BSV Ltd shall have right but not obligation to require the company or its holding company i.e. Anamira Ltd. to acquire all the securities held by them.

This option can be exercised by the NCI any time between expiry of 21 months from the effective date 14th February 2020 till the expiry of 27 months from effective date, subject to obtaining Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) approval. Exercise price of put option is not fixed but will be determined at the time of acquisition of the stake.

After merger, if the above option is exercised by the shareholders on the Company, then the Company will have the obligation to buy back its own shares.

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

	At 31 March 2021	At 31 March 2020 (Restated)
16A Other Equity		
Retained earnings	(12,433.44)	31,901.31
Securities premium reserve	1,45,236.86	1,32,094.48
Capital redemption reserve	6.00	6.00
Equity component of compound financial instrument	92,955.52	86,094.35
Other Comprehensive Income- Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	215.14	39.31
Other Comprehensive Income - Others	-	-
	2,25,980.08	2,50,135.45
A. Retained earnings	Amount	
As at 31 March 2019	(527.57)	
Add: Profit for the period 2019-20	1,962.55	
Add: Gain on sale of investments in Morpheus Life Sciences Pvt.Ltd to promoters	528.67	
Less: Tax on buy back of equity shares	(6,986.14)	
Less: Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve	(6.00)	
Add: Transferred from Other Comprehensive Income - Equity Instrument	36,968.73	
Add/(Less) : Effect of defined benefit plans	(38.93)	
As at 31 March 2020	31,901.31	
Add: Loss for the period 2020-21	(44,506.84)	
Add/(Less) : Effect of defined benefit plans	172.09	
As at 31 March 2021	(12,433.44)	
B Security premium reserve	Amount	
As at 31 March 2019	-	
Add: Premium on issue of equity shares	1,21,559.34	
Add: Premium on issue of compulsory convertible preference shares	40,517.73	
Less: Buy back of equity shares	(29,982.59)	
As at 31 March 2020	1,32,094.48	
Add: Premium on issue of equity shares	13,142.38	
As at 31 March 2021	1,45,236.86	
C Equity component of compound financial instrument	Amount	
As at 31 March 2019	-	
Add: Equity component of compulsory convertible preference shares (6576 Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 100 each issued, subscribed and fully paid)	6.58	
Add: Equity component of compulsory convertible debentures	71,315.67	
Add: Deferred Tax on compulsory convertible debentures	14,772.10	
As at 31 March 2020	86,094.35	
Add: Equity component of compulsory convertible debentures	5,622.23	
Add: Deferred Tax on compulsory convertible debentures	1,238.94	
As at 31 March 2021	92,955.52	
D Other Comprehensive Income - Equity Instrument	Amount	
As at 31 March 2019	11,171.13	
Add: Fair valuation gain/loss on equity shares measured at FVOCI for the year ended 31 March 2020	25,797.60	
Less: Transferred to Retained Earnings	(36,968.73)	
As at 31 March 2020	-	
As at 31 March 2021	-	
E Capital Redemption Reserve	Amount	
As at 31 March 2019	-	
Add: Transferred from general reserve/securities premium	6.00	
As at 31 March 2020	6.00	
Add: Transferred from general reserve/securities premium	-	
As at 31 March 2021	6.00	
F Other Comprehensive Income- Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Amount	
As at 31 March 2019	-	
Add/(Less) : Effect of foreign exchange rate variations	39.31	
As at 31 March 2020	39.31	
Add/(Less) : Effect of foreign exchange rate variations	175.83	
As at 31 March 2021	215.14	

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

17 Borrowings

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
17A Non- Current Borrowings		
<u>Measured at amortised cost</u>		
Secured:		
Term Loan		
From Banks		
Foreign Currency Loan	1,447.76	1,976.22
Less : Amount disclosed under the head "Other current financial liabilities	(520.59)	(1,056.23)
Unsecured		
Compulsory Convertible debentures	59,045.39	58,689.45
Less : Amount disclosed under the head "Other current financial liabilities	(10,819.82)	(9,159.77)
Total Non-Current Borrowings	49,152.74	50,449.67

17B Current Borrowings		
<u>Measured at amortised cost</u>		
Secured		
Buyers credit from banks	-	416.87
Working Capital Term Loan	-	1,184.06
Working capital demand loan	4,000.00	-
Unsecured		
Loan from others	106.78	106.78
Loan from related Party	5.11	5.11
Current Borrowings	4,111.89	1,712.82

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

17 Borrowings
Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

A. Current borrowing	
Particulars	Amount
Opening balance as on 1-4-2019	565.19
Less: Sale of investment in Morpheus	-528.67
Acquired in business combination	
Cash credit from banks	1,196.09
Buyers credit from banks	1,219.80
Working Capital Term Loan	1,115.48
Loan from others	106.78
Cashflows during the year	(1,971.75)
Unrealised loss on foreign currency Borrowing	9.90
Closing balance as on 31-3-2020	1,712.82
Cashflows during the year	2,399.07
Closing balance as on 31-3-2021	4,111.89
B. Non-current borrowing	
I) Term Loan from Banks - Foreign Currency Loan	
Particulars	Amount
Closing balance as on 31-3-2019	-
Acquired in business combination (including current maturities of Long term debt)	2,153.51
Cashflows during the period	(457.92)
Unrealised (gain)/loss on foreign currency Borrowings	280.63
Less: Current maturities of Loan classified in Other Financial Liabilities	(1,056.23)
Closing balance as on 31-3-2020	919.99
Current maturities of Long term debt	1,056.23
Cashflows during the period	(590.93)
Unrealised (gain)/loss on foreign currency Borrowings	62.47
Less: Current maturities of Loan classified in Other Financial Liabilities	(520.59)
Closing balance as on 31-3-2021	927.17

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

17 Borrowings

Particulars	Amount
II) Liability component of compound financial instrument	
Particulars	
Amount	
Closing balance as on 31-3-2019	-
Cashflows during the year	1,30,005.00
Less : Equity component of CCD	(71,315.67)
Interest accrued but not yet paid	793.75
Less: Current maturities of Compulsory convertible debentures classified in Other Financial Liabilities	(9,953.40)
Closing balance as on 31-3-2020	49,529.68
Cashflows during the year	10,538.05
Less : Equity component of CCD	(5,618.59)
Interest accrued but not yet paid	4,596.25
Less: Current maturities of Compulsory convertible debentures classified in Other Financial Liabilities	(10,819.82)
Closing balance as on 31-3-2021	48,225.57

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

17 Borrowings (continued)

Non-Current Borrowing

- 17.1 Foreign Currency Term Loans were taken from Exim bank and are secured by way of the hypothecation of movable assets and the first pari-passu charge on immovable assets of the BSV Ltd. situated at Ambernath Plant and second charge on current assets of the BSV Ltd. Terms of repayment are as under:

Bank name	Rate of interest p.a	No. of instalments pending	Instalment Amount per quarter (Amount in USD Lakhs)	Commencement from
Exim Bank	6 month Libor +300 BPS	1	2.54	Sep-17

- 17.2 Term Loan taken from Exim Bank Limited is secured by way of fixed charge on entire assets of the BSV Bioscience GmbH situated at Baesweiler Germany and by Corporate Guarantee from BSV Ltd. and pledge of BSV Bioscience GmbH shares held by BSV Ltd.

Bank name	Rate of interest p.a	No. of instalments pending	Instalment Amount per month (Euro)	Commencement from
Exim Bank	6 month Urribor +3.75%	13	75,000	Jan-18
KFW	Bank-German 3% Per Annum	16	1,06,250	Sep-21

- 17.3 During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Group, Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostic Private Limited) allotted 1,05,44,527 (31 March 2020: 13,00,05,000) Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCD) of face value of INR 100 each fully paid-up for cash to Ansamira Limited (Parent Group). Each debenture is convertible into fixed number of equity shares of the Group of Rs.100 each automatically at the end of 8th year from date of its allotment 16 September 2020. Holder has a right to convert CCD into equity shares anytime before maturity. CCD are issued at variable rate of interest and interest is payable on semi-annual basis with first date of interest accrual being 20 days prior to the end of one year from date of allotment of CCD. The Group has measured this as compound financial instruments and accordingly, equity and liability component is recognised.

- 17.4 During the year ended 31 March 2020, the Group, Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostic Private Limited) allotted 13,00,05,000 Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCD) of face value of INR 100 each fully paid-up for cash to Ansamira Limited (Parent Group). Each debenture is convertible into fixed number of equity shares of the Group of Rs.100 each automatically at the end of 8th year from date of its allotment 6 February 2020. Holder has a right to convert CCD into equity shares anytime before maturity. CCD are issued at variable rate of interest and interest is payable on semi-annual basis with first date of interest accrual being 20 days prior to the end of one year from date of allotment of CCD. The Group has measured this as compound financial instruments and accordingly, equity and liability component is recognised.

Current Borrowing

- 17.5 Cash credit, buyers credit, packing credit foreign currency, foreign bill discounting & working capital demand loan from banks are secured by way of hypothecation of raw material, packing material, materials under process, finished goods, book debts, machinery; and second pari passu charge on the immovable assets of the Group situated at Ambernath Plant. All these loans are repayable on demand.
- 17.6 Working Capital Term loan of US \$ 15,60,000 renewed in January 2020 for 1 year at 6 month Libor +2.35% pa and secured by first pari passu charge of the Fixed and Current assets of the BSV Bioscience GmbH and Corporate Guarantee by BSV Ltd.
- 17.7 The buyers credit from banks carries interest rate of 3 month EURIBOR+2.25% to 6 month EURIBOR+2.85%
- 17.8 The Working Capital Demand Loan will be due on 22nd April 21 carries interest of 6.55 % p.a.
- 18 The Group has not defaulted on repayment of loans and interest during the year.

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

18 Other financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
18A Non- Current		
Measured at FVTPL		
Issued on merger (refer note-38)		
Equity Shares	44,707.59	43,495.16
CCPS	36,291.47	35,307.27
Non- Current total	80,999.06	78,802.43
18B Current		
Measured at FVTPL		
Forward Contract Liability (Refer Note- 38)	-	23,212.25
Measured at amortised cost		
Current portion of Compulsory Convertible Debentures (unsecured)	10,819.82	9,159.77
Current maturities of long-term debt	520.59	1,056.23
Security Deposit	-	1,289.41
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	945.08	805.78
Salary payable	836.72	7.90
Bonus payable	386.63	402.30
Unpaid incentives	301.09	376.46
Capital creditors	472.42	202.63
Other payable	13.51	13.62
Current total	14,295.86	36,526.35

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

19 Other liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
19A Non-Current		
<u>Deferred income</u>		
Licencing income	175.92	187.82
Non-current total	175.92	187.82
19B Current		
Advances from customers	612.35	1,228.08
Statutory liabilities		
TDS payable	230.26	168.44
Others	457.33	330.39
Deferred income		
Licencing income	11.90	17.86
Rent	1.46	2.97
Rent Equilisation Reserve	-	4.28
Current total	1,313.30	1,752.02
	1,489.22	1,939.84

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

20 Leases

On 30 March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified Ind AS 116, Leases as part of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)) Amendment Rules, 2019. Ind AS 116 replaces the existing standard on leases i.e. Ind AS 17, Leases effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. However, the Group's financial statements were not effected by the new standard as the Group did not have any existing lease arrangements as on 1st April 2019. Erstwhile Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (BSV Ltd.) merged with the Company with effect from appointed date i.e. 14 February 2020 as per NCLT order dated 02/08/2021 (refer note 38) and the lease arrangements were acquired as part of merger.

Set out below are the amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020:

Particulars	(In lakhs)					Total
	Land	Building	Office equipment	Leaschold Improvements		
Addition due to merger	3,206.39	1,415.45			1.33	4,623.37
Addition					0.02	0.02
Deletion						
Depreciation	(5.34)	(55.54)			(0.07)	(60.95)
Foreign Currency Translation adjustments		0.56			0.07	0.63
Balance as at 31 March 2020	3,201.05	1,360.47			1.55	4,563.07
Addition	-	459.10	223.01		-	682.11
Deletion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-41.50	-414.99	-33.84		-	(490.33)
Foreign Currency Translation adjustments	-	0.30			-	0.30
Balance as at 31 March 2021	3,159.55	1,404.88	189.17		1.55	4,755.15

Following is the break up of the current and non current lease liabilities as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020

Particulars	(In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Current lease liabilities	158.35	388.63
Non - Current lease liabilities	1,161.65	1,003.53
Total	1,320.00	1,392.16

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020:

Particulars	Amount in Lakhs
Acquisition through business combination	1,412.38
Addition	-
Deletion	-
Finance cost	14.35
Lease payment	(34.57)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,392.16
Acquisition through business combination	-
Addition	681.61
Deletion	-
Finance cost	101.71
Lease payment	(855.48)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	1,320.00

The details of contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31st March 2021, on undiscounted basis are as follows:

Particulars	Amount in lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Less than 1 year	165.29	671.41
One to five years	1,342.24	1,078.30
Total	1,507.53	1,749.71

During the year ended 31 March 2021, Group has recognized in the statement of profit and loss -

a) Depreciation expense from right-to-use of INR 490.33 lakhs (31 March 2020:Rs.60.95 lakhs)

b) Interest expense on lease liabilities INR 101.71 lakhs (31 March 2020:Rs.14.35 lakhs)

c) Expense relating to short term leases of INR 361.05 lakhs (INR 54.69 lakhs: 31 March 2020)

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

21 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
21A Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences (Refer Note 28)	1,487.88	1,599.23
Gratuity (Refer Note 28)	151.60	524.45
Provision for anticipated sales returns (Refer note below)	265.53	481.85
Provision for Record Retainment	16.64	-
Non-current total	1,921.65	2,605.53
21B Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences (Refer Note 28)	478.96	420.80
Gratuity (Refer Note 28)	493.64	441.88
Provision for anticipated sales returns (Refer note below)	652.13	643.70
Current total	1,624.73	1,506.38
	3,546.38	4,111.91

Note :Additional disclosures relating to provision for sales return: (as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 37))

Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,245.55
Provision made during the year	519.22
Provision utilised during the year	(639.22)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,125.55
Provision made during the year	435.81
Provision utilised during the year	(643.70)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	917.66

22 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Trade payables		
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Note Below)	216.95	39.29
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	11,119.25	7,758.28
	11,336.20	7,797.57

Notes

The information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Group.

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Principal amount and interest due:		
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid	216.95	39.29
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid	2.56	0.36
(iii) Interest paid by the Parent Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
(iv) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
v) Interest due and payable to supplier, for payment already made under MSMED Act	-	-
(v) Amount of Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	8.82	5.54
(vi) Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	11.38	5.90
vii) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years	-	-

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

23 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
(i) Finished Goods	81,911.61	11,762.10
(ii) Traded Goods	9,859.10	3,302.96
Sale of Products (A)	91,770.71	15,065.06
(i) Service Income	4.15	31.59
Sale of Services (B)	4.15	31.59
(i) Export entitlements	554.17	138.52
(ii) Others	241.97	19.03
Other operating revenue (C)	796.14	157.55
Total (A)+(B)+(C)	92,571.00	15,254.20

23 a. Disaggregated revenue information

The Group disaggregates its revenue based on the type of goods or services, the geographical locations and the timing of transfer of goods and services as follows:

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
i) Type of goods or services		
Sale of products *	91,770.71	15,065.06
Service Income**	4.15	31.59
Other Operating revenue	796.14	157.55
Total revenue from contract with customers	92,571.00	15,254.20
ii) Geographical location		
India	55,149.48	8,130.11
Outside India	37,421.52	7,124.09
Total revenue from contract with customers	92,571.00	15,254.20
iii) Timing of revenue recognition		
Goods transferred at point in time	91,770.71	15,065.06
Service transferred over time	4.15	31.59
Other operative income earned at a point in time	796.14	157.55
Total revenue from contract with customers	92,571.00	15,254.20

*Note: The Group is engaged in the business of research, development, manufacturing, marketing and sales of biological and pharmaceutical products and any kind of medical equipment in India and overseas market.

** Note: The Group provides consultancy and management services for any kind of medical and accessories for which it received professional fees.

23 b. Contract Balances

The below table provides information about contract balances of the Group:

Particulars	At 31 March 2021	At 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Trade Receivables*	21,940.32	15,213.58

*Note: Accounts receivables are recognised when the right to consideration becomes unconditional. These are non interest bearing.

23 c. Performance obligation

The Group enters into contract with majority of its customers to sale products and professional fees for a consideration on a cost plus mark-up basis. The performance obligation of sale of goods and other operating income is satisfied at point in time and from rendering of professional services is satisfied over the time.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

23 d. Transaction price:

Contract price is determined as per the terms agreed with the customer, and no further adjustments are made to the same. As such, there are no reconciling items and hence the reconciliation of the contract price is not disclosed.

23 e. Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The Group does not have performance obligations that are remaining/unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the end of the reporting period.

23 f. Costs to obtain the contract and cost to fulfill the contract:

The Group does not incur material costs to obtain contracts with customers and contract fulfilment costs are generally expensed as incurred.

24 Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Interest income on		
- Bank deposits	88.93	12.44
- Other financial assets at amortised cost	71.74	27.62
Exchange gain on foreign currency fluctuations (net)	591.17	537.71
Gain arising on Mutual Fund designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	8.98	-
Profit on sale of fixed assets (net of stamp duties)	3.87	0.28
Dividend Income		
From BSV Ltd. (received before business combination)	-	11.60
Miscellaneous income	446.66	20.56
	1,211.35	610.21

25 Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Raw materials consumed		
Raw material consumption	22,281.70	2,311.89
Packing material consumption	2,276.60	428.20
Total consumption	24,558.30	2,740.09

26 Purchases of Stock-in-Trade

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		
a. Injectables	4,950.69	454.45
b. Others	847.58	274.88
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	5,798.27	729.33

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

27 Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Closing inventories (A)		
Finished goods	4,805.38	4,349.10
Work-in-progress	5,690.68	5,766.44
Stock-in-trade	2,881.54	4,556.98
Effect of foreign exchange translation reserve	(104.99)	(187.21)
	13,272.61	14,485.31
Opening inventories (B)		
Finished goods	4,349.10	5,773.12
Work-in-progress	5,766.44	6,197.68
Stock-in-trade	4,556.98	5,011.69
Effect of foreign exchange translation reserve	(187.21)	(17.48)
	14,485.31	16,965.01
	(B)-(A)	2,479.70

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

28 **Employee benefits expense**

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Salaries, wages and bonus	18,228.88	1,927.50
Contribution to provident funds and other funds	1,072.92	142.08
Gratuity expense	283.82	34.47
Employees' welfare expenses	351.77	54.26
Leave Encashment expenses	-	1.00
	19,937.39	2,159.31

Disclosure of employee benefits as per Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS 19)

28A) **Defined benefit plan:**

i) **Gratuity**

1 Gratuity plan acquired on merger-

The Group operates a defined gratuity plan for its employees. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on death or resignation or retirement at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with an insurance Group in the form of qualifying insurance policy.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

Statement of profit and loss

Net employee benefit expenses recognised in the employee cost

Defined benefit plan	Gratuity	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020 (Rs.in Lakhs)
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year		
Current service cost	221.73	28.36
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Interest cost (net)	62.09	5.66
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	283.82	34.02

Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income

Loss / (Gain) recognized for the period	(59.66)	(42.12)
Return on Plan Assets excluding net Interest	(170.31)	101.07
Expense / (income) recognised in other comprehensive income	(229.97)	58.95

Benefit assets / liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(1,853.82)	(1946.48)
Fair value of plan assets	1,208.58	980.81
Plan asset / (liability)	(645.24)	(965.67)

Reconciliation of present value of the defined benefit obligation :

Opening defined benefit obligation	1,946.48	1966.00
Current service cost	221.73	28.36
Interest cost	125.15	13.69
Provision reversed during the year	(0.49)	-
Benefits paid	(379.39)	(19.45)
Actuarial (gains) / losses recognised in other comprehensive income	(59.66)	(42.12)
Closing defined benefit obligation	1,853.82	1,946.48

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

28A) Disclosure of employee benefits as per Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS 19) (Continued)

Reconciliation of present value of plan assets :

Opening fair value of plan assets	980.80	1,038.84
Return on plan assets recognised in other comprehensive income	170.31	(101.07)
Interest Income	63.06	8.03
Contributions by employer	-	35.00
Benefits paid	(5.59)	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	<u>1,208.58</u>	<u>980.80</u>

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	Gratuity	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Gratuity fund (Kotak Mahindra Old Mutual life Insurance Ltd.)	100%	100%

Gratuity

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Group's plans are shown below:

	Years of service	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Discount rate		6.26%	6.43%
Expected rate of return on assets		6.26%	6.43%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)		7.00%	9.00%
Employee turnover (Years of service)	0 to 5 yrs	20.00%	20.00%
	5 to 10 yrs	15.00%	15.00%
	10 to 20 yrs	10.00%	10.00%
	20 to 42 yrs.	5.00%	5.00%

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.

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

Amounts for the current and previous periods are as follows:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Gratuity		
Defined benefit obligation	1,853.82	1,946.48
Plan assets	1,208.58	980.80
Surplus / (deficit)	(645.24)	(965.68)
Experience adjustments on plan assets	170.31	(58.61)

The management has relied on the overall actuarial valuation conducted by the actuary.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

28A) Disclosure of employee benefits as per Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS 19) (Continued)

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

Discount rate: The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations

Salary Escalation Rate: The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	Period Ended 31-Mar-21		Period Ended 31-Mar-20	
	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
Impact of increase in 100 bps on DBO	(118.30)	116.90	(132.59)	124.65
Impact of decrease in 100 bps on DBO	134.95	(106.69)	151.26	(114.98)

ii) Leave encashment

Amount of Rs. 288.21 Lakhs (31 March 2020 Rs. (19.36) Lakhs) is recognised as an expense and included in "Employee benefits" in the Statement of profit and loss.

Actuarial assumptions	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Discount rate	6.26%	6.43%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	7.00%	9.00%
Leave availment rate (p.a.)	1.80%	2.00%

28B) Defined contribution plans:

The Group makes contributions towards provident fund, Employee Pension Scheme and Employee State Insurance Scheme to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. Under the plan, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit plan to fund the benefits. The provident fund, Employee Pension Scheme and Employee State Insurance Scheme is operated by the Government administered employee provident fund. Eligible employees receive the benefits from the said provident fund, Employee Pension Scheme and Employee State Insurance Scheme.

Amount of Rs. 1072.92 Lakhs (31 March 2020: 85.02 Lakhs) is recognised as an expense and included in "Employee benefits" in the Statement of profit and loss.



Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

29 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Accessories and consumables	947.40	87.39
Animal feeding and maintenance	180.18	14.46
Contract labour charges	1,107.18	78.92
Power and fuel	1,473.04	199.03
Freight and forwarding charges	2,168.40	125.10
Rent	361.05	54.69
Rates and taxes	578.48	77.85
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Plant and machinery	528.97	58.34
- Buildings	263.89	48.76
- Others	106.71	13.72
Advertising and sales promotion	2,239.64	321.97
Sales Commission	2,350.81	730.43
Travelling and conveyance	1,340.48	357.70
Legal and professional fees	4,646.61	780.47
Printing and stationary	190.18	5.97
Payment to auditors (Refer Note : 29A)	208.63	19.03
Loss on write off of Property plant and equipment (net)	595.58	-
Provision for doubtful debts	200.00	1.54
Provision for doubtful advance and deposits	9.97	7.76
Bad debts	66.74	-
Less: Provision for doubtful debts reversed	-	0.24
Research and development expenses	1,913.61	312.97
Biological assets written off	59.11	-
Intangibles under development written off	50.76	-
Sundry balances written off	19.96	0.30
Property Plant and Equipment written off	39.91	-
Distribution Expenses	188.92	31.40
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure (Refer Note : 29B)	245.34	67.46
NSDL Depository & Custodian Charges	-	0.24
Filing Fees	-	0.06
Analytical and inspection charges	1,257.18	218.25
Insurance	570.30	50.39
Capital work in progress written off	20.64	-
Bank charges	62.75	18.08
Miscellaneous expenses	1,861.06	145.34
	25,853.48	3,827.86

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

29 Other expenses

29A Payment to auditors

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Auditors' remuneration		
Statutory Audit fees	127.79	10.19
Special Purpose audit	20.00	-
Limited Review	8.00	5.86
Taxation matters	6.00	0.90
Fees for certification	1.65	0.90
Reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses	0.19	0.60
Tax Audit fees	5.00	0.58
Other Matters	40.00	-
	208.63	19.03

29B Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Act, a CSR committee has been formed by the Company. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art, culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation and rural development projects.

a. The gross amount required during the year to be spent by the company was Rs.15.32 Lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs. Nil)

b. Particulars of amount spent during the year on:

	In cash	Yet to be paid	Total
i) Construction / Acquisition of assets	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	245.34	-	245.34
	(67.46)	-	67.46
Total for the Year ended 31 March 2021	245.34	-	245.34
Total for the Year ended 31 March 2020	67.46	-	67.46

30 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Interest expenses on		
- Bank overdraft and others	306.59	55.36
- Compulsory Convertible Debentures	5,541.33	793.75
-Interest on forward contract liability	472.07	109.07
-Lease liability (Refer Note 20)	101.71	14.35
Other borrowing cost	128.49	13.39
	6,550.19	985.92

31 Depreciation, impairment and amortisation expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 5)	1,700.78	194.70
Depreciation of Right to Use Asset (Refer Note 5A)	490.33	60.95
Impairment of Intangible assets		-
Change in fair value of biological asset (Refer Note 6)	4.55	0.62
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 7)	5,917.34	45.18
	8,113.00	301.45

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
32 Earnings per share		
Profit after tax	(44,506.84)	1,962.55
Interest on convertible debentures	5,541.33	793.75
Net profit for calculation of EPS (A)	(38,965.51)	2,756.30
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating EPS		
Equity Shares	28,020.24	9,030.77
<u>Effect of dilution:</u>		
Convertible debenture	22,378.58	3,280.44
Convertible preference shares	12,477.57	1,750.82
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating EPS (B)	62,876.39	14,062.03
Basic earnings per share of face value of Rs 100 each (A)/(B) (Rs.)	(70,784.66)	13,956.38
Diluted earnings per share of face value of Rs 100 each (A)/(B) (Rs.)*	(70,784.66)	13,956.38

*Note: The effect of interest on convertible debentures is excluded from calculation of diluted EPS as their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
 Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)
 (Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

33 Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

a. Contingent Liabilities

Claims against the group not acknowledged as debts

Sr	Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
1	Service tax demand disputed in appeal; advances paid in dispute Rs 75 Lakhs (31 March 2020 Rs 75 Lakhs)	796.88	796.88
2	Income tax demand disputed in appeal; advances paid in dispute Rs Nil (31 March 2020 Rs Nil)	1,135.10	1,056.53
		1,931.98	1,853.41

Notes

- 33.1 Management considers that the service tax and income tax demands received from the authorities are not tenable against the Group, and therefore no provision for these tax contingencies have been made.
- 33.2 The Group has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for, where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities wherever applicable, in its financial statements. The Group does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have materially adverse effect on its consolidated financial statements.

b. Commitments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Accounts -net off advance paid Rs 378.26 Lakhs (31 March 2020 Rs 29.60 Lakhs)	836.04	225.86

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

33 B Goodwill

Goodwill arising upon business combinations is not amortised but tested for impairment at least annually. No impairment charges were identified for FY 2020-21.

Significant Cash Generating Units (CGUs)

The Group engaged in business of research, development, manufacturing, marketing and sales of biological and pharmaceutical products and considering the nature of products and the predominant risk and returns of the product are similar, the group has only one operating segment. Accordingly, Goodwill is allocated to the said operating segment.

	Rs as at March 31, 2021 (in lakhs)
Goodwill	2,16,166.25

Following key assumptions were considered while performing Impairment testing.

The recoverable amount of CGU has been calculated based on discounted cash flow for 6 years, estimated as the present value of projected future cash flows.

	As at 31 st March, 2021
Annual Growth rate for 6 years	12%
Terminal Growth rate	5%
Weighted Average Cost of Capital % (WACC) post tax (Discount rate)	12.30%
Average margins	29.56%

The projections cover a period of six years, as the Company believes this to be the most appropriate timescale over which to review and consider annual performances before applying a fixed terminal value multiple to the final year cash flows. The growth rates and segmental margins used to estimate cash flows for the first six years are based on past performance, and on the Company's six-year strategic plan.

Weighted Average Cost of Capital % (WACC) = Risk free return + (Market risk premium x Beta for the Company).

The Group has performed sensitivity analysis around the base assumptions and has concluded that there are no reasonably possible changes to key assumptions that would cause the carrying amount of a CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)
 (Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

34 Segment Reporting

34.1 Basis for Segmentation

The Group is engaged in sale of Biopharmaceutical and related products and rendering of professional services, all the activities of the group revolves around this main business. The Group Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews the internal reports prepared based on an aggregation of financial information for all entities in the Group (adjusted for intergroup eliminations, adjustments etc.) on a periodic basis. Therefore management views Group's business activity as a single segment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

34.2 Entity-wide disclosures

The geographical information analyses the Group's revenues and non-current assets by the Group's country of domicile (i.e. India) and other countries. In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of customers and segment assets have been based on the geographic location of the assets.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
a) Revenue from contract with customers:		
India	55,149.48	8,130.11
Outside India	37,421.52	7,124.09
	92,571.00	15,254.20
b) Non-Current assets (Other than Deferred Tax)		
India	3,42,782.94	4,05,972.88
Outside India	2,621.19	2,750.66
	3,45,404.13	4,08,723.54

34.3 Major Customer

The Group did not have any external revenue from a particular customer which exceeded 10% of total revenue during the year.



Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)
 (Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

35 Related party transactions

Information on related party transactions as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS 24) on related party disclosures for year ended 31 March 2021

A. List of related parties and their relationship

a Key Managerial Personnel ("KMP")	
Mr. Sanjiv Hari Navangul	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Pankaj Patwari	Non - Executive Director
Ms. Shweta Jalan	Non - Executive Director
Mr. Bharat V Daftary	Non - Executive Director
Mr. Gautam V Daftary	Non - Executive Director
Mr. Abhijit Mukherjee	Independent Director
Mr. Bhaskar Iyer	Independent Director
Mr. Jayesh Merchant	Independent Director
Mr. Anil Madhusudan Damle	Chief Financial Officer (upto 14th July 2020)
Mr. Chirag Mehta	Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f. 15th July 2020)
Mr. Charudatta Sambhaji Samant	Company Secretary (upto 13th November 2020)
Mrs. Anupama Pai	Company Secretary (w.e.f. 14th November 2020)

b Entities over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives have significant influence or control and with whom transactions have taken place during the year ("Entities")	
Advy Chemical Pvt. Ltd	
Siro Clinpharma Pvt Ltd	
Aksigen Hospital Care	
Aksigen Pharmaceutical Private Limited	
Advy Co. Japan Limited	
Rivaara Labs Private Limited	
Siro Prolego Lab Divn Of Advy Chemical Pvt. Ltd.	

c Holding Company of Parent and Parent Company	
Name of related party	Relationship
Ansamira Midco Limited	Holding Company of Parent
Ansamira Limited	Parent Company (w.e.f 6 Feb 2020)
BSV Bioscience GmbH	Subsidiary (w.e.f 14 Feb 2020)
BSV Bioscience Inc.	Subsidiary (w.e.f 14 Feb 2020)
BSV Bioscience Philippines Inc	Subsidiary (w.e.f 14 Feb 2020)
BSVLife Private Limited (formerly known as Eurolife Regen Pvt Ltd.) Subsidiary (w.e.f 14 Feb 2020)	

d Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel ("KMP") with whom transactions have taken place during the year	
Ms. Ananya S Navangul	Daughter of Sanjiv Navangul

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
 Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)
 (Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

35 Related party transactions

Details of Transactions with Related Parties

Sr No	Particulars	Relationship	At 31st March 2021	At 31st March 2020 (Restated)
1	Sale of services			
	Advy Chemicals Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	104.09	25.08
	Siro Clinpharma Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	-	6.50
	Rivaara Labs Private Limited	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	1.00	-
2	Purchase of Services			
	Advy Chemicals Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	-	2.13
	Siro Clinpharma Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	74.05	0.02
	Siro Prolego Lab Divn Of Advy Chemical Pvt. Ltd.	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	1.14	-
3	Professional fees expenses			
	Bharat V Daftary	KMP	75.00	9.55
	Gautam V Daftary	KMP	75.00	9.55
	SIRO Clinpharm Private Limited	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	16.65	-
4	Salary paid			
	Ms. Ananya S Navangul	Relative of KMP	3.73	-

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

35 Related party transactions

Sr No	Particulars	Relationship	At 31st March 2021	At 31st March 2020 (Restated)
5	Sale of Products			
	Advy Chemicals Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	-	0.72
	Aksigen Hospital Care	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	-	7.12
6	Purchase of goods			
	Advy Chemicals Private Limited	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	23.48	-
	Advy Chemicals Japan	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	0.58	-
7	Rent			
	Mr. Bharat V Daftary	KMP	9.50	-
	Dr. Gautam V Daftary	KMP	9.50	-
	Aksigen Pharmaceutical Private Limited	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	12.00	-
8	Advance Given			
	SIRO Clinpharm Private Limited	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	0.50	-
9	Net loans Received/(Paid) from/to -			
	Mr. Bharat V Daftary - Director	KMP	-	(21.31)
	Mr. Gautam V Daftary - Director	KMP	-	(10.11)
10	Sale of Investment to promoters- amount receivable			
	Mr. Bharat V Daftary - Director	KMP	-	264.36
	Mr. Gautam V Daftary - Director	KMP	-	264.31
11	1,05,44,527 Compulsory Convertible debentures (CCD) (Previous year: 13,00,05,000) of INR 100/- each issued			
	Ansamira Limited	Parent Company	10,544.53	1,29,610.10
	Mr. Bhaskar Iyer	KMP	-	331.10
	Mr. Abhijit Mukherjee	KMP	-	63.80

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

35 Related party transactions

Sr No	Particulars	Relationship	At 31st March 2021	At 31st March 2020 (Restated)
12	Interest expense on liability component of CCD			
	Ansamira Limited	Parent Company	5,525.14	791.34
	Mr. Bhaskar Iyer	KMP	13.57	2.02
	Mr. Abhijit Mukherjee	KMP	2.62	0.39
13	2133 Equity shares (Previous year: 19,729) of face value 100 each issued during the year			
	Ansamira Limited	Parent Company	2.13	19.65
	Mr. Bhaskar Iyer	KMP		0.07
	Mr. Abhijit Mukherjee	KMP		0.01
14	Securities premium on equity shares issued			
	Ansamira Limited	Parent Company	13,142.38	1,21,559.34
15	6,567 Compulsory Convertible Preference shares (CCPS) of INR 100 each issued			
	Ansamira Limited	Parent Company	-	6.58
16	Securities premium on CCPS issued			
	Ansamira Limited	Parent Company	-	40,517.73

*Key management personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel remuneration comprised the following:

Sr No	Particulars	At 31st March 2021	At 31st March 2020 (Restated)
1	Remuneration	596.91	107.91
2	Post-employment benefits	27.21	2.38
3	Sitting fees to independent director	25.00	19.58

Disclosure in respect of material transactions with persons referred from above

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Remuneration including post employment benefits		
- Sanjiv Navangul	450.72	255.53
- Chirag Mehta	92.07	-
- Anupama pai	25.55	-
- Bharat Daftary	-	174.13
- Gautam Daftary	-	174.13

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

35 Related party transactions

Balance due from / to related party

Sr No.	Particulars	Relationship	At 31st March 2021	At 31st March 2020 (Restated)
1	Loan repayable on demand			
	Mr. Bharat V Daftary - Director	KMP	55.89	55.37
	Mr. Gautam V Daftary - Director	KMP	50.89	56.52
3	CCD issued			
	Ansamira Limited	Parent Company		
	Equity component of CCD (inclusive of deferred tax on debt component)		92,955.52	86,087.78
	Liability component of CCD (inclusive of interest accrued)		59,045.39	59,483.07
4	Outstanding Receivables/ Advance			
	Advy Chemicals Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	118.00	52.55
	Aksigen Hospital Care	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	-	10.96
	Rivaara Labs Private Limited	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	1.18	-
	Siro Prolego Lab Divn Of Advy Chemical Pvt. Ltd.	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	0.50	-
5	Outstanding Payables			
	Mr. Bharat V Daftary - Director	KMP	7.73	7.50
	Mr. Gautam V Daftary - Director	KMP	7.73	7.50
	Advy Chemicals Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	26.29	3.56
	Aksigen Pharmaceutical Private Limited	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	0.93	2.00
	Siro Clinpharma Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	28.07	-

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free (except for CCD refer note 17 for the terms of CCD) and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

35 Information on related party transactions as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS 24) on related party disclosures for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

35.1 Disclosure under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

(a) The details of loan under Section 186 of the Act read with the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 are as follows:

Name of the entity / parties	Loan repayment terms	Purpose	Rate of Interest	At 31st March 2021	At 31st March 2020 (Restated)
				Amt	Amt
Raut Serums India Pvt Ltd	Repayable on demand	Business Purpose	11%	216.68	449.60
Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swamy Pharma Pvt Ltd	Repayable on demand	Business Purpose	10%	304.00	304.00
Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swamy Pharma Pvt Ltd	Repayable on demand	Business Purpose	11%	75.00	75.00
Total				595.68	828.60

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

36 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A Accounting classification and fair value

The Group uses the following hierarchic structure of valuation methods to determine and disclose information about the fair value of financial instruments

Level 1: Observable prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments by category are as follows:

a. Financial assets

Particulars	Carrying Amount			Fair Value		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31 March 2021						
Non Current - Loans	-	-	735.13	-	-	-
Current - Loans	-	-	973.33	-	-	-
Investments	1,008.98	-	-	1,008.98	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	21,940.32	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6,812.41	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	893.45	-	-	-
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	303.22	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	342.93	-	-	-
Total	1,008.98	-	32,000.79	1,008.98	-	-
As at 31 March 2020						
Non Current - Loans	-	-	915.47	-	-	-
Current - Loans	-	-	1,020.08	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	15,213.58	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7,655.57	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	94.59	-	-	-
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	468.14	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	71.65	-	-	-
Total	-	-	25,439.08	-	-	-

b. Financial liabilities

Particulars	Carrying Amount			Fair Value		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31 March 2021						
Liability component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	-	-	59,045.39	-	-	63,736.21
Financial liability issued on merger						
Equity Shares	44,707.59	-	-	-	-	44,707.59
CCPS	36,291.47	-	-	-	-	36,291.47
Non Current Borrowings (including current maturity of long term debts)	-	-	1,447.76	-	-	-
Current Borrowings	-	-	4,111.89	-	-	-
Lease liability	-	-	1,320.00	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	11,336.20	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	2,955.45	-	-	-
Total	80,999.06	-	80,216.69	-	-	1,44,735.27
As at 31 March 2020						
Liability component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	-	-	58,689.45	-	-	64,226.86
Forward Contract Liability	23,212.25	-	-	-	-	23,212.25
Financial liability issued on merger						
Equity Shares	43,495.16	-	-	-	-	43,495.16
CCPS	35,307.27	-	-	-	-	35,307.27
Non Current Borrowings (including current maturity of long term debts)	-	-	1,976.22	-	-	-
Current Borrowings	-	-	1,712.82	-	-	-
Lease liability	-	-	1,392.16	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	7,797.57	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	26,310.35	-	-	-
Total	1,02,014.68	-	97,878.57	-	-	1,66,241.54

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- ▶ The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings (CCD) is determined by using DCF method using discount rate for non-convertible debt for similar term, credit risk and remaining maturities.
- ▶ Forward contract liability are fair valued at estimated present value of amount payable on settlement.
- ▶ Financial liability on merger i.e. the sum of equity shares and compulsory convertible preference shares to be issued pursuant to merger (refer Note- 38) is fair valued at estimated present value of amount payable on settlement.

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of unquoted equity shares classified as FVOCI assets:

Investment in equity shares of BSV Ltd	Amount
As at 01 April 2019 (cumulative 4.45% equity stake)	10,302.63
Add Purchases	
Add Re-measurement recognised in OCI	<u>4,632.05</u>
As at 31.3.19 (cumulative 4.45% equity stake)	14,934.68
Add Purchases (cumulative 10.17% stake)	3156.15
Add Re-measurement recognised in OCI	22,040.05
Less: Merger of BSVL with ADPL (refer note-38)	<u>(40,130.88)</u>
Investment in equity shares of BSV Ltd - measured at FVOCI	-

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

36 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

B Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Group's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to the limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group.

The Group's principal financial liabilities comprises of foreign currency loan, loan from related parties, compulsory convertible debentures, lease liabilities, trade payables, forward contract liability and put option liability. The Group's principal financial assets include trade receivables, loans, cash & cash equivalents and margin money that derive directly from its operations.

The Group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk

i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing/investing activities, including investments in deposits with banks. The Group has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are consisting of a large number of customers. The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

The management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed quarterly.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by geographic region was as follows.

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-03-2020 (Restated)
India	9,279.78	6,514.67
Outside India	12,660.54	8,698.91
	21,940.32	15,213.58

The Group's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by type of counter party is as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-03-2020 (Restated)
Stockists	4,880.68	2,750.92
Institution	4,399.10	3,763.66
Exports	12,660.54	8,699.00
	21,940.32	15,213.58

Impairment

As per simplified approach the Group makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivable using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default payment and make appropriate provision at each reporting date.

The ageing of trade receivables that were not impaired was as follows.

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-03-2020 (Restated)
Not past due	15,567.58	9,892.64
Past due 1-180 days	5,576.08	4,959.47
Past due more than 180 days	796.66	361.47
	21,940.32	15,213.58

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
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(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

36 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

The Group allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (including but not limited to external ratings, audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections and available press information about customers) and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of loss and are aligned to external credit rating definitions.

Expected credit loss (ECL) assessment for trade receivables as on 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 is as follows:

Exposures within each credit risk grade are segmented by geographic region and industry classification and an expected credit loss rate is calculated for each segment based on delinquency status and actual credit loss experience over the past three years. These rates are multiplied by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historic data has been collected, current conditions and the Group's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 180 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings if they are available.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Balance as at the beginning of the year	708.02	-
Balance as acquired on merger		706.48
Add Impairment loss recognised	200.00	1.54
Balance as at the end of the year	<u>908.02</u>	<u>708.02</u>

Cash and Cash equivalents and Bank Deposits

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks is generally low as the said deposits have been made with the banks who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

The Group has investment in Mutual Funds of Rs 1008.98 Lakhs as on 31 March 2021 (Nil : 31 March 2020).

ii) Liquidity Risk

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

The majority of the Group's trade receivables are due for maturity within 7- 21 days for stockiest and 90 days for institution and case to case basis for exports from the date of billing to the customer. Further, the general credit terms for trade payables are approximately 30-45 days. The difference between the above mentioned credit period provides sufficient headroom to meet the short-term working capital needs for day-to-day operations of the Group. Any short-term surplus cash generated if any, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, are retained as Cash and Investment in short term deposits with banks. The said investments are made in instruments with appropriate maturities and sufficient liquidity.



Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

36 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

31-Mar-21	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows				
		Total contractual undiscounted cashflow	On demand	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Short term borrowings	4,111.89	4,111.89	-	4,111.89	-	-
Non Current borrowings (including current maturities of long term debt)	49,152.74	82,570.46	-	12,281.84	46,462.88	23,825.74
Trade payables	11,336.20	11,336.20	-	11,336.20	-	-
Other financial liabilities current	14,295.86	14,295.86	-	14,295.86	-	-
Other financial liabilities non-current*	80,999.06	80,999.06	-	-	80,999.06	-
Lease Liability	1,320.00	1,507.53	-	165.29	1,342.24	-
Total	1,61,215.75	1,94,821.00	-	42,191.08	1,28,804.18	23,825.74
31-Mar-20						
31-Mar-20	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows				
		Total contractual undiscounted cashflow	On demand	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Short term borrowings	1,712.82	1,712.82	5.11	1,707.71	-	-
Non Current borrowings (including current maturities of long term debt)	50,449.67	86,219.46	-	11,009.63	53,572.02	21,637.82
Trade payables	7,797.57	7,810.21	-	7,810.21	-	-
Other financial liabilities current	36,526.35	36,526.35	-	36,526.35	-	-
Other financial liabilities non-current*	78,802.43	78,802.43	-	-	78,802.43	-
Lease Liability	1,392.16	1,749.71	-	671.41	1,078.30	-
Total	1,76,681.00	2,12,820.98	5.11	57,725.31	1,33,452.75	21,637.82

Note- *Other financial liabilities Non-current include equity shares and compulsory convertible preference shares to be issued pursuant to merger (refer note- 38) and is measured at FVTPL.

iii) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates etc. could affect the Group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments including cash flow. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while maximising the return.

The Group as a policy doesn't enter into any derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The exchange rate between the Rupee and foreign currencies has kept constant in the last year and as per Group may be stable in the future. Consequently, the results of the Group's operations are affected as the Rupee appreciates/ depreciates against US dollar (USD), Euro (EUR), and British Pound (GBP) etc.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

36 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

(a) Foreign Exchange Derivatives and Exposures outstanding at the year end

There are no forward exchange contracts (being derivative instruments), exposure during the year ended 31st March 2021.

Currency Risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on account of its borrowings, other payables, receivables and loans and advances in foreign currency. The functional currency of the Group is Indian Rupee. The Group has exposure to USD, EURO, GBP, SGD, CHF and JPY. The Group has formulated hedging policy for monitoring its foreign currency exposure.



Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

36 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

Exposure to Currency Risk

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 in there respective currencies are as below:

Particulars	31 March 2021		31-03-2020 (Restated)	
	Amount in foreign currency (Lakhs)	Amount in local currency (Lakhs)	Amount in foreign currency (Lakhs)	Amount in local currency (Lakhs)
Financial assets				
Non current Deposit				
EURO	-	-	0.01	0.85
Trade receivables				
USD	84.36	6,167.56	72.14	5,458.46
EURO	11.38	975.84	8.25	682.85
Cash and Cash Equivalents				
USD	7.21	527.12	2.02	153.24
EURO	0.11	9.43	0.27	22.35
Long term borrowings				
USD	2.54	185.70	14.04	1,062.34
Short term borrowings				
USD	-	-	5.04	416.87
Trade and other payables				
EURO	0.78	66.89	0.63	52.09
USD	24.52	1,792.66	8.28	626.16
JPY	-	-	0.28	0.20
CHF	0.55	42.65	-	-
Net foreign currency exposure as at 31 March				
EURO	10.71	918.38	7.90	653.96
USD	64.51	4,716.32	46.80	3,506.33
CHF	(0.55)	(42.65)	-	-
JPY	-	-	(0.28)	(0.20)
Total		<u>5,592.05</u>		<u>4,160.09</u>

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

36 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

For the purpose of financial statement reporting, the currency exposure are measured at the following year-end exchange rates.

INR	Year end spot rate	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
EURO	85.75	82.77
USD	73.11	75.67
CHF	77.55	78.29
JPY	0.66	0.70

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against various foreign currencies at 31 March would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

Profit & (loss) before tax	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-20	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
10% movement				
EURO	91.84	(91.84)	65.39	(65.39)
USD	471.63	(471.63)	354.14	(354.14)
CHF	(4.27)	4.27	-	-
JPY	-	-	(0.02)	0.02

(b) **Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments, borrowings and loans because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments, borrowings and loans will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term CCD and other borrowings with variable interest rates as follows:

Variable Rate Instruments	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Compulsory Convertible Debentures	59,045.39	58,689.45
Others		
Foreign Currency Loan	1,447.76	1,976.22
Buyers credit from banks	-	416.87
Working Capital Term Loan	-	1,184.06
Total	60,493.15	62,266.60

Interest rate sensitivity analysis shown below with 1% that an increase / decrease in floating interest rates would result in decrease / increase in the Group's profit and equity by -

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Up Move	Down Move	Up Move	Down Move
Impact on Equity - Increase/(decrease)	(69.89)	69.89	(43.71)	43.71
Impact on profit/(loss)	(69.89)	69.89	(43.71)	43.71
Total Impact	(139.78)	139.78	(87.42)	87.42

The risk estimates provided assume a change of 1% interest rate for the interest rate benchmark as applicable to the borrowings summarized above. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year. Also above numbers are excluding impact of tax.

37 **Capital Management**

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Group monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'total equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total debt, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents. Total equity comprises all components of equity.

The Group's adjusted net debt to equity ratio is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Total debt	64,605.04	62,378.49
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	(6,812.41)	(7,655.57)
Net debt (A)	57,792.63	54,722.92
Total equity (B)	2,26,001.94	2,50,155.18
Net debt to equity ratio (A/B)	0.26	0.22

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

38 Business Combination (Merger)

1 Acquisition of controlling equity stake followed with merger

On 14th February 2020, the Group, Aksipro Diagnostic Private Limited ('ADPL' or 'acquirer') acquired 74% stake of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited ('BSV Ltd' or 'acquiree') through equity and CCPS. Pursuant to this acquisition, BSV Ltd. became subsidiary of the Group as on the acquisition date i.e. 14th Feb 2020.

BSVL is engaged in the business of research, development, manufacturing, marketing and sales of biological and pharmaceutical products in India and overseas market. Acquisition of BSV Ltd. will enable the group to add value and grow its business further by synergies through key functions of business such as research & development, production, business development, distribution & logistics and operational improvements.

On 14th February 2020, when ADPL acquired 74% stake of BSV Ltd through equity and CCPS, along with this, ADPL also acquired certain rights on the non-controlling interest (NCI) of BSV Ltd. by way of shareholder's agreement, subject to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) approval, as follows:

- forward contract to purchase 6% equity stake of BSV Ltd
- Call and written put option right to purchase 20% equity stake of BSV Ltd

Forward option is recognised as present value of amount payable on settlement. The value of call option is estimated to be NIL.

Post merger, the 20% balance shareholders of BSV Ltd has option to put shares on the Group or Ansamira Ltd. If it is exercised on the Group, the Group will be required to buyback its own shares.

On 14 August 2020, the Board of directors of the Group had approved Scheme of Amalgamation ("the Scheme") of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Transferor Group 1) and BSVLIFE Private Limited (Transferor Group 2) with Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited ('the Group' or 'Transferee Group'). In furtherance of this, the Group has filed for the Scheme under section 230 and 232 and other applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013 with the National Group Law Tribunal (NCLT) on 20 August 2020 and the approval order for same is awaited. The Scheme will become effective from "appointed date" 14 February 2020. The main object of merger is for consolidation of business carried on by the transferor companies and in order to maintain a simple corporate structure and eliminate duplicate corporate procedure.

Merger of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Transferor 1) has been accounted as per provisions of acquisition accounting under Ind AS 103 Business Combination in the current year as the appointed date of acquisition is 14th Feb 2020, whereas the acquisition of BSVLIFE Private Limited (Transferor 2) has been treated as an asset acquisition effective on date of merger order that is 02/08/2021.

2 Purchase consideration transferred

The total amount of consideration transferred on acquisition is INR 3,94,012.16 Lakhs, which includes equity shares (7140 equity shares with face value INR 100) amounting to INR 43,495.16 lakhs, compulsory convertible preference shares ('CCPS') (35136619 CCPS with face value INR 100) amounting to INR 35,307.27 lakhs and forward contract liability amounting to INR 23,103.18 Lakhs.

Since the Group has obligation to buyback equity shares & CCPS issued on merger, if the shareholder exercise their put option mention in note 1 above, therefore equity shares and CCPS issued on merger are classified as financial liability.

3 Identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed

The following table summarises the recognised fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition

Particulars	Amount (Rs in lakhs)
Assets	
Property, Plant and Equipment	15,985.12
Right to Use Asset	4,623.37
Capital work-in-progress	816.38
Biological assets other than bearer plants	64.28
Intangibles	
Customer relationships	295.44
Product intellectual property	1,66,557.68
Computer Software	336.20
Intangible assets under development	
Computer Software	137.04
Technical know-how- under development	50.75
In Process Research & Development (IPR&D) products	35.72
Other assets	
Loans and advances	1,841.76
Inventories	23,642.21
Trade Receivables	13,629.53
Cash and cash equivalents	2,270.35
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	1,102.48
Deferred Tax Assets	129.28
Non-current Tax Assets	2,308.83
Other financial assets	5,734.95
Other assets	5,362.04
Total identified assets (A)	2,44,923.41
Liabilities	
Borrowings	4,736.65
Trade payables	8,855.94
Lease liabilities	1,412.38
Provisions	4,013.25
Other financial liabilities	3,844.76
Other liabilities	2,531.04
Deferred tax liabilities	41,609.77
Income tax liabilities	73.72
Total identified liabilities (B)	67,077.51
Total net identified assets acquired	1,77,845.90

4 Goodwill:

Goodwill for INR 2,16,166.25 lakhs is recognised in the acquisition accounting of by the Group. Goodwill on acquisition comprises of expected synergies arising from the acquisition such as:

- Future potential of product intellectual property.
- Expertise of critical functions such as research & development, procurement, distribution & logistics & operations
- Assemble workforce and etc.

which does not meet the criteria for recognition as an intangible asset under Ind AS 38 and hence has not been separately recognised.

Particulars	Amount
Purchase consideration transferred	3,94,012.16
Fair value of net identified assets acquired	1,77,845.90
Goodwill	2,16,166.25

No amount of goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

5 The fair value of acquired trade receivable is INR 13,629.53. The gross contractual for trade receivable due is INR 14,334.81, of which INR 705.28 is expected to be uncollectible.

The fair value of acquired other financial asset is INR 5734.95 Lakhs. The gross contractual for Other financial asset due is INR 5734.95 Lakhs.

6 Details of contingent liabilities recognised

Direct / Indirect tax related:

BSV Ltd. (acquiree) had direct / indirect tax related matters under litigation, for which contingent liability was determined amounting to INR 1853.41. The fair value of these contingent liabilities is NIL on the acquisition date. (refer note 33).

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

7 Business combination achieved in stages		
Before acquiring 74% controlling stake in BSV Ltd. ADPL already had existing stake in BSV Ltd. The investment in BSV Ltd was measured as fair value through other comprehensive income(FVOCI) before acquiring control on 14 Feb 2020		
Cumulative existing stake	Fair value on reporting date	Fair valuation gains recognised in PCI (excluding deferred tax) in respective financial year
As on 1 April 2018 - (Stake of 4.45% in BSV Ltd.)	10,302.63	10,296.63
As on 31 March 2019 - (Stake of 4.45% in BSV Ltd.)	14,934.68	4,632.05
As on 14 Feb 2020 - (Stake of 10.17% in BSV Ltd.)	40,130.88	22,040.05
On acquisition of control (before merger) on 14 Feb 2020, the total investment is valued as fair value as deemed cost approach.		
On 14 Feb 2020 upon business combination, the total fair valuation gain or loss accumulated in OCI has been reclassified to retained earning.		
8 Details of revenue and profit and loss attributable to BSV Ltd since acquisition date included in consolidated financial statement(before considering fair valuation impact):		
Particulars	Amount	
Revenue (1)	15,857.27	
Expenses (2)	11,877.91	
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation (EBITDA) (1 - 2) - 3	3,979.36	
Finance cost & depreciation (4)	424.47	
Profit before tax (3-4) 5	3,554.89	
Tax expense (6)	1,008.11	
Profit after tax (5-6) -7	2,546.78	
Other comprehensive income net of tax (8)	-0.38	
Total comprehensive income (7-8)	2,547.16	
If acquisition had occurred on 01 April, 2019 revenue and profit after tax for the year ended 31 March, 2020 attributable to BSV Ltd would have been consolidated in ADPL		
Particulars	Amount	
Revenue (1)	91,701.07	
Expenses (2)	79,370.89	
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation (EBITDA) (1 - 2) - 3	12,330.18	
Finance cost & depreciation (4)	4,911.26	
Profit before tax (3-4) 5	7,418.92	
Tax expense (6)	2,255.17	
Profit after tax (5-6) -7	5,163.75	
Other comprehensive income net of tax (8)	993.51	
Total comprehensive income (7-8)	4,170.24	
9 Analysis of cashflow on acquisition		
Particulars	Amount	
Cash paid on acquisition of controlling stake (before merger i.e. cumulative 74% and call/put/forward (derivative) rights acquired along with the controlling stake)	(2,55,131.81)	
cash and cash equivalent acquired from BSV Ltd	2,270.35	
Net cash received/(paid)	(2,52,861.46)	

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

39 Rectification of Error

During the year FY 20-21, Group rectified accounting error in the FY 19-20. The impact of rectification was given in restated FY 19-20 i.e., comparative period of FY 20-21. The details are as follows:

- 1 Group rectified the payouts of CCD instruments based on the actual agreed coupon rate which resulted into increase in the interest amount recognised in statement of profit and loss by Rs. 6.58 lakhs. (corresponding increase in deferred tax income by Rs. 1.66 lakhs).

This CCD is classified as compound financial instrument, by giving impact of rectification, the equity component of CCD was reduced by Rs. 486.73 lakhs and corresponding DTA recognised in equity increased by Rs. 122.51 lakhs.

- 2 Group rectified the rounding off error of Rs. 14.03 lakhs (DTL reversal of Rs. 3.53 lakhs) in value of investments in BSVL as at 14th February 2020.

- 3 The current maturity of CCD instrument amounting to Rs. 10,819.82 lakhs as on 31 March 2020 was disclosed under Current Borrowing is now regrouped under Other financial liability.

- 4 The interest on forward contract liability amounting to Rs 109.07 lakhs for 31 March 2020 was disclosed under Other expenses is now regrouped under Finance cost.

- 5 Group rectified the amount of DTL created on Product IP pertaining to BSV Bioscience Philippines Inc which led to increase in DTL of Rs. 466.08 lakhs. Consequent to this the goodwill amount on acquisition date increased by Rs. 466.08 lakhs.

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the Consolidated IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

40 Disclosure of additional information pertaining to Parent Company and subsidiaries

Sr No	Name of entity	31-Mar-21							
		Net Assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	As % of consolidated profit / loss	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	As % of consolidated TCI	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)
1	Parent								
	Bharat Serums and Vaccines Ltd	98.2%	2,19,755.72	101.4%	(50,158.31)	100.0%	172.09	101.42%	(49,986.22)
2	Subsidiaries								
	Foreign								
	a) BSV Bioscience GmbH	1.1%	2,514.63	0.6%	(309.11)	0.0%	-	0.63%	(309.11)
	b) BSV Bioscience Inc.	0.1%	264.70	0.0%	(11.06)	0.0%	-	0.02%	(11.06)
	c) BSV Bioscience Philippines Inc	0.6%	1,341.73	-2.1%	1,026.40	0.0%	-	-2.08%	1,026.40
	Indian								
	d) BSVLife Private Limited	-0.1%	(168.48)	0.0%	(4.43)	0.0%	-	0.01%	(4.43)
	Total	100%	2,23,708.30	100%	(49,456.51)	100%	172.09	100%	(49,284.42)
	Add: Adjustment arising out of consolidation		2,293.64		4,949.67		175.83		5,125.50
	Total	100%	2,26,001.94		(44,506.84)		347.92		(44,158.92)

Sr No	Name of entity	31-03-2020 (Restated)							
		Net Assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or Loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	As % of consolidated profit / loss	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	As % of consolidated OCI	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	As % of consolidated TCI	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)
1	Parent								
	Bharat Serums and Vaccines Ltd	98.71%	2,49,736.26	66.21%	1,582.95	100.00%	25,758.67	97.13%	27,341.62
2	Subsidiaries								
	Foreign								
	a) BSV Bioscience GmbH	1.11%	2,820.01	1.10%	26.19	0.00%	-	0.09%	26.19
	b) BSV Bioscience Inc.	0.11%	285.22	8.55%	204.32	0.00%	-	0.73%	204.32
	c) BSV Bioscience Philippines Inc	0.13%	334.12	24.18%	578.07	0.00%	-	2.05%	578.07
	Indian								
	d) BSVLife Private Limited	-0.06%	(164.05)	-0.03%	(0.80)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.80)
	Total	100%	2,53,011.56	100%	2,390.73	100%	25,758.67	100%	28,149.40
	Add: Adjustment arising out of consolidation		(2,856.38)		(428.18)		39.31		(388.87)
	Total	100%	2,50,155.18		1,962.55		25,797.98		27,760.53

Note1 : The balances and amounts presented above are net of intercompany eliminations and consolidation adjustments.

41 Events after the reporting period

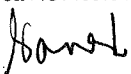
On 14 August 2020, the Board of directors of the Group had approved Scheme of Amalgamation ("the Scheme") of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Transferor Group 1) and BSVLIFE Private Limited (Transferor Group 2) with Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited ("the Group" or "Transferee Group"). In furtherance of this, the Group had filed for the Scheme under section 230 and 232 and other applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013 with the National Group Law Tribunal (NCLT) on 20 August 2020 and the approval order for same was received on 02/08/2021. The Scheme is effective from "appointed date" 14 February 2020. Merger of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Transferor 1) has been accounted as per provisions of acquisition accounting under Ind AS 103 Business Combination in the current year as the appointed date of acquisition is 14th Feb 2020, whereas the acquisition of BSVLIFE Private Limited (Transferor 2) has been treated as an asset acquisition effective on date of merger order that is 02/08/2021.


42 The financial statements of the Group for the year ended March 31, 2020 were audited by Nikhil Naik & Co, Chartered Accountants, the predecessor auditor.

43 Previous years figures for the previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.


44 The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable effective from April 1, 2021.

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited
CIN : U74110MH1993PLC075088


Sanjiv H Navangul
Managing Director and CEO
DIN : 02924640


Pankaj Patwari
Director
DIN : 08206620


Chirag Mehta
Chief Financial Officer


Anupama Pai
Company Secretary
Membership No: A21454

Place: Mumbai
Date: 2nd June 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To The Members of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly Known as Aksipro Diagnostics P limited)
Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Limited) ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2021, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report in the Annual Report for the year ended 31st March 2021, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, 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.
- 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 standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements

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

In preparing the standalone 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.

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2021 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid/provided by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements – Refer Note 33 to the standalone financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)



Manoj H. Dama
Partner
(Membership No. 107723)
UDIN: 22107723AKESRS6346

Place: Thane
Date: 03rd June 2022



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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 Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Limited) ("the Company") as of 31st March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

1.

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 31st March 2021, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



Manoj H. Dama
Partner
(Membership No. 107723)
UDIN: 22107723AKESRS6346

Place: Thane
Date: 03rd June 2022

**ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BHARAT SERUMS AND VACCINES LIMITED (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Limited)
(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)**

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of verification of fixed assets to cover all the items in a phased manner over a period of three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanation given to us, material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification of fixed assets and such discrepancies aggregating to Rs.595.58 lakhs in the carrying value of fixed assets have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date. In respect of immovable properties of land and buildings that have been taken on lease and disclosed as fixed asset in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company, where the Company is the lessee in the agreement.
- (ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits during the year in terms of the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 hence reporting under clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.
 - (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at 31st March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (c) Details of dues of Income Tax, Service Tax and Central Sales Tax which have not been deposited as on 31st March 2021 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Forum where Dispute is Pending	Period to which the Amount Relates	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	Central Excise and Service Tax Appellate Tribunal	18.04.2006 to 28.02.2011	721.88#
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax	Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal	FY 2012-13	107.06
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax	Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal	FY 2013-14	107.49
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax	Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal	FY 2014-15	130.49
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax	Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal	FY 2015-16	114.79
Central Sales Tax Act, 1956	Central Sales Tax	Maharashtra Sales Tax Tribunal	FY 2016-17	285.31
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	CIT (A)	FY 2017-18	226.18

Net of Rs. 75 lakhs paid under protest and amount includes penalty of Rs.400 lakhs
There are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax as on 31st March 2021 which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of disputes.

- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institutions, and banks and dues to debenture holders.
- (ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause (ix) paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has paid / provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by Ind AS.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has made private placement of equity shares and fully convertible debentures during the year under audit.

**Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP**

In respect of the above issue, we further report that:

- a) the requirement of Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable, have been complied with; and
 - b) the amounts raised have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the funds were raised.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or directors of its holding or subsidiary company or persons connected with them and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable. The Company does not have any associate company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)



Manoj H. Dama
Partner
(Membership No. 107723)
UDIN: 22107723AKESRS6346

Place: Thane
Date: 03rd June 2022

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Standalone Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
I ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	13,711.26	13,118.21
(b) Right-of-Use Assets	5A	4,751.88	4,546.51
(c) Capital work in progress	5	151.96	1,021.53
(d) Biological assets other than bearer plants	6	-	63.66
(e) Goodwill	7	2,08,620.19	2,08,620.19
(f) Other Intangible assets	7	1,00,834.74	1,55,639.83
(g) Intangible assets under development	7	35.72	96.38
(h) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8A	7,106.65	18,401.10
(i) Loans	9A	2,964.56	3,121.09
(ii) Other financial assets	10A	303.22	468.14
(i) Income tax assets (net)	11E	1,572.99	1,571.12
(j) Other non-current assets	12A	842.74	482.04
Total non-current assets		3,40,895.91	4,07,149.80
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories	13	17,123.22	19,025.99
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8B	1,008.98	-
(ii) Trade receivables	14	19,315.52	14,830.20
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	15	4,533.28	6,005.29
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	15A	893.45	94.59
(v) Loans	9B	970.97	1,020.08
(vi) Other financial assets	10B	402.91	323.59
(c) Current tax assets (net)	11E	-	83.86
(d) Other current assets	12B	7,162.75	4,504.39
Total current assets		51,411.08	45,887.99
Total Assets		3,92,306.99	4,53,037.79
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	16	21.86	19.73
(b) Other equity	16A	2,19,733.86	2,49,716.53
Total Equity		2,19,755.72	2,49,736.26
2 Liabilities			
2a Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17A	48,225.57	49,704.94
(ii) Lease Liability	20	1,161.65	1,003.53
(ii) Other financial liabilities	18A	80,999.06	78,802.43
(b) Other non-current liabilities	19A	175.92	187.82
(c) Provisions	21A	1,905.01	2,605.53
(d) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	11D	8,646.25	24,967.74
Total non-current liabilities		1,41,113.46	1,57,271.99
2b Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17B	4,111.89	528.76
(ii) Lease Liability	20	159.10	377.28
(iii) Trade payables	22		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		216.95	39.29
- Total outstanding dues other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		9,647.25	6,429.46
(iv) Other financial liabilities	18B	13,955.10	36,333.14
(b) Other current liabilities	19B	624.41	900.55
(c) Provisions	21B	1,556.69	1,421.06
(d) Current tax liabilities (Net)	11E	1,166.42	-
Total current liabilities		31,437.81	46,029.54
Total Equity and Liabilities		3,92,306.99	4,53,037.79

Significant accounting policies 1-4

Notes to standalone INDAS financial statements 5-43

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Manoj H. Dama

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 3rd June 2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited
CIN : U74110MH1993PLC075088

Sanjiv H Navangul
Managing Director and CEO

DIN : 02924640

Chitrag Mehta
Chief Financial Officer

Pankaj Patwari
Director

DIN : 08206620

Anupama Pai D
Company Secretary
Membership No: A21454

Place: Mumbai

Date: 3rd June 2022

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
1 Income			
(a) Revenue from Operations	23	80,973.31	12,645.60
(b) Other Income	24	718.71	625.82
Total Income (1)		81,692.02	13,271.42
2 Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	25	22,643.65	2,015.62
(b) Purchases of stock-in-trade	26	5,580.58	729.35
(c) Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in progress	27	445.84	1,995.32
(d) Employee benefits expense	28	16,687.25	1,821.29
(e) Other expenses	29	21,606.36	3,308.69
(f) Impairment of Investment	8	11,294.45	-
Total expenses (2)		78,258.13	9,870.27
3 Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and Fair value loss on Financial liability measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (EBITDA) (1-2)		3,433.89	3,401.15
4 Fair value loss on Financial liability measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		2,196.63	-
5 Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and impairment of Intangibles (EBITDA) (3 - 4)		1,237.26	3,401.15
(a) Finance cost	30	6,462.85	967.83
(b) Depreciation and amortisation expense	31	7,310.01	254.62
(c) Impairment of Intangibles	7.3	49,442.50	-
6 (Loss)/Profit before tax		(61,978.10)	2,178.70
7 Tax expense	11		
Current tax		3,320.61	553.25
Deferred tax (net)		(15,172.66)	191.88
Deferred tax pertaining to earlier years		32.26	(149.38)
Total tax (income)/expenses		(11,819.79)	595.75
8 (Loss)/Profit for the year		(50,158.31)	1,582.95
9 Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	28	229.97	(58.35)
(b) Income Tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	11	(57.88)	19.42
(c) Gain on fair value of Investment in equity shares of BSVL measured at FVOCI		-	22,040.05
(d) Tax impact on above item		-	3,757.55
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax		172.09	25,758.67
10 Total Comprehensive Income for the year (8) + (9)		(49,986.22)	27,341.62
11 Earnings per equity share (in Rupees) : Face value of Rs. 100 each :	32		
Basic		(79,772.88)	11,256.91
Diluted		(79,772.88)	11,256.91

Significant accounting policies

Notes to standalone INDAS financial statements

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

Manoj H. Dama
Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 3rd June 2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited
CTIN : U74110MH1993PLC075088

Sanjiv H Navangul
Managing Director and CEO

DIN : 02924640

Chirag Mehta
Chief Financial Officer

Pankaj Patwari
Director

DIN : 08206620

Anupama Pai
Company Secretary

Membership No: A21454

Place: Mumbai

Date: 3rd June 2022

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(61,978.10)	2,178.70
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation	7,310.01	254.62
Impairment of Intangibles	49,442.50	-
Impairment of Investment	11,294.45	-
Profit on sale of property plant and equipment	(3.87)	(0.28)
Sundry balances written off	19.96	0.30
Sundry balances written back	(44.37)	(3.90)
Intangible assets written off	50.76	-
Biological assets written off	59.11	-
Property, Plant and Equipment written off	39.91	-
Capital work in progress written off	20.64	-
Loss on write off of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	595.58	-
Provision for doubtful debts	200.00	1.54
Provision for doubtful advance and deposits	9.97	7.76
Unrealized foreign exchange gain/(loss) on revaluation (net)	129.19	(227.40)
Finance Costs	6,462.85	967.83
Interest income	(212.45)	(15.79)
Changes in carrying value of forward contract liability (FVTPL)	2,196.63	-
Gain arising on Mutual Fund designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	(8.98)	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	15,583.79	3,163.38
Working capital adjustments:		
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	3,403.80	(1,436.25)
(Decrease)/Increase in provisions	(333.13)	32.39
Increase/ (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	44.54	(541.00)
(Decrease) in other liabilities	(291.05)	(153.66)
(Increase) in trade receivables	(4,623.36)	(1,329.30)
Decrease in inventories	1,902.77	1,622.50
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(613.41)	5,249.90
(Increase) in Security Deposit and Loans to Employees	(53.89)	(156.43)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(2,604.78)	19.73
Cash generated from operations	12,415.28	6,471.26
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(2,071.36)	(9.19)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)	10,343.92	6,462.07
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,941.21)	(104.29)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	7.75	-
Cash paid on acquisition of controlling stake (Refer Note- 38)	-	(2,55,131.81)
Purchase of Investment	(23,684.31)	-
Investments in Mutual Fund	(1,000.00)	-
Redemption of bank deposits having maturity of more than 3 months	(633.94)	1,007.90
Loan to subsidiaries	-	130.60
Inter-corporate deposits received back	232.92	-
Interest received	232.00	82.29
Net cash flow generated used in investing activities (B)	(26,786.79)	(2,54,015.31)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(924.78)	(704.90)
Proceeds/(Repayment) of short-term borrowings (net)	3,583.13	(1,995.42)
Repayment of lease liabilities	(843.38)	(34.21)
Repayment of compulsory convertible debentures	(9,953.40)	-
Finance cost paid	(352.89)	(155.74)
Proceeds from issue of compulsory convertible debentures	10,538.05	1,30,005.00
Proceed from issue of equity shares (excluding premium)	2.13	19.73
Premium on issue of equity shares	13,142.38	1,21,559.34
Proceed from issue of CCPS (excluding premium)	-	6.58
Premium on issue of CCPS	-	40,517.73
Payment of face value of buyback of equity shares	-	(6.00)
Payment for premium on buy back of equity shares	-	(29,982.59)
Payment of buyback tax	-	(6,986.14)
Dividend paid	(0.01)	-
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	15,191.23	2,52,243.38
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(1,251.64)	4,690.14
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	6,005.29	5.18
Cash acquired in acquisition (refer note- 38)	-	1,295.42
Net effect of exchange gain / (loss) on cash and cash equivalent	(220.37)	14.55
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4,533.28	6,005.29

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2021 contd.

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	19.80	7.06
Balances with bank:		
- in current account	3,939.04	5,998.23
Term deposits with Original maturity less than 3 months	574.44	
Total cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note :15)	4,533.28	6,005.29

Note:

- The Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard(IND AS 7) Statement of cash flows prescribed in Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, which continue to apply under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment includes movements of capital work in progress (including capital advances)

Significant accounting policies 1-4
Notes to standalone INDAS financial statements 5-43
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

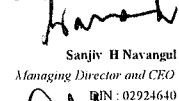
In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

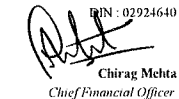


Manoj H. Dama
Partner
Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd June 2022

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited
CIN : U74110MH1993PLC075088



Sanjiv H Navangul
Managing Director and CEO
DIN : 02924640

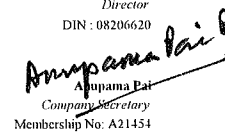


Chirag Mehta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd June 2022



Pankaj Patwari
Director
DIN : 08206620



Anupama Pai
Company Secretary
Membership No: A21434

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

a) Equity Share Capital:

Equity shares of INR 100 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	Numbers	Amount
Balance at 31 March 2019		6.00
Changes in equity share capital during 2019-20		(6.00)
Shares bought back		19,729.00
Issue of equity shares		19.73
Balance at 31 March 2020		19.73
Changes in equity share capital during 2020-21		-
Shares bought back		2.13
Issue of equity shares		21.86
Balance at 31 March 2021		21.86

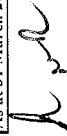
Compulsory Convertible Preference shares of INR 100 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	Numbers	Amount
Balance at 31 March 2019		-
Changes in compulsory convertible preference share capital during 2019-20		6.58
Issue of compulsory convertible preference shares		(6.58)
Less: Transferred to Other Equity		-
Balance at 31 March 2020		-
Changes in compulsory convertible preference share capital during 2020-21		-
Issue of compulsory convertible preference shares		-
Less: Transferred to Other Equity		-
Balance at 31 March 2021		-

Other Equity:

For the year ended 31 March 2021

Particulars	Equity component of Compound Financial Instrument	Reserves and surplus			Capital redemption reserve	Items of other comprehensive income	Total other equity
		Retained earnings	Securities premium reserve	Equity instruments measured through OCI			
As at 01 April 2020	86,094.35	31,521.70	1,32,094.48	6.00	-	2,49,716.53	
Profit / (loss) for the period	-	(50,158.31)	-	-	-	(50,158.31)	
Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	-	172.09	-	-	-	172.09	
Total comprehensive income	86,094.35	(18,464.52)	1,32,094.48	6.00	-	1,99,730.31	
Premium on Issue of Equity Shares	-	-	13,142.38	-	-	13,142.38	
Equity component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	5,622.23	-	-	-	-	5,622.23	
Deferred Tax on Debt Component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	1,238.94	-	-	-	-	1,238.94	
As at 31 March 2021	92,955.52	(18,464.52)	1,45,236.86	6.00	-	2,19,733.86	



For the year ended 31 March 2020


Particulars	Equity component of Compound Financial Instrument	Reserves and surplus		Capital redemption reserve	Items of other comprehensive income (OCI)		Total other equity
		Retained earnings	Securities premium reserve		Equity instruments measured through OCI	Equity instruments measured through OCI	
As at 01 April 2019	-	(527.58)	-	-	11,171.13	-	10,643.55
Profit / (loss) for the period	-	1,582.95	-	-	-	-	1,582.95
Other Comprehensive Income / (expense), net of tax	-	(38.93)	-	-	25,797.60	-	25,758.67
Total comprehensive income	-	1,016.44	-	-	36,968.73	-	37,985.17
Transfer to Retained Earnings on Business Combination	-	36,968.73	-	-	(36,968.73)	-	-
Sale of investments in Morphens Life Sciences Pvt.Ltd to Promoters	-	528.67	-	-	-	-	528.67
Premium on issue of Equity Shares	-	-	1,21,559.34	-	-	-	1,21,559.34
Equity component of Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (6576 Compulsory Convertible Preference shares of INR 100 each issued, subscribed and	6.58	-	-	-	-	-	6.58
Premium on issue of Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares	-	-	40,517.73	-	-	-	40,517.73
Equity component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	71,315.67	-	-	-	-	-	71,315.67
Deferred Tax on Debt Component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	14,772.10	-	-	-	-	-	14,772.10
Amount transferred to Capital Redemption Reserve on buyback of shares	-	(6.00)	-	6.00	-	-	-
Tax on Buy Back of Equity Shares	-	(6,986.14)	-	-	-	-	(6,986.14)
Premium on buy back of Equity shares	-	-	(29,982.59)	-	-	-	(29,982.59)
As at 31 March 2020	86,094.35	31,521.70	1,32,094.48	6.00	-	-	2,49,716.53

Nature and Purpose of Reserves:

- 1.1 Securities premium: Where the Company issues shares at a premium, whether for cash or otherwise, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the premium received on those shares is transferred to "Securities Premium. The Company may issue fully paid-up bonus shares to its members out of the securities premium reserve and can use this reserve for buy-back of shares in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.
- 1.2 Retained earnings: Includes the transfer of current year's profit and accumulated profit of earlier years.
- 1.3 Equity instruments through other comprehensive income: The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of certain investments in equity securities in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income within equity. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognised. This is the equity component of the issued Compulsorily Convertible Debentures and CCPS. The liability component of Compulsorily Convertible Debenture is reflected in financial liabilities. (Refer note 18)
- For terms of issue in relation to Compulsorily Convertible Debentures issued, refer note 17.
- 1.4 Capital redemption reserve: It is created out of the general reserve/securities premium, a sum equal to nominal value of the fully paid up own equity shares purchased by the company during the period. The amount credited to such account may be applied in paying up unissued shares of the company to be issued to members of the company as fully paid bonus shares.


In terms of our report attached

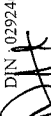
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants


Manoj H. Dama
Partner


Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd June 2022


For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited
CIN : U74110MH1993PLC075088


Sanjiv H Navangul
Managing Director and CEO
DIN : 02924640


Chirag Mehta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd June 2022


Pankaj Patwari
Director
DIN : 08206620


Anupama Pai
Company Secretary
Membership No: A21454

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited

(Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited)

Notes to the standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

1) Corporate information

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited) (the 'Company', or 'BSVL') is a private Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ansamira Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at 17th Floor, Hoechst House, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021, Maharashtra, India.

The Company is engaged in the business of research, development, manufacturing, marketing and sales of biological and pharmaceutical products and any kind of medical equipment in India and overseas market.

The standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 03 June 2022.

2) Significant Accounting Policies of standalone Financial Statements

2.1) Basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2021 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS') notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in consultation with the National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards, under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) and the relevant provisions of the Act.

The Company filed Scheme of Amalgamation ("the Scheme") of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited ("BSVL") and BSVLIFE Private Limited ("BSV Life") with the Company under section 230 and 232 and other applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013 with the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT") on 20 August 2020.

The Scheme was approved by NCLT via order dated 02/08/2021, and appointed date being i.e. 14 February 2020. Merger of BSVL is accounted as per acquisition method in accordance with Ind AS 103. The merger of BSV Life will be accounted as an asset acquisition as per Ind AS 103 from effective date of the scheme.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary environment in which the Company operates. All values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

These financial statements are prepared under historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated, except:

- i) Asset held for sale and biological asset – measured at fair value less cost of sell
- ii) Assets and liabilities acquired in business combination or as part of asset acquisition are measured at fair value (refer note- 38)
- iii) Certain other financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited

(Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited)

Notes to the standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

2.2) Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Business Combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. The Company measures the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognized and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Assets (or disposal company's) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.
- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined since the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount recognized for non-controlling interests, and fair value of any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognized at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognized in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognizes the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.



Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited

(Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited)

Notes to the standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at the carrying amount less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

b) *Current versus Non-current Classification*

The Company presents assets and liabilities in Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- i) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- iii) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- iv) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

- i) it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle or due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
- ii) it is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- iii) there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as noncurrent.

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

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

c) Property, plant and equipment ("PPE")

I) Recognition and Measurement

- i) Items of Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of Property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use and any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at purchase price. Cost of the assets also includes interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying fixed assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use incurred up to that date.
- ii) 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.
- iii) An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the standalone Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised
- iv) Cost of Items of Property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use as on the balance sheet date, is disclosed as capital work in progress. Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. Advances given towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as Capital Advance under Other non-current assets.

II) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of Property, Plant & Equipment is included in asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and cost of the item can be measured reliably.

III) Depreciation :

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of PPE over its useful life and is provided on a straight-line basis over the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or as per technical assessment. The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) the date on which is asset is ready to use / (disposed of). Freehold land is not depreciated.

Tangible Assets	Useful Life
Buildings	5 years to 60 years

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Plant and Machinery/ factory equipment/ Laboratory equipment	8 years to 20 years
Computers and Accessories	3 years
Electrical Installations	10 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 to 15 years
Vehicles	8 years
Office Equipment's	5 years

The useful lives are reviewed by the management at each financial year-end and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the revised remaining useful life.

d) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

I) Recognition and measurement

Research and Development

Expenditure on research activities is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalised only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognised in standalone Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, development expenditure is measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Acquired research and development intangible assets which are under development, are recognised as In-Process Research and Development assets ("IPR&D"). IPR&D assets are not amortised, but evaluated for potential impairment on an annual basis or when there are indications that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Any impairment charge on such IPR&D assets is recognised in profit or loss.

Other intangible assets

Intangible assets, such as customer related intangibles, product related intangibles, computer software, trademarks and patents, that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful life are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction, or, when applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the specific requirements of other Indian Accounting Standards.

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II) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

III) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in profit or loss. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for finite-life intangible assets is reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

Assets	Useful Life
Customer related assets	1.34 Years
Computer software	05 Years
Product related intangibles	31 Years

Intangible assets are tested for impairment when there are indications that the carrying value may not be recoverable. All impairment losses are recognised immediately in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

IV) De-recognition of intangible assets

Intangible assets are de-recognised either on their disposal or where no future economic benefits are expected from their use. Gain or losses arising on such de-recognition are recorded in the standalone statement of profit and loss, and are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of respective intangible assets as on the date of de-recognition.

e) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

I) Right of Use Assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

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Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful lives are reviewed by the management at each financial year-end and revised, if appropriate. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section (e) Impairment of non-financial assets.

II) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The incremental borrowing rate is calculated at the rate of interest at which the Company would have been able to borrow for similar term and with a similar security the funds necessary to obtain a similar asset in similar market. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

If the contract contains a non-lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices.

III) Short- term leases and leases of low- value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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IV) Rent concessions

The Company has opted for the practical expedient under Ind AS 116 on lease modification accounting for rent concessions arising as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic and thereby does not elect the Covid-19 related rent concession from a lessor as a lease modification. The Company accounts for any change in lease payments resulting from the Covid-19 related rent concession the same way it would account for the change under Ind AS 116 if the change were not a lease modification.

V) Leases acquired in business combination, where acquiree is lessee

In case of business combination, the Company measures, lease liability at present value of the remaining lease payments as if acquired lease were a new lease at the acquisition date. The Company measures the right of use asset at the same amount as the lease liability, adjusted to reflect favourable or unfavourable terms of the lease when compared with market term.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash generating units ("CGU"). The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 or CGU. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

g) Biological assets

Biological assets are recognised at its fair value less cost to sell. When the Company cannot make a reliable estimate of fair value, the biological assets are measured at cost less depreciation and impairment. Gain or loss on remeasurement of fair value is recognised in profit or loss.

h) Government grants and subsidies

Grants related to depreciable assets are treated as deferred income which is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset. Such allocation to income is usually made over the periods and in the proportions in which depreciation on related assets is charged. Government Grants of revenue nature is reduced from related expenses in the Profit and Loss in the year of its receipt or when there is a reasonable assurance of its being received.

Export benefits available under prevalent schemes are accrued in the year in which the goods are exported and there is no uncertainty in receiving the same.



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i) Investment in subsidiaries:

Investments in subsidiaries is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

In case of investment in subsidiary acquired in stages (step acquisition), where the original investment was accounted in accordance with Ind AS 109, fair value, the Company records the cost of investment in subsidiary is using fair value as deemed cost approach i.e. the fair value of initial interest at the date of obtaining control of subsidiary plus any consideration paid for the additional interest.

j) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

I) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Financial Assets: Classification and subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Financial asset designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost

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

Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive Income-

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within business model whose objective is achieved by both

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collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling financial assets.

Financial Assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its investment in equity instruments as investments in equity instruments designated at FVOCI when they meet definition of equity under Ind AS 32 and are not held for trading.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. This category includes derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The transaction cost directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial measurement, except if and in period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

Financial assets: Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at a portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed, and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realising cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated -e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume, and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing



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recognition of the assets. Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable interest rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual par amount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Debt investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income under the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

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Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized 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 derecognized.

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

Impairment of financial assets:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115
- Lease receivables under Ind AS 116
- Other financial assets such as loans, investments etc

For trade receivables and contract assets and lease receivables the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

Refer note 36 for details of ECL on trade receivable

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL represents the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above.

As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional

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amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate. For a lease receivable, the cash flows used for determining the expected credit losses is consistent with the cash flows used in measuring the lease receivable in accordance with Ind AS 16.

For a financial guarantee contract, as the Company is required to make payments only in the event of a default by the debtor in accordance with the terms of the instrument that is guaranteed, the expected loss allowance is the expected payments to reimburse the holder for a credit loss that it incurs less any amounts that the Company expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

If the Company has measured the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to lifetime ECL in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the conditions for lifetime ECL are no longer met, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL at the current reporting date, except for assets for which the simplified approach was used.

The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

i.) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value less, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of the financial liability.

Subsequent measurement:

For purpose of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS

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109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss except for derivative liabilities.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost:

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method.

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

Derecognition

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

Financial guarantee contract liabilities:

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

Financial guarantee contract liabilities are measured initially at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL and do not arise from a transfer of an asset, are measured subsequently at the higher of:

- the amount of the loss allowance determined in accordance with Ind AS 109; and
- the amount recognised initially less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies set out above.

Written put option on own shares

When Company has contractual obligation to purchase its own equity instruments, it is recorded as financial liability measured at the present value of the redemption amount even if the obligation is conditional on the counterparty exercising a right to redeem.

Subsequently financial liability is measured as per Ind AS 109, changes in carrying value is recognised in profit & loss account.

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Forward liability to purchase equity shares:

When the Company enters into a forward purchase agreement to purchase the equity interest in other company for settlement in cash or in another financial asset by the Company, then the Company recognises a liability for the present value of amount payable on exercise of option.

Subsequent to initial recognition of the financial liability, the changes in the carrying amount of the financial liability are recognised in profit or loss.

ii.) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

i) Fair value measurement

The Company measures certain financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- i) Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ii) Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- iii) Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.



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External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in notes to financial statements.

j) *Derivative financial instruments*

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided that, in the case of a non-financial variable, it is not specific to a party to the contract (i.e., the 'underlying').
- It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- It is settled at a future date

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to Statement of Profit or Loss. These derivatives are not designated as hedges.

k) *Embedded derivative*

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, that includes non-derivative host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

l) *Compound financial instruments*

The Company has issued Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (CCPS) & Compulsory Convertible Debenture (CCD) which are recorded as compound financial instruments

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The component parts of compound financial instruments issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. A conversion option that will be settled by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments is an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability component is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar non-convertible instruments. This amount is recognised as a liability on an amortised cost basis using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at the instrument's maturity date.

The conversion option classified as equity is determined by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole. This is recognised and included in equity, net of income tax effects, and is not subsequently remeasured. In addition, the conversion option classified as equity will remain in equity until the conversion option is exercised, in which case, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to other component of equity. When the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the compound financial instruments, the balance recognised in equity will be transferred to retained earnings. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss upon conversion or expiration of the conversion option.

Transaction costs that relate to the issue of the compound financial instruments are allocated to the liability and equity components in proportion to the allocation of the gross proceeds. Transaction costs relating to the equity component are recognised directly in equity. Transaction costs relating to the liability component are included in the carrying amount of the liability component and are amortised over the lives of the instrument using the effective interest method.

m) Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities and includes no obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets.

n) Investments

Investments, which are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long-term investments.

On initial recognition, all investments are measured at cost. The cost comprises purchase price and directly attributable acquisition charges such as brokerage, fees, and duties.

o) Inventories

Inventories which comprise raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, stock-in-trade, stores and spares, and loose tools are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Raw materials, stock-in-trade and stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of



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inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Cost of raw materials, stock-in-trade, stores and spares and loose tools is determined on a weighted average cost method.

Work-in-progress and finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value.

Cost of inventories include direct materials and labour, all the cost of purchases, a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity and other costs incurred in bringing inventories to their present condition and location.

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

p) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank including fixed deposits (having original maturity of less than 3 months), cheques in hand and cash in hand.

q) *Revenue recognition*

Revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. This variable consideration is estimated based on the expected value of outflow. Revenue (net of variable consideration) is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Generally, control is transferred upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods is made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods or services to a customer as specified in the contract, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates and excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and the receivable is recognized when it becomes unconditional.

Revenue from sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and are also netted off for probable saleable and non-saleable return of goods from the customers, estimated on the basis of historical data of such returns.

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Income from Services

The Company provides manufacturing and diagnostic services to other companies and customers. Other services provided by Company include consultancy and management services. The income from these services is recognised when the same is performed and accepted by the other party on the basis of invoices.

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised over time where the Company satisfies the performance obligation over time or point in time where the Company satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time.

Contract Balances

Contract asset:

A contract asset is initially recognized for revenue earned from rendering of services because the receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the services. Upon completion of the service, the amount recognized as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment.

Trade receivable: A receivable is recognized if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities:

A contract liability is recognized if a payment is received, or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

Deferred Income: Income received where in the performance obligation is not satisfied. They are classified as contract liabilities and disclosed as Deferred Income.

Advance from customers: when a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised and disclosed as advances from customers.

Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable interest rate. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

Export Incentive

Export benefits available under prevalent schemes are accrued in the year in which the goods are exported and no significant uncertainty exist regarding its ultimate collection.



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r) *Foreign currencies*

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of entities within the Company at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate 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. Foreign currency differences are generally recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

However, foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the following items are recognised in OCI:

- equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except on impairment, in which case foreign currency differences that have been recognised in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss);
- a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; and
- qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedges are effective.

s) *Borrowing costs*

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred by the Company in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of those tangible fixed assets which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss of the period in which they are incurred.

t) *Retirement and other employee benefits*

Short-term employee benefits

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

Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

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Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The calculation of the Company's obligation under each of the two plans is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

The Company recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in the Other Comprehensive Income. All expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in employee benefits expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the company recognises related restructuring costs

The Company recognises gains and losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

Note: BSVL based on materiality, before merger, has determined obligation for eligible employees based on present value of expected outflow basis management estimate.

Compensated Absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilised accrued compensated absences and utilise it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. Since the compensated absences do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service and are also not expected to be utilised wholly within twelve months after the end of such period, the benefit is classified as a long-term employee benefit. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

Note: BSVL based on materiality, before merger, has determined obligation for eligible employees based on present value of expected outflow basis management estimate.

u) Taxes

Current Income Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.



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Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised.

Deferred tax assets- unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

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

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.



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Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. If the carrying amount of goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in OCI/ capital reserve depending on the principle explained for bargain purchase gains. All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

Accruals for uncertain tax positions require management to make judgements of potential exposures. Accruals for uncertain tax positions are measured using either the most likely amount or the expected value amount depending on which method the entity expects to better predict the resolution of the uncertainty. Tax benefits are not recognised unless the management based upon its interpretation of applicable laws and regulations and the expectation of how the tax authority will resolve the matter concludes that such benefits will be accepted by the authorities. Once considered probable of not being accepted, management reviews each material tax benefit and reflects the effect of the uncertainty in determining the related taxable amounts.

v) *Segment reporting*

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments.

The Company is operating in "Pharmaceutical" business segment. The analysis of geographical segments is based on the revenue generating locations. The geographical segment information of the Company is categorized under domestic sales and export sales.

Refer note 34 for detailed segment presentation

w) *Earnings Per Share*

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

x) *Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets:*

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



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best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and its recognition is appropriate.

Contingent liabilities recognised in a business combination

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the requirements for provisions above or the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the requirements for revenue recognition.

2) Measurement of Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment of Intangibles (EBITDA)

The Company has elected to present EBITDA as a separate line item on the face of the standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company measures EBITDA on the basis of profit / (loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement, the Company does not include depreciation, amortization and Impairment of Intangibles, finance costs and tax expense.

3) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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 accompanying disclosures, 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 outcomes different from the estimates. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known or materialise. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in the current and future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the Company's exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- Capital management Note 37
- Financial risk management objectives and policies Note 36
- Sensitivity analyses disclosures Notes 36

Management considers the accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions discussed below to be critical and, accordingly, provide an explanation of each below. The discussion below should also be read in conjunction with the Company's disclosure of significant

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accounting policies which are provided in Note 2A to the standalone financial statements, 'Significant accounting policies'.

Judgements

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – Company as lessee

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has some lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

The renewal options for leases of Building are not included as part of the lease term because the Company is certain that it is not exercising any renewal options. Furthermore, the periods covered by termination options are included as part of the lease term only when they are reasonably certain not to be exercised.

Estimates and Assumptions

The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

i. Estimate of current and deferred tax

The Company's tax charge on ordinary activities is the sum of the total current and deferred tax charges. The calculation of the Company's total tax charge necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgement in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until resolution has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process. The final resolution of some of these items may give rise to material profits/losses and/or cash flows.

The complexity of the Company's structure makes the degree of estimation and judgement more challenging. The resolution of issues is not always within the control of the Company and it is often dependent on the efficiency of the legal processes in the relevant taxing jurisdictions in which the Company operates. Issues can, and often do, take many years to resolve. Payments in respect of tax liabilities for an accounting period result from payments on account and on the final resolution of open items. As a result, there can be substantial differences between the tax charge in the standalone Statement of Profit and Loss and tax payments.



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Taxes

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is more likely than not that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of temporary differences can be deducted. To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the latest available profit forecasts. Where the temporary differences are related to losses, relevant tax law is considered to determine the availability of the losses to offset against the future taxable profits.

ii. Estimation of useful life

The useful life used to amortise or depreciate intangible assets or property, plant and equipment respectively relates to the expected future performance of the assets acquired and management's judgement of the period over which economic benefit will be derived from the asset based on its technical expertise. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Increasing an asset's expected life or its residual value would result in a reduced depreciation charge in the standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed annually for appropriateness. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events which may impact their life such as changes in technology.

iii. Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company exercises judgement in measuring and recognising provisions and the exposures to contingent liabilities related to pending litigation or other outstanding claims subject to negotiated settlement, mediation, arbitration or government regulation, as well as other contingent liabilities. Judgement is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement. Because of the inherent uncertainty in this evaluation process, actual losses may be different from the originally estimated provision.

iv. Fair value measurements of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the discounted cash flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility etc. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities are disclosed in notes to financial statements.



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v. Defined Benefit Plans:

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment benefits and present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual development in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

vi. Impairment of assets:

The Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property, plant and equipment, capital work in progress and intangible assets, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Determining whether an asset is impaired requires an estimation of the recoverable amount, which requires company to estimate the Fair value less cost of disposal.

The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs of disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model.

The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Provision for expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets

The Company uses a provision matrix to calculate ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets. The provision rates are based on days past due for groupings of various customer segments that have similar loss patterns (i.e., by geography, product type, customer type and rating, and coverage by letters of credit and other forms of credit insurance).

The provision matrix is initially based on the Company's historical observed default rates. The Company will calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (i.e., gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the manufacturing sector, the historical default rates are adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future. The information about the ECLs on the Company's trade receivables and contract assets is disclosed in Note 37.

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for the year ended 31 March 2021

vii. Provision for anticipated sales return

In determining the provision for anticipated sales returns, estimates for probable saleable and non-saleable returns of goods from the customers are made on scientific basis after factoring in the historical data of such returns and its trend.

viii. Biological Assets

Management uses inputs relating to production and market prices in determining the fair value biological assets.

ix. Intangible Assets under development

The Company capitalises intangible asset under development for a project in accordance with the accounting policy. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on management's judgement that technological and economic feasibility is confirmed, usually when a product development project has reached a defined milestone according to an established project management model. In determining the amounts to be capitalised, management makes assumptions regarding the expected future cash generation of the project, discount rates to be applied and the expected period of benefits.

4) Standards issued but not yet effective:

The new and amended standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these new and amended standards and interpretations, if applicable, when they become effective.

Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2021

On 18 June 2021, MCA issued Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2021 (Amendments). The amendments are applicable from accounting period starting April 1, 2021. Key changes prescribed in amendments are :

- The amendments to Ind AS 109

The amendments include a number of reliefs, which apply to all hedging relationships that are directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform. A hedging relationship is affected if the reform gives rise to uncertainties about the timing and/or amount of benchmark-based cash flows of the hedged item or the hedging instrument. The amendments also provided additional temporary relief with respect to lease accounting.

- Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions – Amendment to Ind AS 116

COVID-19 related rent concessions: Practical expedient for lease concession is extended for the lease payments originally due on or before the 30th June, 2022

- New conceptual framework

In place of word "framework" the words "Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework)" are substituted in Ind AS 1 -

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Presentation of Financial Statements. Consequent amendments are made under following standards:

- Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- Ind AS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting
- Amendments made in following standards due to Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Ind AS:
- Ind AS 102- Share Based Payments (amended the footnote to the definition of an equity instrument)
- Ind AS 106 - Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources (For recognition assets arising from development, conceptual framework also needs to be referred instead of earlier framework)
- Ind AS 37 - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (footnote to be added for definition of liability i.e. definition of liability is not revised on account of revision of definition in conceptual framework)
- Ind AS 38 - Intangible Assets (footnote to be added for definition of assets i.e. definition of asset is not revised on account of revision of definition in conceptual framework)

The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company.



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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

5 Property, Plant and Equipment and capital work in progress

Particulars	Building	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions due to merger	2,546.74	10,146.56	235.34	134.04	139.04	13,201.72
Additions	6.38	62.66	1.54	2.72	-	73.30
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(7.56)	(7.56)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	2,553.12	10,209.22	236.88	136.76	131.48	13,267.46
Additions	1,109.09	1,182.26	54.40	213.79	-	2,559.54
Disposals	(5.84)	(907.41)	(42.72)	(50.11)	(8.75)	(1,014.83)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	3,656.37	10,484.07	248.56	300.44	122.73	14,812.17
Depreciation						
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year	11.61	122.56	4.22	9.56	3.11	151.06
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(1.81)	(1.81)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	11.61	122.56	4.22	9.56	1.30	149.25
Depreciation for the year	101.54	1,090.71	33.30	80.82	20.76	1,327.13
Disposals	(0.80)	(305.66)	(21.96)	(42.19)	(4.86)	(375.47)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	112.35	907.61	15.56	48.19	17.20	1,100.91
Balance as at 31 March 2020	2,541.51	10,086.66	232.66	127.20	130.18	13,118.21
Balance as at 31 March 2021	3,544.02	9,576.46	233.00	252.25	105.53	13,711.26
Capital work-in-progress - Details						
Balance as at 01 April 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	842.50	177.29	1.00	0.74	-	1,021.53
Balance as at 31 March 2021	22.44	93.09	-	36.43	-	151.96

Notes

- 5.1 Refer note 17 on borrowings, for the details related to charge on Property, plant and equipment of the Company.
- 5.2 Capital work in progress comprises expenditure in respect of various plants in the course of construction. Total amount of Capital work in progress is Rs 151.96 lakhs as at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: Rs.1021.53 Lakhs). This amount also includes capitalised borrowing costs related to the construction of various plants of Rs.Nil (31 March 2020: 35.64 Lakhs).
- 5.3 Computer with gross carrying amount of Rs. 0.01 Lakhs, under Office Equipment at 1st April 2020, have not been depreciated on ground of materiality.

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

5A Right-of-Use Assets

Particulars	Leasehold Land	Building	Office Equipments	Total
Balance as at 01st April, 2019	-	-	-	-
Additions due to merger	3,206.39	1,401.00	-	4,607.39
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	3,206.39	1,401.00	-	4,607.39
Additions due to merger	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	459.10	223.01	682.11
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	3,206.39	1,860.10	223.01	5,289.50
Depreciation				
Balance as at 01st April, 2019	-	-	-	-
Addition	5.34	55.54	-	60.88
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	5.34	55.54	-	60.88
Addition	41.50	403.04	32.20	476.74
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	46.84	458.58	32.20	537.62
Net book value				
Balance as at 31 March 2020	3,201.05	1,345.46	-	4,546.51
Balance as at 31 March 2021	3,159.55	1,401.52	190.81	4,751.88

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

6 Biological Assets other than bearer plants

Particulars	Livestocks	
	Quantity	Amount
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-
Additions due to merger	533	64.28
Purchases		
Disposals		
Change in fair value less cost to sell		(0.62)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	533	63.66
Additions due to merger		
Purchases		-
Disposals	(533)	(59.11)
Change in fair value less cost to sell		(4.55)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	-

Notes

6.1 Measurement of Fair value

The Company's biological assets comprises of livestock's (ponies). Livestock is measured at fair value less costs to sell, with any resulting gain or loss recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

i) Fair Value hierarchy

The fair value measurements for livestock's has been categorised as Level 3 fair values based on the inputs to valuation

ii) Level 3 Fair values

The following table shows a break down of the total losses recognised in respect of Level 3 fair values-

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Loss included in statement of profit and loss	4.55	0.62

iii) Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value
Livestock's (ponies)	Cost approach and expected depletion in value	- Estimated feeding	- Estimated feeding cost/ producing ponies increase by 1% would reduce the fair valuation by Rs Nil and Rs 0.06 lakhs as of 31 March 2021 and 2020 respectively.
		- Discount rate	- Discount rate increase by 1 % would reduce the fair valuation by Nil and Rs 0.96 lakhs as of 31 March 2021 and 2020 respectively.

6.2 Risk Management strategies related to its activities

The Company is exposed to the following risks relating to its activities:

i) Regulatory and environmental risks

The Company is subject to various local laws and regulations, and it has established policies and procedures aimed at ensuring compliance with the same.

ii) Supply and demand risks

The Company is exposed to risks arising from fluctuations in the price and volume of plasma.

iii) Climate and other risks

The Company's livestock is exposed to risk of adverse climatic conditions and diseases etc. The Company has extensive processes in place to address the risk by having an in-house veterinary doctor and dispensary, regular health check-ups of livestock's.

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees in Lakhs)

7 Intangible assets

Particulars	Intangible Assets				Intangibles under development			Total
	Goodwill on Merger	Product related Intangibles	Customer relationships	Computer Software	In Process Research & Development (IPR&D) products	Technical know-how	Computer Software	
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions due to merger	2,08,620.19	1,55,018.02	297.52	235.86	35.72	50.75	137.04	3,64,395.10
Additions	-	-	-	129.12	-	-	-	129.12
Disposals/De-recognition/Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	(127.13)	(127.13)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	2,08,620.19	1,55,018.02	297.52	364.98	35.72	50.75	9.91	3,64,397.09
Additions due to merger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	138.92	-	-	-	138.92
Disposals/De-recognition/Transfer	-	-	-	(37.14)	-	(50.75)	(9.91)	(97.80)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	2,08,620.19	1,55,018.02	297.52	466.76	35.72	-	-	3,64,438.21
Balance as at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortisation expense	-	-	28.54	12.15	-	-	-	40.69
Disposals/De-recognition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	-	-	28.54	12.15	-	-	-	40.69
Amortisation expense	-	5,167.27	221.62	112.68	-	-	-	5,501.57
Disposals/De-recognition	-	-	-	(37.20)	-	-	-	(37.20)
Impairment loss (refer 7.3)	-	49,442.50	-	-	-	-	-	49,442.50
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	54,609.77	250.16	87.63	-	-	-	54,947.56
Carrying Amount								
Balance as at 31 March 2020	2,08,620.19	1,55,018.02	268.98	352.83	35.72	50.75	9.91	3,64,356.40
Balance as at 31 March 2021	2,08,620.19	1,00,408.25	47.36	379.13	35.72	-	-	3,09,490.65

Notes

- 7.1 Intangible assets under development comprises expenditure in respect of various projects. Total amount of intangible under development is Rs.35.72 lakhs as at 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: Rs.96.38 lakhs).
- 7.2 Goodwill and Intangibles under development have indefinite useful life and have been tested for impairment at year end and no impairment loss has been recorded. These assets pertain to single Cash Generating Unit (CGU) whose recoverable amount is higher than the carrying amount of these assets.
- 7.3 In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 36, "Impairment of Assets", BSVL has as at 31st March 2021 tested the product related intangibles having definite useful life for impairment. The recoverable amount is taken as value in use which is INR 101093.10 lakhs.
- Based on the results of the impairment testing, the recoverable amount of product intangibles was lower than its carrying amount, hence impairment loss of INR 49,442.50 lakhs is recognised for the year ended 31st March 2021.
- The Company determined that financial performance including sales and operating margin pertaining to the product IPs have been largely impacted due to covid-19 in FY21 and the same has lasting impact on the future performance of the product IPs. The decrease in the market potential is majorly due to diversion of government funds, rise in competition, changes in regulation, supply chain disruptions and delays in approvals.
- The Company used the Multi-period excess earnings method within the income approach to calculate the value in use which considered assumptions such as revenue projections, discount rate and useful life of the asset. The discount rate used in measuring value in use was 15 per cent per annum.
- The Company has reversed the deferred tax liability of INR 12,444.68 lakhs to that extent on the amortisation and impairment of product related intangibles.

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

8 Investments

8A Non Current financial Assets - Investments

	<u>At 31 March 2021</u>	<u>At 31 March 2020</u>
Investment in subsidiaries		
Unquoted equity shares- fully paid up		
BSV Biosciences Inc., USA (10,00,000 shares, face value of USD 1 each)	504.09	504.09
BSV Biosciences GmbH, Germany (10,250 shares, face value of EURO 100 each)	12,514.71	12,514.71
[Impairment in value of investments Rs. 11,294.45 Lakhs]		
Less: Provision for Dimunition in value of Investment	(11,294.45)	-
BSV Biosciences Philippines Inc., Philippines (93,50,000 shares, face value of Pessso 1 each)	5,382.30	5,382.30
BSVLIFE Private Limited (fully paid up) (10,00,000 shares, face value of Rs 10 each) (Refer Note 38)	-	-
	<u>7,106.65</u>	<u>18,401.10</u>

8A.1 The Company has impaired investment in wholly owned subsidiary of BSV Biosciences GmbH, Germany amounting to Rs 11,294.45 Lakhs. The Company determined that financial performance including sales and operating margin of BSV Biosciences GmbH have been largely impacted due to covid-19 in FY21 and the same has lasting impact on the future performance of the Company. The decrease in the market potential is majorly due to rise in price of raw materials.

8B Current financial Assets - Investments

	<u>At 31 March 2021</u>	<u>At 31 March 2020</u>
Investments Measured At Fair Value Through Profit Or Loss (FVTPL)		
In Mutual Fund-Unquoted		
14,55,344.89 Units of Kotak Savings Fund - Dir Plan- Growth (Previous year: Nil)	504.75	-
18,179.29 Units of Kotak Low Duration Direct Growth (Previous year: Nil)	504.23	-
	<u>1,008.98</u>	<u>-</u>
Aggregate value of unquoted investments	8,115.63	18,401.10
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	11,294.45	-



Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

9 Loans

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
9A Non-current		
<u>Measured at amortised cost</u>		
(Unsecured, Considered Good, unless otherwise stated)		
Loans to employees	5.81	7.98
Considered doubtful	3.00	-
Less : Provision for loans to employees	-3.00	-
Loans to subsidiary companies (Refer Note 35)	2,232.72	2,209.17
Security Deposits	726.03	903.94
Non-current total	2,964.56	3,121.09
9B Current		
<u>Measured at amortised cost</u>		
(Unsecured, Considered Good, unless otherwise stated)		
Inter corporate Deposits (Refer Note 9.2 below)- Secured	595.68	828.60
<u>Security Deposits</u>		
Considered good	363.26	178.82
Considered doubtful	457.26	407.00
Less : Provision for doubtful deposits	(457.26)	(407.00)
Loans to employees	12.03	12.66
Current total	970.97	1,020.08
Total	3,935.53	4,141.17

Note

- 9.2 Loans to subsidiary companies are given for business purposes.
9.2 Secured by pledge of shares and personal guarantee by all directors in those companies and are given for business purposes.

10 Other Financial Assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
10A Non-current		
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise stated)		
Margin money deposits with maturity beyond 12 months (Refer Note 10.1 below)	303.22	468.14
Non-current total	303.22	468.14
10B Current		
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise stated)		
Interest on Deposits, accrued but not due	44.01	71.65
Interest accrued on loans but not due	49.90	-
Unbilled Revenue	230.18	-
Other receivables (Refer Note 35)	78.82	251.94
Current total	402.91	323.59
Total	706.13	791.73

Note

- 10.1 Margin money deposits of Rs 303.22 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 468.14 lakhs) are under lien with the government tender.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency - Indian rupees in Lakhs)

11 Income Taxes

(A) Components of Income Tax Expenses

(i) Amounts recognised in profit and loss

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Current tax:		
Current year tax	3,320.61	553.25
	<u>3,320.61</u>	<u>553.25</u>
Deferred tax:		
Current year deferred tax	(15,172.66)	191.88
Deferred tax pertaining to earlier years	32.26	(149.38)
	<u>(15,140.40)</u>	<u>-42.50</u>
Income tax (income)/expenses reported in the statement of profit or loss	(11,819.79)	595.75

(ii) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
- Unrealised/realised (gain)/loss on FVOCI equity	-	3,757.55
- Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(57.88)	19.42
	<u>(57.88)</u>	<u>3,776.97</u>

(B) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	%	For the year ended 31 March 2021	%	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Profit before tax		(61,978.10)		2,178.70
Tax using the Company's statutory tax rate	25.17%	(15,599.89)	25.17%	548.38
Tax effect of:				
Additional allowances under income tax in respect of Section 35(2AB)	0.00%	-	-1.93%	(41.98)
Donation	-0.10%	62.05	0.20%	4.26
Dividend income received from subsidiary exempt 10(34)	0.00%	-	-0.13%	(2.92)
Provision for diminution in value of investment	-4.59%	2,842.81	-	-
Loss on sale of fixed assets	-0.25%	155.10	-	-
Effect of different tax rates of Companies operations/ concessional tax rate in merger	0.00%	-	11.85%	258.26
Fair valuation of Put liability	-0.89%	552.89	-	-
Others	-0.27%	167.25	-7.81%	(170.25)
	<u>19.07%</u>	<u>(11,819.79)</u>	<u>27.35%</u>	<u>595.75</u>

(C) Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Net balance 1 April 2020	31-Mar-21				Net balance 31 March 2021
		Recognised in merger	Recognised in profit or loss*	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in other equity	
Deferred Tax Liabilities						
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible asset	40,581.25	-	(13,789.05)	-	-	26,792.20
Expenditure covered by section 35 (2AB) of IT Act, 1961	19.82	-	-	-	-	19.82
Right of use asset & lease liabilities	799.12	-	4.97	-	-	804.09
Total	41,400.19	-	(13,784.08)	-	-	27,616.11
Deferred Tax Assets						
Employee benefits Provisions	730.19	-	(31.98)	(57.88)	-	640.33
Loss allowed to be carried forward	4.71	-	(4.71)	-	-	-
Debt component of CCD	14,772.10	-	-	-	1,238.94	16,011.04
Interest accrued on CCD	199.79	-	(1,124.28)	-	-	(924.49)
Forward derivative asset on NCI measured at FVTPL	27.45	-	(27.45)	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	322.89	-	(101.42)	-	-	221.47
Other provisions	368.26	-	186.88	-	-	555.14
Lease equitisation	7.08	-	47.44	-	-	54.54
Adjustments for Deferred tax Impact on DTA created due to timing difference of interest actually paid	-	-	2,411.84	-	-	2,411.84
Total	16,432.45	-	1,356.32	(57.88)	1,238.94	18,969.86
Tax assets (Liabilities)	(24,967.74)	-	15,140.40	(57.88)	1,238.94	(8,646.25)

Bharat Scrums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency - Indian rupees in Lakhs)

	31-Mar-20					Net balance 31 March 2020
	Net balance 1 April 2019	Recognised in merger	Recognised in profit or loss ^a	Recognised in OCI	Recognised in other equity	
Deferred Tax Liabilities						
Investment in BSVL, measured at FVOCI	3,757.55	-	-	(3,757.55)	-	-
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible asset	(0.98)	40,671.36	(89.13)	-	-	40,581.25
Expenditure covered by section 35 (2AB) of IT Act, 1961	-	-	19.82	-	-	19.82
Right of use asset & lease liabilities	-	798.64	0.48	-	-	799.12
Total	3,756.57	41,470.00	(68.83)	(3,757.55)	-	41,400.19
Deferred Tax Assets						
Employee benefits Provisions	0.15	723.49	(12.87)	19.42	-	730.19
Loss allowed to be carried forward	0.81	-	3.90	-	-	4.71
Debt component of CCJD	-	-	-	-	14,772.10	14,772.10
Interest accrued on CCJD	-	-	199.79	-	-	199.79
Forward derivative asset on NCI measured at FVTPL	-	-	27.45	-	-	27.45
Trade Receivables	-	322.50	0.39	-	-	322.89
MAT credit entitlement	-	398.93	(398.93)	-	-	-
Other provisions	-	306.40	61.86	-	-	368.26
Lease equalisation	-	-	7.08	-	-	7.08
Total	0.96	1,751.32	(111.33)	19.42	14,772.10	16,432.45
Tax assets (Liabilities)	(3,755.61)	(39,718.68)	(42.50)	3,776.97	14,772.10	(24,967.74)

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets.

The Company plans to opt for lower tax regime. Accordingly deferred tax is calculated using the lower tax rate of 25.17%.

(D) Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Deferred Tax Liabilities	8,646.25	24,967.74
Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
Net DTLA(DFL)	(8,646.25)	(24,967.74)

(E) Tax assets and liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Current tax liabilities (net)	1,166.42	-
Non Current tax assets (net)	1,572.99	1,571.12
Current tax assets (net)	-	83.86

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

12 Other Assets

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
12A Non-current		
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances		
Considered good	378.99	7.69
Considered doubtful	53.52	53.52
Less: Allowance for doubtful capital advances	(53.52)	(53.52)
Balance with statutory/ Government authorities	462.48	462.48
Prepaid expenses	1.27	11.87
Non-current total	842.74	482.04
12B Current		
(Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise stated)		
Export entitlements receivable	527.58	606.26
Advances to Suppliers		
Considered good (other than related party)	1,573.48	1,090.91
Considered doubtful	92.22	140.87
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful advances to suppliers	(92.22)	(140.87)
Advance to Suppliers-related parties (Refer Note 35)	2,789.43	45.00
Advance to employees for expenses	102.36	147.72
Considered doubtful	5.66	-
Less : Provision for advance to employees	(5.66)	-
Prepaid expenses	248.75	372.06
Balance with statutory/ Government authorities	1,921.15	2,209.84
Other Assets	-	32.60
Current total	7,162.75	4,504.39
Total	8,005.49	4,986.43

13 Inventories

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Raw Materials	3,488.42	5,492.58
Packing materials	974.59	953.49
Work-in-progress	5,036.75	4,720.83
Finished goods	3,638.94	2,725.26
Stock-in-trade	2,881.54	4,556.98
Stores and Spares	543.25	569.28
Goods-in-Transit		
- Raw Materials	517.49	-
- Packing Materials	42.24	7.57
Total	17,123.22	19,025.99

Note

13.1 The Company follows suitable provisioning norms for writing down the value of inventories towards slow moving, non moving, expired and non saleable inventory. Write down of inventory for the year ended 31 March 2021 is Rs.502.97 lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs.763.28 lakhs).

13.2 Mode of Inventory valuation is stated in Note 2.2(q)

13.3 Refer Note 17 on Borrowings, for the details related to charge on inventories lying with the Company.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

14 Trade receivables

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
<u>Measured at amortised cost</u>		
<u>(Unsecured)</u>		
Considered good	19,315.52	14,830.20
Considered doubtful	879.90	679.90
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(879.90)	(679.90)
	<u>19,315.52</u>	<u>14,830.20</u>

Note

- 14.1 Refer Note -35 for details of amount due from related party
14.2 Refer Note 17 on Borrowings, for the details related to charge on Trade receivables.

15 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Cash on hand	19.80	7.06
<u>Balances with Banks</u>		
Term deposits with Original maturity less than 3 months	574.44	-
In current accounts	3,939.04	5,998.23
	<u>4,533.28</u>	<u>6,005.29</u>

15A Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Term deposits with maturity exceeding 3 months and less than 12 months	893.45	94.59
	<u>893.45</u>	<u>94.59</u>

- 15.1 Term deposits of Rs 198.58 Lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs 94.59 Lakhs) are under lien with the government tender.



Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

16 Share Capital

	At 31 March 2021		At 31 March 2020	
	Numbers	INR	Numbers	INR
Authorised Share Capital				
*Equity Shares of INR 100/- Each	12,15,900	1,215.90	12,15,900	1,215.90
Preference Shares of INR 100/- each	3,51,43,195	35,143.20	3,51,43,195	35,143.20
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity Shares of INR 100/- each	21,862	21.86	19,729	19.73
	21,862	21.86	19,729	19.73

* The Company shall at all times reserve and keep available out of authorised but unissued equity shares , solely for the purpose of effecting the conversion of the CCPS. such number of equity shares as shall from time to time be sufficient to effect the conversion of all outstanding CCPS.

A. Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period:

	Equity Shares		Preference Shares	
	Numbers	INR	Numbers	INR
Authorised Share Capital				
As at 31 March 2019	15,000	15.00	-	-
Changes during the year:	12,00,900	1,200.90	3,51,43,195	35,143.20
As at 31 March 2020	12,15,900	1,215.90	3,51,43,195	35,143.20
Changes during the year:	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	12,15,900	1,215.90	3,51,43,195	35,143.20
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity Share Capital				
As at 31 March 2019	6,000	6.00	-	-
Changes during the year:				
Add: Issued during the Year	19,729	19.73	-	-
Less: Buy Back during the Year	(6,000)	(6.00)	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	19,729	19.73	-	-
Changes during the year:				
Add: Issued during the Year	2,133	2.13	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	21,862	21.86	-	-
Share capital suspense				
7140 equity shares of INR 100 each (refer note- 38)	-	-	7,140	43,495.16
Less: Classified as financial liability (refer note- 18)	-	-	(7,140)	(43,495.16)
	-	-	-	-
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Compulsory Convertible Preference Share Capital				
As at 31 March 2019	-	-	-	-
Changes in compulsory convertible preference share capital during 2019-20				
Issue of compulsory convertible preference shares	6,576.00	6.58	-	-
Less: Transferred to Other Equity	(6,576.00)	(6.58)	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	-	-	-	-
Changes in compulsory convertible preference share capital during 2020-21				
As at 31 March 2021	-	-	-	-
Share capital suspense				
3,51,36,619 compulsory convertible preference shares (CCPS) of INR 100 each (refer note- 38)	-	-	3,51,36,619	35,307
Less: Classified as financial liability (refer note- 18)	-	-	(3,51,36,619)	(35,307)
	-	-	-	-

Note:

- Buy back of equity shares : The buyback was offered to all eligible equity shareholders of the Company. The buyback of equity shares commenced on 6 February 2020 and was completed on 14 February 2020. During this buyback period, the Company had purchased and extinguished a total of 6000 equity shares at a buy back price of INR 6,16,245.46 per equity share (inclusive of buyback tax) comprising 100% of the pre-buyback paid-up equity share capital of the Company. The buyback resulted in a cash outflow of INR 36,974.73 lakhs (including buy back tax). The Company funded the buyback from its free reserves. In accordance with Section 69 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has created a Capital Redemption Reserve of INR 6.00 lakhs equal to the nominal value of the above shares bought back as an appropriation from retained earnings.
- During the previous year ended 31st March 2020 the company allotted 19729 equity shares of INR 100 each, fully paid up, aggregating to INR 1,21,579.06 lakhs including premium of INR 1,21,559.34 lakhs to Ansamira Limited, thus the company became wholly owned subsidiary of Ansamira Limited v.e.f. 6 February 2020. Further, on 14 February 2020 the Company issued 7140 equity shares (Refer Share Capital Suspense) of INR 100 each, fully paid up, aggregating to INR 43,495.16 lakhs, pursuant to merger of BSV Ltd with ADPL with effect from appointed date i.e. 14 February 2020 as per NCLT order dated 02/08/2021 (refer note-38). During the current year ended 31st March 2021 the company allotted 2133 equity shares of INR 100 each, fully paid up, aggregating to INR 13,144.51 lakhs including premium of INR 13,142.38 lakhs to Ansamira Limited.



Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency: Indian rupees in Lakhs)

- 3) During the previous year ended 31st March 2020 the company allotted 6,576 compulsory convertible preference shares (CCPS) of INR 100 each, fully paid up, aggregating to INR 40,524.3 lakhs including premium of INR 40,517.73 lakhs to Ansamira Limited. The Company has measured this CCPS as compound financial instruments, however based on materially entire amount is classified as equity component. Further, on 14 February 2020 the Company issued 3,51,36,619 compulsory convertible preference shares (CCPS) (Refer Share Capital Suspense) of INR 100 each, fully paid up, at an issue price of INR 35,307.27 lakhs, pursuant to merger of BSV Ltd with ADPL with effect from appointed date i.e. 14 February 2020 as per NCLT order dated 02/08/2021 (refer note 38).

B. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	At 31 March 2021		At 31 March 2020	
	Numbers	% holding in the class	Numbers	% holding in the class
Equity Shares				
Ansamira Limited	21,774	99.60%	19,728	73.42%
Siro Clinpharm Private Limited	-	0.00%	1,713	6.38%

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

C. Rights and terms attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of issued Equity Shares having a par value of INR 100 per share. Each Shareholder is eligible one vote per share held. The Company declares and pays dividends on equity shares. The Dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of Interim Dividend. In the event of liquidation, the Equity Shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

D. Rights and terms attached to preference shares

Each convertible convertible preference share (CCPS) has a par value of INR 100. Each CCPS is convertible into fixed number of equity shares of the Company of face value INR 100 each upon maturity i.e. 20 years. The holder has option to convert CCPS before the maturity from the date of allotment. The CCPS carries dividend rights of minimum 0.001%. The dividend rights are cumulative. CCPS rank ahead of the equity shares in the event of a liquidation.

E. Buy Back of Equity shares and CCPS issued on Merger

Before merger, the company through shareholders agreement (SHA) dated 18 November 2019 had a written put option on Non-Controlling Interest (NCI) of 20% stake in BSV Ltd, whereby NCI of BSV Ltd shall have right but not obligation to require the company or its holding company i.e. Anaamira Ltd, to acquire all the securities held by them.

This option can be exercised by the NCI any time between expiry of 21 months from the effective date 14th February 2020 till the expiry of 27 months from effective date, subject to obtaining Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) approval. Exercise price of put option is not fixed but will be determined at the time of acquisition of the stake.

After merger, if the above option is exercised by the shareholders on the Company, then the Company will have the obligation to buy back its own shares.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

16A Other Equity

	At 31 March 2021	At 31 March 2020
Retained earnings	(18,464.52)	31,521.70
Securities premium reserve	1,45,236.86	1,32,094.48
Capital redemption reserve	6.00	6.00
Equity component of compound financial instrument	92,955.52	86,094.35
	<u>2,19,733.86</u>	<u>2,49,716.53</u>

	Amount
A. Retained earnings	
As at 31 March 2019	(527.58)
Add: Profit for the period 2019-20	1,582.95
Add: Gain on sale of investments in Morpheus Life Sciences Pvt.Ltd to promoters	528.67
Less: Tax on buy back of equity shares	(6,986.14)
Less: Amount transferred to capital redemption reserve	(6.00)
Add: Transferred from Other Comprehensive Income - Equity Instrument	36,968.73
Add: Other Comprehensive Income/(expense), net of tax	(38.93)
As at 31 March 2020	<u>31,521.70</u>
Add: Loss for the year 2020-21	(50,158.31)
Add: Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	172.09
As at 31 March 2021	<u>(18,464.52)</u>

	Amount
B Security premium reserve	
As at 31 March 2019	-
Add: Premium on issue of equity shares	1,21,559.34
Add: Premium on issue of compulsory convertible preference shares	40,517.73
Less: Buy back of equity shares	(29,982.59)
As at 31 March 2020	<u>1,32,094.48</u>
Add: Premium on issue of equity shares	13,142.38
As at 31 March 2021	<u>1,45,236.86</u>

	Amount
C Equity component of compound financial instrument	
As at 31 March 2019	-
Add: Equity component of compulsory convertible preference shares (6576 Compulsory convertible preference shares of INR 100 each issued, subscribed and fully paid)	6.58
Add: Equity component of compulsory convertible debentures	71,315.67
Add: Deferred Tax on compulsory convertible debentures	14,772.10
As at 31 March 2020	<u>86,094.35</u>
Add: Equity component of compulsory convertible debentures	5,622.23
Add: Deferred Tax on compulsory convertible debentures	1,238.94
As at 31 March 2021	<u>92,955.52</u>

	Amount
D Other Comprehensive Income - Equity Instrument	
As at 31 March 2019	11,171.13
Add: Fair valuation gain/loss on equity shares measured at FVOCI for the year ended 31 March 2020	25,797.60
Less: Transferred to Retained Earnings	(36,968.73)
As at 31 March 2020	<u>-</u>
Add: Changes during the year	-
As at 31 March 2021	<u>-</u>

	Amount
E Capital Redemption Reserve	
As at 31 March 2019	-
Add: Transferred from general reserve/securities premium	6.00
As at 31 March 2020	<u>6.00</u>
Add: Transferred from general reserve/securities premium	-
As at 31 March 2021	<u>6.00</u>

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

17 Borrowings

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
17A Non- Current Borrowings		
<u>Measured at amortised cost</u>		
Secured:		
Term Loan		
From Banks		
Foreign Currency Loan	182.95	1,045.26
Less : Amount disclosed under the head "Other current financial liabilities"	(182.95)	(870.00)
Unsecured		
Compulsory Convertible debentures	59,045.39	58,689.45
Less : Amount disclosed under the head "Other current financial liabilities"	(10,819.82)	(9,159.77)
Total Non-Current Borrowings	48,225.57	49,704.94
17B Current Borrowings		
<u>Measured at amortised cost</u>		
Secured		
Buyers credit from banks	-	416.87
Working capital demand loan	4,000.00	-
Unsecured		
Loan from others	106.78	106.78
Loan from related Party	5.11	5.11
Current Borrowings	4,111.89	528.76

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

A. Current borrowing	
Particulars	Amount
Closing balance as on 31-3-2019	565.19
Less: Sale of investment in Morpheus	-528.67
Acquired in merger	
Cash credit from banks	1,196.09
Buyers credit from banks	1,219.80
Loan from others	106.78
Cashflows during the year	(1,995.40)
Unrealised loss on foreign currency Borrowings	(35.03)
Closing balance as on 31-3-2020	528.76

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

Cashflows during the year	3,583.13
Unrealised loss on foreign currency Borrowings	
Closing balance as on 31-3-2021	4,111.89
B. Non-current borrowing	
I) Term Loan from Banks - Foreign Currency Loan	
Particulars	Amount
Closing balance as on 31-3-2019	-
Acquired in merger (including current maturities of Long term debt)	
	1,221.06
Cashflows during the period	(704.91)
Unrealised (gain)/loss on foreign currency Borrowings	529.11
Less: Current maturities of Loan classified in Other Financial Liabilities	(870.00)
Closing balance as on 31-3-2020	175.26
Add: Current maturities of Long term debt	870.00
Cashflows during the period	(924.78)
Unrealised (gain)/loss on foreign currency Borrowings	62.47
Less: Current maturities of Loan classified in Other Financial Liabilities	(182.95)
Closing balance as on 31-3-2021	-
II) Liability component of compound financial instrument	
Particulars	Amount
Closing balance as on 31-3-2019	-
Cashflows during the year	1,30,005.00
Less : Equity component of CCD	(71,315.67)
Interest accrued but not yet paid	793.75
Less: Current maturities of Compulsory convertible debentures classified in Other Financial Liabilities	(9,953.40)
Closing balance as on 31-3-2020	49,529.69
Cashflows during the year	10,538.05
Less : Equity component of CCD	(5,622.25)
Interest accrued but not yet paid	4,599.88
Less: Current maturities of Compulsory convertible debentures classified in Other Financial Liabilities	(10,819.82)
Closing balance as on 31-3-2021	48,225.56

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

17 Borrowings (continued)

Non-Current Borrowing

17.1

Foreign Currency Term Loans were taken from Exim bank and are secured by way of the hypothecation of movable assets and the first pari-passu charge on immovable assets of the BSV Ltd. situated at Ambernath Plant and second charge on current assets of the BSV Ltd. Terms of repayment are as under:

Bank name	Rate of interest p.a	No. of instalments pending	Instalment Amount per quarter (Amount in USD Lakhs)	Commencement from
Exim Bank	6 month Libor +300	1	2.54	Sep-17

17.2 During the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company, Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostic Private Limited) allotted 1,05,44,527 Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCD) of face value of INR 100 each fully paid-up for cash to Ansamira Limited (Parent Company). Each debenture is convertible into fixed number of equity shares of the Company of Rs.100 each automatically at the end of 8th year from date of its allotment 16 September 2020. Holder has a right to convert CCD into equity shares anytime before maturity. CCD are issued at variable rate of interest and interest is payable on semi-annual basis with first date of interest accrual being 20 days prior to the end of one year from date of allotment of CCD. The Company has measured this as compound financial instruments and accordingly, equity and liability component is recognised.

17.3 During the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company, Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostic Private Limited) allotted 13,00,05,000 Compulsory Convertible Debentures (CCD) of face value of INR 100 each fully paid-up for cash to Ansamira Limited (Parent Company). Each debenture is convertible into fixed number of equity shares of the Company of Rs.100 each automatically at the end of 8th year from date of its allotment 6 February 2020. Holder has a right to convert CCD into equity shares anytime before maturity. CCD are issued at variable rate of interest and interest is payable on semi-annual basis with first date of interest accrual being 20 days prior to the end of one year from date of allotment of CCD. The Company has measured this as compound financial instruments and accordingly, equity and liability component is recognised.

Current Borrowing

17.4 Cash credit, buyers credit, packing credit foreign currency, foreign bill discounting & working capital demand loan from banks are secured by way of hypothecation of raw material, packing material, materials under process, finished goods, book debts, machinery; and second pari passu charge on the immovable assets of the company situated at Ambernath Plant. All these loans are repayable on demand.

17.5 The buyers credit from banks carries interest rate of 3 month EURIBOR+2.25% to 6 month EURIBOR+2.85%

17.6 The Company has not defaulted on repayment of loans and interest during the year.

17.7 The Working Capital Demand Loan will be due on 22nd April 21 carries interest of 6.55 % p.a.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

18 Other financial liabilities

		As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
18A	<u>Non-Current</u>		
	Measured at FVTPL		
	Issued on merger (refer note-38)		
	Equity Shares	44,707.59	43,495.16
	CCPS	36,291.47	35,307.27
	Non- Current total	80,999.06	78,802.43
18B	<u>Current</u>		
	Measured at FVTPL		
	Forward Contract Liability (refer note-38)	-	23,212.25
	Measured at amortised cost		
	Current portion of Compulsorily Convertible debentures	10,819.82	9,159.77
	Current maturities of long-term debt	182.95	870.00
	Security Deposit	-	1,289.41
	Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	941.96	798.80
	Salary payable	836.72	7.90
	Bonus payable	386.63	402.30
	Unpaid incentives	301.09	376.46
	Capital creditors	472.42	202.63
	Other payables	13.51	13.62
	Current total	13,955.10	36,333.14
		94,954.16	1,15,135.57

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

19 Other liabilities

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
19A Non-Current		
<u>Deferred income</u>		
Licencing income	175.92	187.82
Non-current total	175.92	187.82
19B Current		
Advances from customers	255.61	557.24
Statutory liabilities		
TDS payable	230.26	168.44
Others	126.64	152.73
<u>Deferred income</u>		
Licencing income	11.90	17.86
Rent Equilisation Reserve	-	4.28
Current total	624.41	900.55
	800.33	1,088.37

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

20 Leases

On 30 March 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified Ind AS 116, Leases as part of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)) Amendment Rules, 2019. Ind AS 116 replaces the existing standard on leases i.e. Ind AS 17, Leases effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2019. However, the Company's financial statements were not effected by the new standard as the Company did not have any existing lease arrangements as on 1 April 2019. Erstwhile Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (BSV Ltd.) merged with the Company with effect from appointed date i.e. 14 February 2020 as per NCLT order dated 02/08/2021 (refer note 38) and the lease arrangements were acquired as part of merger.

Set out below are the amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020:

Particulars	(In lakhs)			
	Land	Building	Office Equipment	Total
Addition due to merger	3,206.39	1,401.00	-	4,607.39
Addition	-	-	-	-
Deletion	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(5.34)	(55.54)	-	(60.88)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	3,201.05	1,345.46	-	4,546.51
Addition	-	459.10	223.01	682.11
Deletion	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(41.50)	(403.04)	(32.20)	(476.74)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	3,159.55	1,401.52	190.81	4,751.88

Following is the break up of the current and non current lease liabilities as at 31 March 2021

Particulars	(In lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2021
Current lease liabilities	159.10	377.28
Non - Current lease liabilities	1,161.65	1,003.53
Total	1,320.75	1,380.81

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020:

Particulars	Amount in lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Addition due to merger	1,401.00	-
Addition	-	-
Deletion	-	-
Finance cost	14.35	-
Lease payment	(34.54)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,380.81	1,380.81
Addition due to merger	-	682.11
Addition	-	-
Deletion	-	-
Finance cost	101.21	-
Lease payment	(843.38)	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	1,320.75	1,380.81

The details of contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at 31 March 2021, on undiscounted basis are as follows:

Particulars	Amount in lakhs	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Less than 1 year	165.29	659.85
One to five years	1342.24	1,078.30
Total	1,507.53	1,738.15

During the period ended 31 March 2021, Company has recognized in the statement of profit and loss -

- Depreciation expense from right-to-use of INR 476.74 lakhs (31 March 2020 : Rs.60.88 lakhs).
- Interest expense on lease liabilities INR 101.21 lakhs (31 March 2020 : Rs.14.35 lakhs)
- Expense relating to short term leases of INR 292.79 lakhs (INR 51.65 lakhs: 31 March 2020)

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

21 Provisions

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
21A Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences (Refer Note 28)	1,487.88	1,599.23
Gratuity (Refer Note 28)	151.60	524.45
Provision for anticipated sales returns (refer note below)	265.53	481.85
Non-current total	1,905.01	2,605.53
21B Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences (Refer Note 28)	410.92	335.48
Gratuity (Refer Note 28)	493.64	441.88
Provision for anticipated sales returns (refer note below)	652.13	643.70
Current total	1,556.69	1,421.06
	3,461.70	4,026.59

Note : Additional disclosures relating to provision for sales return: (as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 37))

Balance as at 31 March 2019	1,245.55
Provision made during the year	519.22
Provision utilised during the year	(639.22)
Balance as at 31 March 2020	1,125.55
Provision made during the year	435.81
Provision utilised during the year	(643.70)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	917.66

22 Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Trade payables		
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises (refer note below)	216.95	39.29
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	9,647.25	6,429.46
	9,864.20	6,468.75

Notes

The information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Principal amount and interest due:		
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid	216.95	39.29
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid	2.56	0.36
(iii) Interest paid by the Parent Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	-	-
(iv) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
(v) Amount of Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	8.82	5.54
(vi) Interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises	11.38	5.90
(vii) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years	-	-

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

23 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
(i) Finished Goods	70,318.07	9,172.09
(ii) Traded Goods	9,859.10	3,302.96
Sale of Products (A)	80,177.17	12,475.05
(i) Service Income	-	13.00
Sale of Services (B)	-	13.00
(i) Export entitlements	554.17	138.52
(ii) Others	241.97	19.03
Other operating revenue (C)	796.14	157.55
Total (A)+(B)+(C)	80,973.31	12,645.60

23 a. Disaggregated revenue information

The Company disaggregates its revenue based on the type of goods or services, the geographical locations and the timing of transfer of goods and services as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
<u>i) Type of goods or services</u>		
Sale of products *	80,177.17	12,475.05
Service Income**	-	13.00
Other Operating revenue	796.14	157.55
Total revenue from contract with customers	80,973.31	12,645.60

*Note: The Company is engaged in the business of research, development, manufacturing, marketing and sales of biological and pharmaceutical products and any kind of medical equipment in India and overseas market.

** Note: The Company provides consultancy and management services for any kind of medical and accessories for which it received professional fees.

<u>ii) Geographical location</u>		
India	55,144.01	8,130.11
Outside India	25,033.17	4,515.49
Total revenue from contract with customers	80,177.17	12,645.59
<u>iii) Timing of revenue recognition</u>		
Goods transferred at point in time	80,177.17	12,475.05
Service transferred over time	-	13.00
Other operative income earned at a point in time	796.14	157.55
Total revenue from contract with customers	80,973.31	12,645.60

23 b. Contract Balances

The below table provides information about contract balances of the company:

Particulars	At 31 March 2021	At 31 March 2020
Trade Receivables*	19,315.52	14,830.20

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

*Note: Accounts receivables are recognised when the right to consideration becomes unconditional. These are non interest bearing.

23 c. Performance obligation

The Company enters into contract with majority of its customers to sale products and professional fees for a consideration on a cost plus mark-up basis.

The performance obligation of sale of goods and other operating income is satisfied at point in time and from rendering of professional services is satisfied over the time.

23 d. Transaction price:

Contract price is determined as per the terms agreed with the customer, and no further adjustments are made to the same. As such, there are no reconciling items and hence the reconciliation of the contract price is not disclosed.

23 e. Transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations

The Company does not have performance obligations that are remaining/unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the end of the reporting period.

23 f. Costs to obtain the contract and cost to fulfill the contract:

The Company does not incur material costs to obtain contracts with customers and contract fulfilment costs are generally expensed as incurred.

24 Other income

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020 (Restated)
Interest income on		
- Bank deposits	88.93	12.45
- Other financial assets at amortised cost	123.52	3.34
Exchange gain on foreign currency fluctuations (net)	225.32	567.06
Profit on sale of fixed assets (net of stamp duties)	3.87	0.28
Dividend Income		
From BSV Ltd. (received before merger)	-	11.60
Miscellaneous income	268.09	31.09
Gain arising on Mutual Fund designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	8.98	-
	718.71	625.82

25 Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020 (Restated)
Raw materials consumed		
Opening Stock	5,492.58	4981.56
Purchases	18,880.38	2172.55
Less : Closing Stock	4,005.91	5492.58
Total Raw material consumed (A)	20,367.05	1,661.53
Packing materials consumed		
Opening Stock	961.06	1038.73
Purchases	2,332.37	276.42
Less : Closing Stock	1,016.83	961.06
Total Packing material consumed (B)	2,276.60	354.09
Total consumption (A+B)	22,643.65	2,015.62

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone IND AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

26 Purchases of Stock-in-Trade

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		
a. Injectables	4,733.00	454.45
b. Others	847.58	274.90
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade	<u>5,580.58</u>	<u>729.35</u>

27 Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Closing inventories (A)		
Finished goods	3,638.94	2,725.26
Work-in-progress	5,036.75	4,720.83
Stock-in-trade	2,881.54	4,556.98
	<u>11,557.23</u>	<u>12,003.07</u>
Opening inventories (B)		
Finished goods	2,725.26	3,627.71
Work-in-progress	4,720.83	5,358.99
Stock-in-trade	4,556.98	5,011.69
	<u>12,003.07</u>	<u>13,998.39</u>
	<u>445.84</u>	<u>1,995.32</u>
	(B)-(A)	

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

28 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Salaries, wages and bonus	15,357.83	1,659.16
Contribution to provident funds and other funds	749.78	85.02
Gratuity expense	283.82	34.47
Employees' welfare expenses	295.82	42.64
	16,687.25	1,821.29

Disclosure of employee benefits as per Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS 19)

28A) Defined benefit plan:

i) Gratuity

1 Gratuity plan acquired on merger (refer note -38)

The Company operates a defined gratuity plan for its employees. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on death or resignation or retirement at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with an insurance company in the form of qualifying insurance policy.

The following tables summarize the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the respective plans.

Statement of profit and loss

Net employee benefit expenses recognised in the employee cost

Defined benefit plan	Gratuity	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
	(Rs.in Lakhs)	
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year		
Current service cost	221.73	28.36
Past service cost	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Interest cost (net)	62.09	5.66
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss	283.82	34.02
Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income		
Loss / (Gain) recognized for the period	(59.66)	(42.12)
Return on Plan Assets excluding net Interest	(170.31)	100.47
Expense / (income) recognised in other comprehensive income	(229.97)	58.35

Benefit assets / liabilities

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Present value of defined benefit obligation	(1853.82)	(1,946.48)
Fair value of plan assets	1208.58	980.81
Plan asset / (liability)	(645.24)	(965.67)

Reconciliation of present value of the defined benefit obligation :

Opening defined benefit obligation	1946.48	1,966.00
Current service cost	221.73	28.36
Interest cost	125.15	13.69
Provision reversed during the year	(0.49)	-
Benefits paid	(379.39)	(19.45)
Actuarial (gains) / losses recognised in other comprehensive income	(59.66)	(42.12)
Closing defined benefit obligation	1,853.82	1,946.48

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

28A) Disclosure of employee benefits as per Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS 19) (Continued)

Reconciliation of present value of plan assets :

Opening fair value of plan assets	980.80	1,038.84
Return on plan assets recognised in other comprehensive income	170.31	(101.07)
Interest Income	63.06	8.03
Contributions by employer	0.00	35.00
Benefits paid	(5.59)	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	<u>1,208.58</u>	<u>980.80</u>

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	Gratuity	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Gratuity fund (Kotak Mahindra Old Mutual life Insurance Ltd.)	100%	100%

Gratuity

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity for the Company's plans are shown below:

	Years of service	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Discount rate		6.26%	6.43%
Expected rate of return on assets		6.26%	6.43%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)		7.00%	9.00%
Employee turnover (Years of service)	0 to 5 yrs	20.00%	20.00%
	5 to 10 yrs	15.00%	15.00%
	10 to 20 yrs	10.00%	10.00%
	20 to 42 yrs	5.00%	5.00%

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.

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on the market prices prevailing on that date, applicable to the period over which the obligation is to be settled.

Amounts for the current periods are as follows:

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Gratuity		
Defined benefit obligation	1,853.82	1,946.48
Plan assets	1,208.58	980.80
Surplus / (deficit)	645.24	(965.68)
Experience adjustments on plan assets	170.31	(58.61)

The management has relied on the overall actuarial valuation conducted by the actuary.

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

28A) Disclosure of employee benefits as per Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS 19) (Continued)

The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

Discount rate: The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations

Salary Escalation Rate: The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation by the amounts shown below.

	Period Ended 31-Mar-21		Period Ended 31-Mar-20	
	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
Impact of increase in 100 bps on DBO	(118.30)	116.90	(132.59)	124.65
Impact of decrease in 100 bps on DBO	134.95	(106.69)	151.26	(114.98)

ii) **Leave encashment**

Amount of Rs. 288.21 Lakhs (31 March 2020 Rs. (19.36) Lakhs) is recognised as an expense and included in "Employee benefits" in the Statement of profit and loss.

Actuarial assumptions	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Discount rate	6.26%	6.43%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	7.00%	9.00%
Leave availment rate (p.a.)	1.80%	2.00%

28B) Defined contribution plans:

The Company makes contributions towards provident fund, Employee Pension Scheme and Employee State Insurance Scheme to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. Under the plan, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit plan to fund the benefits. The provident fund, Employee Pension Scheme and Employee State Insurance Scheme is operated by the Government administered employee provident fund. Eligible employees receive the benefits from the said provident fund, Employee Pension Scheme and Employee State Insurance Scheme.

Amount of Rs. 749.78 Lakhs (31 March 2020 Rs. 85.02 Lakhs) is recognised as an expense and included in "Employee benefits" in the Statement of profit and loss

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)
(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

29 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020 (Restated)
Accessories and consumables	775.78	62.59
Animal feeding and maintenance	180.18	14.46
Contract labour charges	320.45	78.92
Power and fuel	1,421.65	196.00
Freight and forwarding charges	1,881.18	95.21
Rent	292.79	51.65
Rates and taxes	495.86	72.55
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Plant and machinery	408.29	47.32
- Buildings	259.19	40.36
- Others	84.19	3.41
Advertising and sales promotion	1,793.19	299.64
Sales Commission	1,969.58	550.53
Travelling and conveyance	1,333.77	355.19
Legal and professional fees	4,238.94	760.58
Printing and stationary	179.10	4.31
Payment to auditors (Refer Note : 29A)	139.16	10.82
Provision for doubtful debts	200.00	1.54
Provision for doubtful advance and deposits	9.97	7.76
Research and development expenses	2,227.01	341.72
Biological assets written off	59.11	-
Intangibles under development written off	50.76	-
Property, Plant and Equipment written off	39.91	-
Sundry balances written off	19.96	0.30
Distribution Expenses	188.92	31.40
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure (Refer Note 29B)	245.34	67.46
NSDL Depository & Custodian Charges	-	0.24
Filing Fees	-	0.06
Analytical and inspection charges	466.66	42.79
Insurance	471.84	43.12
Loss on write off of Property, Plant and Equipment and CWIP	616.22	-
Bank charges	18.69	6.45
Miscellaneous expenses	1,218.67	122.31
	21,606.36	3,308.69

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

29A Payment to auditors

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Auditors' remuneration		
Statutory Audit fees	58.32	4.89
Special Purpose audit	20.00	-
Limited Review	8.00	2.95
Transfer Pricing matters	-	0.90
Fees for certification	1.65	0.90
Reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses	0.19	0.15
Payments to tax auditors	5.00	0.58
Taxation matters	6.00	-
Other Matters	40.00	0.45
	<u>139.16</u>	<u>10.82</u>

29B Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Act, a CSR committee has been formed by the Company. The areas for CSR activities are eradication of hunger and malnutrition, promoting education, art, culture, healthcare, destitute care and rehabilitation and rural development projects.

a. The gross amount required during the year to be spent by the company was Rs.15.32 Lakhs (31 March 2020: Rs.Nil)

b. Particulars of amount spent during the year on:

	In cash	Yet to be paid	Total
i) Construction / Acquisition of assets	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	245.34	-	245.34
	(67.46)	-	(67.46)
Total for the Year ended 31 March 2021	<u>245.34</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>245.34</u>
Total for the Year ended 31 March 2020	(67.46)	-	(67.46)

30 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Interest expenses on		
- Bank overdraft and others	219.90	36.85
- Compulsory Convertible Debentures	5,541.33	793.75
- Interest on forward contract liability	472.07	109.07
- Lease liability (Refer Note 20)	101.21	14.35
Other borrowing cost	128.34	13.81
	<u>6,462.85</u>	<u>967.83</u>

31 Depreciation, impairment and amortisation expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 5)	1,327.15	152.43
Depreciation of Right to Use Asset (Refer Note 5A)	476.74	60.88
Impairment of Intangible assets	-	-
Change in fair value of biological asset (Refer Note 6)	4.55	0.62
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 7)	5,501.57	40.69
	<u>7,310.01</u>	<u>254.62</u>

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)
(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020 (Restated)
32 Earnings per share		
Profit after tax	(50,158.31)	1,582.95
Interest on convertible debentures	5,541.33	793.75
Net profit for calculation of EPS (A)	(44,616.98)	2,376.70
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating EPS		
Equity Shares	28,020.24	9,030.77
<u>Effect of dilution:</u>		
Convertible debenture	22,378.58	3,280.44
Compulsory Convertible preference shares	12,477.57	1,750.82
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating EPS (B)	62,876.39	14,062.03
Basic earnings per share of face value of Rs 100 each (A)/(B) (Rs.)	(79,772.88)	11,256.91
Diluted earnings per share of face value of Rs 100 each (A)/(B) (Rs.)*	(79,772.88)	11,256.91

*Note: The effect of interest on convertible debentures is excluded from calculation of diluted EPS as their effect would have been anti-dilutive.



Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

33 Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

a. Contingent Liabilities

Sr	Particulars	As at	
		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
A. Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts			
1	Service tax demand disputed in appeal; advances paid in dispute Rs 75 Lakhs (31 March 2020 Rs 75 Lakhs)	796.88	796.88
2	Income tax demand disputed in appeal; advances paid in dispute Rs Nil (31 March 2020 Rs Nil)	1,135.10	1,056.53
B. Guarantees given by Company in favour of Subsidiaries to Banks (Refer Note 35)		1,286.25	2,421.85
		3,218.23	4,275.26

Notes

33.1 Management considers that the service tax and income tax demands received from the authorities are not tenable against the Company, and therefore no provision for these tax contingencies have been made.

33.2

The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for, where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities wherever applicable, in its financial statement. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have materially adverse effect on its financial statements.

33.3 The Bank Guarantees given are for business purpose.

b. Commitments

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Accounts -net off advance paid Rs 378.26 Lakhs (31 March 2020 Rs 29.60 Lakhs)	836.04	225.86

34 Segment Reporting

The Company has presented data relating to its segments based on its consolidated financial statements, which are presented in the same Annual Report. Accordingly, in terms of paragraph 4 of the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 108) "Operating Segments", no disclosures related to segments are presented in these standalone financial statements.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

34 B Goodwill

Goodwill arising upon business combinations is not amortised but tested for impairment at least annually. No impairment charges were identified for FY 2020-21.

Significant Cash Generating Units (CGUs)

The Company engaged in business of research, development, manufacturing, marketing and sales of biological and pharmaceutical products and considering the nature of products and the predominant risk and returns of the product are similar, the group has only one operating segment. Accordingly, Goodwill is allocated to the said operating segment.

	Rs as at March 31, 2021 (in lakhs)
Goodwill	2,08,620.19

Following key assumptions were considered while performing Impairment testing.

The recoverable amount of CGU has been calculated based on Discounted Cash flow for 6 years, estimated as the present value of projected future cash flows.

	As at 31 st March, 2021
Annual Growth rate for 6 years	12%
Terminal Growth rate	5%
Weighted Average Cost of Capital % (WACC) post tax (Discount rate)	12.30%
Average margins	29.56%

The projections cover a period of six years, as the Company believes this to be the most appropriate timescale over which to review and consider annual performances before applying a fixed terminal value multiple to the final year cash flows. The growth rates and segmental margins used to estimate cash flows for the first six years are based on past performance, and on the Company's six-year strategic plan.

Weighted Average Cost of Capital % (WACC) = Risk free return + (Market risk premium x Beta for the Company).

The Company has performed sensitivity analysis around the base assumptions and has concluded that there are no reasonably possible changes to key assumptions that would cause the carrying amount of a CGU to exceed its recoverable amount.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)
 (Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

35 Related party transactions

Information on related party transactions as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS 24) on related party disclosures for year ended 31 March 2021

A. List of related parties and their relationship

a Key Managerial Personnel ("KMP")		
Mr. Sanjiv Hari Navangul	Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer	
Mr. Pankaj Patwari	Non - Executive Director	
Ms. Shweta Jalan	Non - Executive Director	
Mr. Bharat V Dabray	Non - Executive Director	
Mr. Gautam V Dabray	Non - Executive Director	
Mr. Abhaji Mukherjee	Independent Director	
Mr. Bhaskar Jyer	Independent Director	
Mr. Jayesh Merchant	Independent Director	
Mr. Anil Madhusudan Dandale	Chief Financial Officer	(upto 14th July 2020)
Mr. Chirag Mehta	Chief Financial Officer	(w.e.f 15th July 2020)
Mr. Chandratna Sambhaji Samant	Company Secretary	(upto 13th November 2020)
Mrs. Anupama Pat	Company Secretary	(w.e.f 14th November 2020)

b Entities over which Key Management Personnel and their relatives have significant influence or control and with whom transactions have taken place during the year ("Entities")	
Advy Chemical Pvt. Ltd	
Siro Clonpharma Pvt Ltd	
Advy Co. Japan Limited	
Rivaxara Labs Private Limited	
Siro Protego Lab Divn Of Advy Chemical Pvt. Ltd.	
Aksigen Hospital Care	
Aksigen Pharmaceutical Private Limited	

c Entities of the same group i.e. parent, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries	
Name of related party	Relationship
Ancanna Miles Limited	Holding Company of Parent
Ancanna Limited	Parent Company (w.e.f 6 Feb 2020)
BSV Bioscience GmbH	Subsidiary (w.e.f 14 Feb 2020)
BSV Bioscience Inc.	Subsidiary (w.e.f 14 Feb 2020)
BSV Bioscience Philippines Inc	Subsidiary (w.e.f 14 Feb 2020)
BSV Life Private Limited (formerly known as EuroLife Regen Pvt Ltd.)*	Subsidiary (w.e.f 14 Feb 2020)

d Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel ("KMP") with whom transactions have taken place during the year	
Ms. Ananya S Navangul	Daughter of Sanjiv Navangul

Details of Transactions with Related Parties

Sr No	Particulars	Relationship	At 31st March 2021	At 31st March 2020
1	Sale of services			
	Advy Chemicals Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	100.00	6.50
	Siro Clonpharma Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	-	6.50
2	Purchase of Services			
	Advy Chemicals Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	-	2.13
	Siro Clonpharma Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	74.05	0.02
	Siro Protego Lab Divn Of Advy Chemical Pvt. Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	1.14	-

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
 Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)
 (Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

35 Related party transactions

Sr No	Particulars	Relationship	At 31st March 2021	At 31st March 2020
	BSV Bioscience Inc	Subsidiary	342.57	201.83
3	Professional fees expenses			
	Bharat V Dattary	KMP	75.00	9.55
	Gautam V Dattary	KMP	75.00	9.55
	SIRO Clupharm Private Limited	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	16.65	
4	Salary paid			
	Ms. Ananya S Navangul	Relative of KMP	3.73	
5	Corporate Guarantee income			
	BSV Bioscience GmbH	Subsidiary	11.18	12.17
6	Purchase of Products			
	BSV Bioscience GmbH	Subsidiary	3,910.58	547.02
	Advy Chemicals Private Limited	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	23.48	
	Advy Chemicals Japan	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	0.58	
7	Sale of Products			
	Advy Chemicals Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	-	0.72
	Aksigen Hospital Care	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	-	7.12
	BSV Bioscience Philippines Inc	Subsidiary	3,308.23	531.23
8	Rent			
	Mr. Bharat V Dattary	KMP	9.50	-
	Dr. Gautam V Dattary	KMP	9.50	-
	Aksigen Pharmaceutical Private Limited	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	12.00	-
9	Advance given			
	BSV Bioscience GmbH	Subsidiary	2,783.62	-
	BSVLife Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary	4.13	-
	SIRO Clupharm Private Limited	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	0.50	-
	Advy Chemicals Private Limited	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	-	-
10	Interest Income			
	BSV Bioscience Philippines Inc	Subsidiary	49.90	-
11	Net loans Received/(Paid) from/to -			
	Mr. Bharat V Dattary - Director	KMP	-	(21.31)
	Mr. Gautam V Dattary - Director	KMP	-	(10.11)
12	Sale of Investment to promoters- amount receivable			
	Mr. Bharat V Dattary - Director	KMP	-	264.36
	Mr. Gautam V Dattary - Director	KMP	-	264.31

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)
(Currency: Indian rupees in Lakhs)

35 Related party transactions

Sr No	Particulars	Relationship	At 31st March 2021	At 31st March 2020
13	1,05,44,527 Compulsory Convertible debentures (CCD) (Previous year: 13,00,05,000) of INR 100/- each issued			
	Ansamira Limited	Parent Company	10,544.53	1,29,610.10
	Mr. Bhaskar Iyer	KMP	-	331.10
	Mr. Abhijit Mukherjee	KMP	-	63.80
14	Interest expense on liability component of CCD			
	Ansamira Limited	Parent Company	5,525.14	791.34
	Mr. Bhaskar Iyer	Independent Director	13.57	2.02
	Mr. Abhijit Mukherjee	Independent Director	2.62	0.39
15	2133 Equity shares (Previous year: 19,729) of face value 100 each issued during the year			
	Ansamira Limited	Parent Company	2.13	19.65
	Mr. Bhaskar Iyer	Independent Director	-	0.07
	Mr. Abhijit Mukherjee	Independent Director	-	0.01
16	Securities premium on equity shares issued			
	Ansamira Limited	Parent Company	13,142.38	1,21,559.34
17	6,567 Compulsory Convertible Preference shares (CCPS) of INR 100 each issued			
	Ansamira Limited	Parent Company	-	6.58
18	Securities premium on CCPS issued			
	Ansamira Limited	Parent Company	-	40,517.73

Key management personnel Remuneration

Key management personnel remuneration comprised the following:

Sr No	Particulars	At 31st March 2021	At 31st March 2020
1	Remuneration	596.91	107.91
2	Post-employment benefits	27.21	2.38
3	Sitting fees to independent director	25.00	19.58

Disclosure in respect of material transactions with persons referred from above

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Remuneration including post employment benefits		
- Sanjiv Navangul	450.72	255.53
- Chirag Melita	92.07	-
- Anupama pai	25.35	-
- Bharat Daftary	-	174.13
- Gautam Daftary	-	174.13

Balance due from / to related party

Sr No.	Particulars	Relationship	At 31st March 2021	At 31st March 2020
1	Loan repayable on demand			
	Mr. Bharat V Daftary - Director	KMP	55.89	55.37
	Mr. Gautam V Daftary - Director	KMP	55.89	56.52
2	CCD issued			
	Ansamira Limited	Parent Company		
	Equity component of CCD (inclusive of deferred tax on debt component)		92,955.52	86,087.78
	Liability component of CCD (inclusive of interest accrued)		59,987.35	59,483.07
3	Outstanding Receivables/ Advance			
	Advy Chemicals Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	118.00	52.55
	Aksigen Hospital Care	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	-	10.96
	Rivaara Labs Private Limited	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	1.18	-

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
 Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)
 (Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

35 Related party transactions

Sr No.	Particulars	Relationship	At 31st March 2021	At 31st March 2020
	Sino Protego Lab Divn Of Advy Chemical Pvt. Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	0.50	-
	BSV Bioscience Philippines Inc	Subsidiary	2,939.07	2,427.22
	BSV Bioscience GmbH	Subsidiary	2,783.63	
	BSV ifc Private Limited	Subsidiary	5.31	
4	Outstanding Payables			
	Mr. Bharat V Dattay - Director	KMP	7.73	7.50
	Mr. Gautam V Dattay - Director	KMP	7.73	7.50
	BSV Bioscience GmbH	Subsidiary	-	452.48
	BSV Bioscience Inc.	Subsidiary	190.30	165.75
	Advy Chemicals Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	26.29	2.49
	Aksigen Pharmaceutical Private Limited	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	0.93	2.00
	Siro Cinpharma Pvt Ltd	Entity in which KMP or their close relatives have significant influence	28.07	-
5	Investments in Subsidiaries			
	BSV Biosciences Inc (Face Value of USD. 1 each)	Subsidiary	441.83	441.83
	BSV Biosciences GmbH (Face Value of EURO 100 each)	Subsidiary	860.26	860.26
	BSV Biosciences Philippines Inc. (Face Value of Pesso 1 each)	Subsidiary	141.87	141.87
	BSV ifc Private Limited (Face Value of Rs 10 each)	Subsidiary	100.00	100.00
6	Corporate Guarantee			
	BSV Bioscience GmbH	Subsidiary	1,286.25	2,421.85
7	Interest accrued on loan			
	BSV Biosciences Philippines Inc.	Subsidiary	49.90	-
8	Loan Receivable			
	BSV Biosciences GmbH	Subsidiary	1,457.75	-
	BSV Biosciences Philippines Inc.	Subsidiary	774.97	-

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free (except for loans to subsidiaries and for CCD refer note 17 for the terms of CCD) and settlement occurs in cash.

(Handwritten signature)

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

35 Information on related party transactions as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 (Ind AS 24) on related party disclosures for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

35.1 Disclosure under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

(a) The details of loan under Section 186 of the Act read with the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 are as follows:

Name of the entity / parties	Loan repayment terms	Purpose	Rate of Interest	At 31st March	At 31st March
				2021	2020
				Amt	Amt
BSV Bioscience GMBH	Repayable on demand	Working Capital	6.8601%	1,457.75	1,407.03
BSV Bioscience Philippines Inc	Repayable on demand	Working Capital	6.8601%	774.97	802.14
Raut Serums India Pvt Ltd	Repayable on demand	Business Purpose	11.00%	216.68	449.60
Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swamy Pharma Pvt Ltd	Repayable on demand	Business Purpose	10.00%	304.00	304.00
Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swamy Pharma Pvt Ltd	Repayable on demand	Business Purpose	11.00%	75.00	75.00
Total				2,828.40	3,037.77

(b) Details of investments made under section 186 of the Act are given in Note 8 "Investments".

(c) Guarantees outstanding

Details	As at	As at
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Corporate guarantee given in respect of credit facility sanctioned by bank in favour of subsidiary company aggregating to Euro 1.50 million (31 March 2020 Euro 1.50 million and USD 1.56 million)	1,286.25	2421.85

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

36 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

A Accounting classification and fair value

The Company uses the following hierarchic structure of valuation methods to determine and disclose information about the fair value of financial instruments

Level 1: Observable prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments by category are as follows:

a. Financial assets

Particulars	Carrying Amount			Fair Value		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31 March 2021						
Non Current - Loans	-	-	2,964.56	-	-	-
Current - Loans	-	-	970.97	-	-	-
Investments	1,008.98	-	-	1,008.98	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	19,315.52	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4,533.28	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	893.45	-	-	-
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	303.22	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	402.91	-	-	-
Total	1,008.98	-	29,383.91	1,008.98	-	-
As at 31 March 2020						
Non Current - Loans	-	-	3,121.09	-	-	-
Current - Loans	-	-	1,020.08	-	-	-
Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	14,830.20	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	6,005.29	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	94.59	-	-	-
Other non-current financial assets	-	-	468.14	-	-	-
Other current financial assets	-	-	323.59	-	-	-
Total	-	-	25,862.98	-	-	-

b. Financial liabilities

Particulars	Carrying Amount			Fair Value		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31 March 2021						
Liability component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	-	-	59,045.39	-	-	63,846.91
Forward Contract Liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liability issued on merger						
Equity Shares	44,707.59	-	-	-	-	44,707.59
CCPS	36,291.47	-	-	-	-	36,291.47
Non Current Borrowings (including current maturity of long term debts)	-	-	182.95	-	-	-
Current Borrowings	-	-	4,111.89	-	-	-
Lease liability	-	-	1,320.75	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	9,864.20	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	2,952.33	-	-	-
Total	80,999.06	-	77,477.51	-	-	1,44,845.97

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)
(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Amount			Fair Value		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31 March 2020						
Liability component of Compulsory Convertible Debentures	-	-	58,689.45	-	-	64,226.86
Forward Contract Liability	23,212.25	-	-	-	-	23,212.25
Financial liability issued on merger						
Equity Shares	43,495.16	-	-	-	-	43,495.16
CCPS	35,307.27	-	-	-	-	35,307.27
Non Current Borrowings (including current maturity of long term debts)	-	-	1,045.26	-	-	-
Current Borrowings	-	-	528.76	-	-	-
Lease liability	-	-	1,380.81	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	6,468.75	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	-	-	26,303.37	-	-	-
Total	1,02,014.68	-	94,416.40	-	-	1,66,241.54

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- ▶ The fair values of the Company's interest-bearing borrowings (CCD) is determined by using DCF method using discount rate for non-convertible debt for similar term, credit risk and remaining maturities.
- ▶ Forward contract liability is fair valued at estimated present value of amount payable on settlement.
- ▶ Financial liability on merger i.e. the sum of equity shares and compulsory convertible preference shares to be issued pursuant to merger (refer Note- 38) is fair valued at estimated present value of amount payable on settlement.

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

Reconciliation of fair value measurement of unquoted equity shares classified as FVOCI assets:

Investment in equity shares of BSV Ltd	Amount
As at 01 April 2019 (cumulative 4.45% equity stake)	10,302.63
Add Purchases	
Add Re-measurement recognised in OCI	4,632.05
As at 31 March 2019 (cumulative 4.45% equity stake)	14,934.68
Add Purchases (cumulative 10.17% stake)	3156.15
Add Re-measurement recognised in OCI	22,040.05
Less: Merger of BSVL with ADPL (refer note-38)	(40,130.88)
Investment in equity shares of BSV Ltd - measured at FVOCI	-

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

36 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

B Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to the limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of foreign currency loan, loan from related parties, compulsory convertible debentures, lease liabilities, trade payables, forward contract liability and put option liability. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivables, loans, cash & cash equivalents and margin money that derive directly from its operations.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk

i) 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. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing/investing activities, including investments in deposits with banks. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk with any counterparty.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are consisting of a large number of customers. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate.

The management has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed quarterly.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by geographic region was as follows.

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
India	9,279.78	6,514.67
Outside India-others	10,035.74	8,315.53
	19,315.52	14,830.20

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables by type of counter party is as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Stockists	4,880.68	2,751.01
Institution	4,399.10	3,763.66
Exports	7,106.78	6,140.40
Subsidiary	2,928.96	2,175.13
	19,315.52	14,830.20

Impairment

As per simplified approach the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivable using a provision matrix to mitigate the risk of default payment and make appropriate provision at each reporting date.

The ageing of trade receivables that were not impaired was as follows.

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Not past due	13690.46	10,320.00
Past due 1-180 days	4994.26	4,211.44
Past due more than 180 days	630.8	298.76
	19,315.52	14,830.20

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

36 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk grade based on a variety of data that is determined to be predictive of the risk of loss (including but not limited to external ratings, audited financial statements, management accounts and cash flow projections and available press information about customers) and applying experienced credit judgement. Credit risk grades are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of loss and are aligned to external credit rating definitions.

Expected credit loss (ECL) assessment for trade receivables as on 31 March 2021 is as follows:

Exposures within each credit risk grade are segmented by geographic region and industry classification and an expected credit loss rate is calculated for each segment based on delinquency status and actual credit loss experience over the past three years. These rates are multiplied by scalar factors to reflect differences between economic conditions during the period over which the historic data has been collected, current conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the receivables.

Management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 180 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings if they are available.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade and other receivables during the year was as follows:

Particulars	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
Balance as at the beginning	679.00	-
Balance as acquired on merger	-	677.46
Impairment loss recognised	200.00	1.54
Balance as at the end of the year	<u>879.00</u>	<u>679.00</u>

Loan to subsidiaries

The Company has an exposure of Rs. 2232.72 Lakhs as 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020: Rs. 2209.17 Lakhs). Such loans are classified as financial asset measured at amortised cost. The Company did not have any amounts that were past due but not impaired at 31 March 2021. The Company has no collateral in respect of these loans.

Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks is generally low as the said deposits have been made with the banks who have been assigned high credit rating by international and domestic credit rating agencies.

The Company has investment in Mutual Funds of Rs 1008.98 Lakhs as on 31 March 2021 (Nil : 31 March 2020) and investment in subsidiaries of Rs. 18,401.10 Lakhs as on 31 March 2021 (Rs. 18,401.10 Lakhs : 31 March 2020).

ii) **Liquidity Risk**

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

The majority of the Company's trade receivables are due for maturity within 7- 21 days for stockiest and 90 days for institution and case to case basis for exports from the date of billing to the customer. Further, the general credit terms for trade payables are approximately 30-45 days. The difference between the above mentioned credit period provides sufficient headroom to meet the short-term working capital needs for day-to-day operations of the Company. Any short-term surplus cash generated if any, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, are retained as Cash and Investment in short term deposits with banks. The said investments are made in instruments with appropriate maturities and sufficient liquidity.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

36 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

31-Mar-21	Carrying Amount	Total contractual undiscounted cashflow	Contractual Cash Flows			
			On demand	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Short term borrowings	4,111.89	4,111.89	-	4,111.89	-	-
Non Current borrowings (including current maturities of long term debt)	48,225.57	81,122.70	-	11,761.25	45,535.71	23,825.74
Trade payables	9,864.20	9,864.20	-	9,864.20	-	-
Lease Liability	1,320.75	1,507.53	-	165.29	1,342.24	-
Other financial liabilities Non-current*	80,999.06	80,999.06	-	-	80,999.06	-
Other financial liabilities current	13,955.10	13,955.10	-	13,955.10	-	-
Total	1,58,476.57	1,91,560.48	-	39,857.73	1,27,877.01	23,825.74

31-Mar-20	Carrying Amount	Total contractual undiscounted cashflow	Contractual Cash Flows			
			On demand	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Short term borrowings	528.76	528.76	-	528.76	-	-
Non Current borrowings (including current maturities of long term debt)	49,704.94	86,219.46	-	11,009.63	53,572.02	21,637.82
Trade payables	6,468.75	6,468.75	-	6,468.75	-	-
Lease Liability	1,380.81	1,738.15	-	659.85	1,078.30	-
Other financial liabilities Non-current*	78,802.43	78,802.43	-	-	78,802.43	-
Other financial liabilities current	36,333.14	36,333.14	-	36,333.14	-	-
Total	1,73,218.83	2,10,090.69	-	55,000.13	1,33,452.75	21,637.82

Note- *Other financial liabilities Non-current include equity shares and compulsory convertible preference shares to be issued pursuant to merger (refer note- 38) and is measured at FVTPL.

iii) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates etc. could affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments including cash flow. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while maximising the return.

The Company as a policy doesn't enter into any derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange forward contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The exchange rate between the Rupee and foreign currencies has kept constant in the last year and as per Company may be stable in the future. Consequently, the results of the Company's operations are affected as the Rupee appreciates/ depreciates against US dollar (USD), Euro (EUR), and British Pound (GBP) etc.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

36 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

(a) Foreign Exchange Derivatives and Exposures outstanding at the year end

There are no forward exchange contracts (being derivative instruments), exposure during the year ended 31st March 2021 and 31st March 2020.

Currency Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk on account of its borrowings, other payables, receivables and loans and advances in foreign currency. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. The Company has exposure to USD, EURO, GBP, SGD, CHF and JPY. The Company has formulated hedging policy for monitoring its foreign currency exposure.

Exposure to Currency Risk

The currency profile of financial assets and financial liabilities in there respective currencies are as below:

Particulars	31 March 2021		31 March 2020	
	Amount in foreign currency (Lakhs)	Amount in local currency (Lakhs)	Amount in foreign currency (Lakhs)	Amount in local currency (Lakhs)
Financial assets				
Non current Assets				
EURO	17.00	1,457.75	17.00	1,407.09
USD	10.60	774.97	10.60	802.05
Non current Deposit				
EURO	-	-	0.01	0.85
Trade receivables				
USD	123.92	9,059.79	100.89	7,633.73
EURO	11.38	975.84	8.25	682.85
Cash and Cash Equivalents				
USD	7.21	527.12	1.96	148.30
EURO	0.11	9.43	0.27	22.35
Other current assets				
EURO	-	-	5.32	440.49
USD	1.28	93.58	4.62	349.63
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings				
USD	2.54	185.70	14.04	1,062.34
Short term borrowings				
EURO	-	-	5.04	416.87
Trade and other payables				
EURO	0.78	66.89	6.24	516.70
USD	27.12	1,982.74	10.47	792.23
JPY	-	-	0.28	0.20
CHF	0.55	42.65	-	-
Net foreign currency exposure as at 31 March				
EURO	27.71	2,376.13	19.57	1,620.06
USD	113.35	8,287.02	93.56	7,079.14
CHF	(0.55)	(42.65)	-	-
JPY	-	-	(0.28)	(0.20)
Total		10,620.50		8,699.00

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

36 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

For the purpose of financial statement reporting, the currency exposure are measured at the following year-end exchange rates.

INR	Year end spot rate	
	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-20
	EURO	85.75
USD	73.11	75.67
CHF	77.55	78.29
JPY	0.66	0.70

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the Indian Rupee against various foreign currencies at 31 March 2021 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

Profit & (loss) before tax	31-Mar-21		31-Mar-20	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
<u>10% movement</u>				
EURO	237.61	(237.61)	161.98	(161.98)
USD	828.70	(828.70)	707.97	(707.97)
CHF	(4.27)	4.27	-	-
JPY	-	-	(0.02)	0.02

(b) **Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments, borrowings and loans because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments, borrowings and loans will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term CCD and other borrowings with variable interest rates as follows:

Variable Rate Instruments	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Compulsory Convertible Debentures	59,045.39	58,689.45
Others		
Foreign Currency Loan	182.95	1,045.26
Buyers credit from banks	-	416.87
Total	59,228.34	60,151.58

Interest rate sensitivity analysis shown below with 1% that an increase / decrease in floating interest rates would result in decrease / increase in the Company's profit and equity by -

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Up Move	Down Move	Up Move	Down Move
Impact on Equity - Increase/(decrease)	(57.24)	57.24	(22.56)	22.56
Impact on profit/(loss)	(57.24)	57.24	(22.56)	22.56

The risk estimates provided assume a change of 1% interest rate for the interest rate benchmark as applicable to the borrowings summarized above. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The year end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the year. Also above numbers are excluding impact of tax.

Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

36 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (Continued)

37 Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'total equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total debt, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents. Total equity comprises all components of equity.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio is as follows:

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Total debt	63,340.23	10,029.77
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	(4,533.28)	(6,005.29)
Net debt (A)	58,806.95	4,024.48
Total equity (B)	2,19,755.72	2,49,736.26
Net debt to equity ratio (A/B)	0.27	0.02



Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)
(Currency - Indian rupees in Lakhs)

38 Business Combination (Merger)

1 Acquisition of controlling equity stake followed with merger

On 14th February 2020, the Company, Aksipro Diagnostic Private Limited ('ADPL' or 'acquirer') acquired 74% stake of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited ('BSV Ltd' or 'acquiree') through equity and CCPS. Pursuant to this acquisition, BSV Ltd became subsidiary of the Company as on the acquisition date i.e. 14th Feb 2020.

BSV is engaged in the business of research, development, manufacturing, marketing and sales of biological and pharmaceutical products in India and overseas market. Acquisition of BSV Ltd will enable the group to add value and grow its business further by synergies through key functions of business such as research & development, production, business development, distribution & logistics and operational improvements.

On 14th February 2020, when ADPL acquired 74% stake of BSV Ltd through equity and CCPS, along with this, ADPL also acquired certain rights on the non-controlling interest (NCI) of BSV Ltd, by way of shareholder's agreement, subject to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) approval, as follows:

- forward contract to purchase 6% equity stake of BSV Ltd
- Call and written put option right to purchase 20% equity stake of BSV Ltd

Forward option is recognised as present value of amount payable on settlement. The value of call option is estimated to be NIL.

Post merger, the 20% balance shareholders of BSV Ltd has option to put shares on the Company or Ansanura Ltd. If it is exercised on the Company, the company will be required to buyback its own shares.

On 14 August 2020, the Board of directors of the Company had approved Scheme of Amalgamation ("the Scheme") of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Transferor Company 1) and BSV IIFE Private Limited (Transferor Company 2) with Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited (the Company' or 'Transferee company'). In furtherance of this, the Company had filed for the Scheme under section 230 and 232 and other applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013 with the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) on 20 August 2020 and the approval order for same was received on 02/08/2021. The Scheme is effective from "appointed date" 14 February 2020. The main object of merger is for consolidation of business carried on by the transferor companies and in order to maintain a simple corporate structure and eliminate duplicate corporate procedure.

Merger of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Transferor 1) has been accounted as per provisions of acquisition accounting under Ind AS 103 Business Combination in the current year as the appointed date of acquisition is 14th Feb 2020, whereas the acquisition of BSV IIFE Private Limited (Transferor 2) has been treated as an asset acquisition effective on date of merger order that is 02/08/2021.

2 Purchase consideration transferred

The total amount of consideration transferred on acquisition is INR 3,94,012.16 Lakhs, which includes equity shares (7140 equity shares with face value INR 100) amounting to INR 43,495.16 lakhs, compulsory convertible preference shares ('CCPS') (35136619 CCPS with face value INR 100) amounting to INR 35,307.27 lakhs and forward contract liability amounting to INR 23,103.18 Lakhs.

Since the Company has obligation to buyback equity shares & CCPS issued on merger, if the shareholder exercise their put option mention in note 1 above, therefore equity shares and CCPS issued on merger are classified as financial liability measured at FVTPL.

3 Identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed

The following table summarises the recognised fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition

Particulars	Amount (Rs in lakhs)
Assets	
Property, Plant and Equipment	13,201.71
Right to Use Asset	4,607.39
Capital work-in-progress	816.38
Biological assets other than beaver plants	64.28
Intangibles	
Customer relationships	297.52
Product intellectual property	1,35,018.02
Computer Software	235.86
Intangible assets under development	
Computer Software	137.04
Technical know-how- under development	50.75
In Process Research & Development (IPR&D) products	35.72
Other assets	
Investments	18,401.09
Loans and advances	3,916.97
Inventories	20,648.51
Trade Receivables	13,116.29
Cash and cash equivalents	1,295.42
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	1,102.48
Deferred Tax Assets	-
Non-current Tax Assets	2,215.97
Other financial assets	5,973.88
Other assets	5,034.99
Total identified assets (A)	2,46,170.27
Liabilities	
Borrowings	2,921.83
Trade payables	7,938.19
Lease liabilities	1,401.00
Provisions	3,935.31
Other financial liabilities	3,601.89
Other liabilities	1,241.15
Deferred tax liabilities	39,718.69
Income tax liabilities	20.24
Total identified liabilities (B)	60,778.30
Total net identified assets acquired	1,85,391.97

4 **Goodwill:**
 Goodwill for INR 2,08,620 Lakhs is recognised in the acquisition accounting of by the company. Goodwill on acquisition comprises of expected synergies arising from the acquisition such as:
 - Future potential of product intellectual property.
 - Expertise of critical functions such as research & development, procurement, distribution & logistics & operations
 - Assemble workforce and etc
 which does not meet the criteria for recognition as an intangible asset under Ind AS 38 and hence has not been separately recognised

Particulars	Amount
Purchase consideration transferred	3,94,012.16
Fair value of net identified assets acquired	1,85,391.97
Goodwill	2,08,620.19

No amount of goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

5 The fair value of acquired trade receivable is INR 13,116 Lakhs. The gross contractual for trade receivable due is INR 13794 Lakhs, of which INR 678 Lakhs is expected to be uncollectible. The fair value of acquired other financial asset is INR 5973.88 Lakhs. The gross contractual for Other financial asset due is INR 5973.88 Lakhs.

6 Details of contingent liabilities recognised
 BSV Ltd had direct / indirect tax related matters under litigation, for which contingent liability was determined amounting to INR 1853.41 lakhs and had a guarantees given in favour of subsidiaries to banks amounting to INR 2421.85 lakhs. The fair value of these contingent liabilities is Nil, on the merger date (refer note 33).

7 **Business combination achieved in stages:**

Before acquiring 74% controlling stake in BSV Ltd, ADPL already had existing stake in BSVL. The investment in BSV Ltd was measured as fair value through other comprehensive income (VOCI) before acquiring control on 14 Feb 2020 (refer note 8)

Cumulative existing stake	Fair value on reporting date	Fair valuation gains recognised in OCI (excluding deferred tax) in respective financial year
As on 1 April 2018 - (Stake of 4.45% in BSV Ltd.)	10,302.63	10,296.63
As on 31 March 2019 - (Stake of 4.45% in BSV Ltd.)	14,934.68	4,632.05
As on 14 Feb 2020 - (Stake of 10.17% in BSV Ltd.)	40,130.88	22,040.05

On acquisition of control (before merger) on 14 Feb 2020, the total investment is valued as fair value as deemed cost approach.

On 14 Feb 2020 upon business combination, the total fair valuation gain or loss accumulated in OCI has been reclassified to retained earning.

8 Details of revenue and profit and loss attributable to BSV Ltd since acquisition date included in standalone financial statement(before considering fair valuation impact)

Particulars	Amount
Revenue (1)	13,315.29
Expenses (2)	9,811.89
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation (EBITDA) (1 - 2) - 3	3,503.40
Finance cost & depreciation (4)	365.93
Profit before tax (3-4) 5	3,137.47
Tax expense (6)	923.60
Profit after tax (5-6) -7	2,213.87
Other comprehensive income net of tax (8)	(38.93)
Total comprehensive income (7-8)	2,174.94

If acquisition had occurred on 01 April, 2019 revenue and profit after tax for the year ended 31 March, 2020 attributable to BSV Ltd would have been restated standalone in ADPL.

Particulars	Amount
Revenue (1)	82,151.54
Expenses (2)	70,496.13
Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation (EBITDA) (1 - 2) - 3	11,655.41
Finance cost & depreciation (4)	4,421.91
Profit before tax (3-4) 5	7,233.50
Tax expense (6)	2,370.02
Profit after tax (5-6) -7	4,863.48
Other comprehensive income net of tax (8)	(190.97)
Total comprehensive income (7-8)	4,672.51

9 **Analysis of cashflow on acquisition**

Particulars	Amount
Cash paid on acquisition of controlling stake (before merger i.e. cumulative 74% and call/put/forward (derivative) rights acquired along with the controlling stake)	(2,55,131.81)
Cash and cash equivalent acquired from BSV Ltd	1,295.42
Net cash received/(paid)	(2,53,836.39)

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Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)

(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

39 Rectification of Error

During the year FY 20-21, Company rectified accounting error in the FY 19-20. The impact of rectification was given in restated FY 19-20 i.e., comparative period of FY 20-21. The details are as follows:

1 Company rectified the payouts of CCD instruments based on the actual agreed coupon rate which resulted into increase in the interest amount recognised in statement of profit and loss by Rs. 6.58 lakhs. (corresponding increase in deferred tax income by Rs. 1.66 lakhs).

This CCD is classified as compound financial instrument, by giving impact of rectification, the equity component of CCD was reduced by Rs. 486.73 lakhs and corresponding DTA recognised in equity increased by Rs. 122.51 lakhs.

2 Company rectified the rounding off error of Rs. 14.03 lakhs (DTL reversal of Rs. 3.53 lakhs) in value of investments in BSVL as at 14th February 2020.

3 The current maturity of CCD instrument amounting to Rs. 10,819.82 lakhs as on 31 March 2020 was disclosed under Current Borrowing is now regrouped under Other financial liability.



Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Formerly known as Aksipro Diagnostics P Ltd)
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 (Continued)
(Currency : Indian rupees in Lakhs)

40 Events occurring after reporting date

On 14 August 2020, the Board of directors of the Company had approved Scheme of Amalgamation ("the Scheme") of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Transferor Company 1) and BSVLIFE Private Limited (Transferor Company 2) with Aksipro Diagnostics Private Limited ('the Company' or 'Transferee company'). In furtherance of this, the Company had filed for the Scheme under section 230 and 232 and other applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013 with the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) on 20 August 2020 and the approval order for same was received on 02/08/2021. The Scheme is effective from "appointed date" 14 February 2020.

Merger of Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited (Transferor 1) has been accounted as per provisions of acquisition accounting under Ind AS 103 Business Combination in the current year as the appointed date of acquisition is 14th Feb 2020, whereas the acquisition of BSVLIFE Private Limited (Transferor 2) has been treated as an asset acquisition effective on date of merger order that is 02/08/2021.

41 The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2020 were audited by Nikhil Naik & Co, Chartered Accountants, the predecessor auditor

42 Previous years figures for the previous year have been regrouped wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

43 The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable effective from April 1, 2021.

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For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Bharat Serums and Vaccines Limited
CIN :U74110MH1993PLC075088

Pankaj Patwari

Pankaj Patwari
Director
DIN : 08206620

Chirag Mehta

Chirag Mehta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: 3rd June 2022

Sanjiv H Navangul

Sanjiv H Navangul
Managing Director and CEO
DIN : 02924640

Anupama Pai

Anupama Pai
Company Secretary
Membership No: A21454