

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of PI Life Science Research Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of PI Life Science Research Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements")

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusions thereon.

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with

the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rules issued thereunder.

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement 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 financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant Rules issued thereunder;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report;
 - (g) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to, the company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year ended March 31, 2021. Hence, provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company and has not commented upon;

- (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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - 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.
 - iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the company to or in any other person or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c) Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause iv (a) and iv (b) contain any material misstatement.
 - v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

For S.S. KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000756N

Sd/-
AMIT GOEL
Partner

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 05, 2022

Membership No. 500607
UDIN: 22500607AIZKMT7373

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

to the Members of PI Life Science Research Limited dated May 05, 2022.

Report on the matters specified in paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") as referred to in paragraph 1 of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section.

- i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year, the frequency of which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) are held in the name of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2022. The Company does not have any right to use of asset.
- (e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) The present Company's operations do not give rise to any inventory. Hence, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii. (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv. There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder.
- vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under Section 148 of the Act for the Company's activities. Hence, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vii. a. The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- b. There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales-tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess, goods and service tax and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. (a) The Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) and clause ix(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company does not have any subsidiary or joint venture. On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any

- entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its associates.
- (e) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi. (a) No fraud/ material fraud by the Company or no fraud / material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act, has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Act. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) (a), 3(xii)(b) and 3(xiii)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of audit, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- xiv (a) The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred in section 192 of the Act.
- xvi. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtained a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (d) There are no other Companies part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 27 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx The Company has not meeting the requirement of applicability of section 135 of the Act, hence report on clause 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx) (b) is not applicable to the Company.
- xxi. Consolidated financial statement is not applicable to the Company. Hence requirement of clause 3(xxi) is not applicable to the Company.

For S.S. KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000756N

Sd/-
AMIT GOEL
Partner

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 05, 2022

Membership No. 500607
UDIN: 22500607AIZKMT7373

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report

to the Members of PI LIFE SCIENCE RESEARCH LIMITED dated May 05, 2022.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act as referred to in paragraph 2(f) of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the PI LIFE SCIENCE RESEARCH LIMITED (the 'Company') as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India".

For S.S. KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000756N

Sd/-
AMIT GOEL

Partner

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 05, 2022

Membership No. 500607
UDIN: 22500607AIZKMT7373

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	4.22	6.50
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	147.67	147.67
(ii) Other financial assets	6	57.14	34.24
Deferred tax assets	7	5.90	8.30
Total non-current assets		214.93	196.71
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	11.95	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	27.02	12.79
(iii) Bank balances other than (iii) above	10	84.47	91.51
Current tax assets	11	4.87	4.54
Other current assets	12	1.06	1.87
Total current assets		129.37	110.71
Total assets		344.30	307.42
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	14.97	14.97
Other equity	14	327.52	290.57
Total equity		342.49	305.54
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Provisions	15	0.79	0.85
Total non current liabilities		0.79	0.85
Current Liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	16	0.90	0.96
Provisions	15	0.02	0.02
Other current liabilities	17	0.10	0.05
Total current liabilities		1.02	1.03
Total liabilities		1.81	1.88
Total equity and liabilities		344.30	307.42

For S.S.Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000756N

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership Number 500607
Place: Gurugram
Date: May 05, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PI Life Science Research Limited

Sd/-
Mayank Singhal
Director
DIN: 00006651

Sd/-
Rajnish Sarna
Director
DIN: 06429468

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Revenue from operations	18	56.55	48.40
Other income	19	8.53	7.36
Total income		65.08	55.76
Expenses:			
Employee benefit expense	20	4.45	4.90
Depreciation	21	1.19	2.68
Other expense	22	8.37	31.22
Total expenses		14.01	38.80
Profit before tax		51.07	16.96
Income tax expense			
Current tax	23	14.52	11.49
Deferred tax		(0.34)	(5.53)
Income tax of earlier years		(0.06)	(0.01)
Total tax expense		14.12	5.95
Profit for the year		36.94	11.01
Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		0.02	0.02
Income tax relating to the above item		(0.01)	(0.01)
Total comprehensive income for the year		36.96	11.02
Earnings per equity share	26		
1) Basic (in ₹)		24.67	7.35
2) Diluted (in ₹)		24.67	7.35
Face value per share (in ₹)		10	10

For S.S.Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000756N

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership Number 500607
Place: Gurugram
Date: May 05, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PI Life Science Research Limited

Sd/-
Mayank Singhal
Director
DIN: 00006651

Sd/-
Rajnish Sarna
Director
DIN: 06429468

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
		No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year		14,973,250	14.97	14,973,250	14.97
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting year	14	14,973,250	14.97	14,973,250	14.97

b. Other equity

Particulars	Notes	Reserves & Surplus		Total other equity
		Securities premium	Statement of profit and loss	
Balance at April 1, 2020		89.48	190.07	279.55
Profit for the year		-	11.01	11.01
Additional in current year		-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	0.01	0.01
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	11.02	11.02
Balance at March 31, 2021	15	89.48	201.09	290.57
Profit for the year		-	36.94	36.94
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	0.01	0.01
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	36.95	36.95
Balance at March 31, 2022	15	89.48	238.04	327.52

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

For S.S.Kothari Mehta & Company

Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000756NSd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership Number 500607
Place: Gurugram
Date: May 05, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors PI Life Science Research Limited

Sd/-
Mayank Singhal
Director
DIN: 00006651Sd/-
Rajnish Sarna
Director
DIN: 06429468

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before Income Tax	51.07	16.96
Adjustments for :-		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1.19	2.68
Finance costs	-	-
Impairment in Value of Investment	-	22.69
(Gain)/Loss on sale/retirement of property, plant & equipment (Net)	1.09	-
Interest Income on Financial Assets at amortised cost	(8.53)	(7.36)
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	44.82	34.97
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivables	(11.95)	7.40
(Increase) / Decrease in Non-current financial assets - Loans	-	0.01
(Increase) / Decrease in Other non-current financial assets	(22.90)	17.68
(Increase) / Decrease in Other current assets	0.80	2.22
(Increase) / Decrease in bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents	7.04	(47.13)
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Non-current Provisions	(0.06)	(0.10)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other current financial liabilities	(0.06)	(0.15)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	0.05	(0.04)
Increase/ (Decrease) in current provisions	0.00	0.00
Cash generated from Operations before tax	17.74	14.85
Income Taxes paid, net	(12.05)	(6.18)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from Operating Activities	5.69	8.67
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of investments	0.00	(5.08)
Interest received	8.53	7.36
Net cash used / generated from Investing Activities	8.53	2.28
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest paid	-	-
Net Cash inflow (outflow) from Financing Activities	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in Cash & Cash equivalents	14.23	10.95
Opening balance of Cash & Cash equivalents	12.79	1.84
Closing balance of Cash & Cash equivalents	27.02	12.79
Note: Cash and cash equivalents included in the Cash Flow Statement comprise of the following:-	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
i) Cash on Hand	-	-
ii) Balance with Banks :		
-In Current Accounts	0.89	12.79
-In Fixed Deposits	26.13	-
Total	27.02	12.79

For S.S.Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 000756N

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership Number 500607
Place: Gurugram
Date: May 05, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PI Life Science Research Limited

Sd/-
Mayank Singhal
Director
DIN: 00006651

Sd/-
Rajnish Sarna
Director
DIN: 06429468

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

1 Corporate Information

PI Life Science Research Ltd. (the Company) is a company limited by shares, domiciled in India and has its registered office at New Delhi. The principal activities of the Company are Research and Development.

PI Industries Limited owns 100% of the Company's Equity Share Capital.

2 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standard ('Ind AS') as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act to the extent applicable.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on May 05, 2022.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention, unless otherwise indicated.

c) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("the functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Indian National Rupee ('INR'), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest lacs, unless otherwise indicated.

d) Current or Non current classification

All Assets and Liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of services provided and time between the rendering of services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

e) Use of judgements and estimates

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, the disclosures of contingent liabilities and contingent assets at the date of financial statements, income and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively.

Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates and assumption judgements having the most significant

effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are:

- Measurement of defined benefit obligations;
- Recognition of deferred tax assets & MAT credit entitlement;
- Useful life and residual value of Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets
- Impairment test of financial and non-financial assets;
- Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies

3 Significant Accounting Policies

The Company has consistently applied the following accounting policies to all periods presented in the financial statements.

a) Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Borrowing costs relating to acquisition of qualifying fixed assets, if material, are also included in cost to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

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. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment or major inspections performed, are recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of all other repairs and maintenance are recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss as incurred.

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date. Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised when no future economic benefit are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset or upon disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

b) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values, and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the Straight Line Method based on the useful life of assets estimated by the Management which coincide with the life specified under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, which are as follows:

- General Plant and Equipment	15 years
- Electrical Installations and Equipments	10 years
- Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
- Office Equipments	5 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and changes, if any, are accounted for prospectively. Depreciation on additions to or on disposal of assets is calculated on pro-rata basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which the property, plant and equipment is available for use (disposed off).

b) Intangible assets

a) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company are measured at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate.

An item of intangible asset is derecognised when no future economic benefit are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset or upon disposal. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of intangible assets is recognised in profit or loss.

b) Amortisation

Amortization is recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets or on any other basis that reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity.

The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication

on impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash flows 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 ('CGUs').

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 estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

In respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made 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.

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the assets over its remaining useful life.

d) Financial instruments

a) Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

b) Subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit and loss.

Equity instruments are subsequently measured at fair value. On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis. Fair value gains and losses recognised in OCI are not reclassified to profit and loss.

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

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

(iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(v) Investment in associates and joint venture

Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture is carried at cost less impairment, if any, in the separate financial statements.

c) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. Except Trade receivables, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL.

With regard to trade receivable, the Company applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from the initial recognition of the trade receivables.

d) Derecognition

Financial Assets

Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it

transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial Liabilities

The company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

e) Reclassification of financial assets and Financial Liabilities

The company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

f) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the company 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.

e) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using other valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

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

Level 1 - This includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

Level 2 – The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

f) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Contingent Liability is disclosed after careful evaluation of facts, uncertainties and possibility of reimbursement, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in notes.

Contingent assets are not disclosed in the financial statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

g) Revenue Recognition

a) Sale of goods

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognised when the significant risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, there is no continuing management involvement with the goods, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, regardless of when the payment is being made. Amounts disclosed as revenue are inclusive of goods and service tax and net of returns, trade discounts, volume rebates and Goods in Service tax.

b) Interest Income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

h) Employee Benefits

a) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount

expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

b) Defined contribution plans

Employees benefits in the form of the Company's contribution to Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance are defined contribution schemes. The Company recognizes contribution payable to these schemes as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

If the contribution payable exceeds contribution already paid, the deficit payable is recognised as a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for service before the end of the reporting period, The Company recognize that excess as an asset (prepaid expense) to the extent that the prepayment will lead to, for example, a reduction in future payments or a cash refund.

c) Defined benefit plans

Retirement benefits in the form of gratuity are considered as defined benefit plans. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The company provides for its gratuity liability based on actuarial valuation of the gratuity liability as at the Balance Sheet date, based on Projected Unit Credit Method, carried out by an independent actuary.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income. Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

d) Other long-term employee benefits

Employee benefits in the form of long term compensated absences are considered as long term employee benefits.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is 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. Re-measurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The liability for long term compensated absences are provided based on actuarial valuation as at the Balance Sheet date, based on Projected Unit Credit Method, carried out by an independent actuary.

i) Foreign currency transactions

Initial recognition:

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the Company's functional currency at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Conversion:

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. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange difference:

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss.

j) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

k) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income

a) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year after taking credit of the benefits available under the Income Tax Act and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- i) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- ii) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) 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 tax bases used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences 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; and
- 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.

A deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. 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 only if:

- i) The entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- ii) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives rise to

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

future economic benefits in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is probable evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax in future. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the Balance Sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

l) Segment Reporting

An operating segment is defined as a component of the entity that represents business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses and for which discrete financial information is available. The operating segments are based on the Company's internal reporting structure and the manner in which operating results are reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as the CODM by the Company.

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

n) Cash flow statement

Cash flow statements are prepared in accordance with "Indirect Method" as explained in the Accounting Standard on Statement of Cash Flows (Ind AS - 7). The cash flows from regular revenue generating, financing and investing activity of the Company are segregated.

The amendments to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the Balance Sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement. The adoption of amendment did not have any material impact upon on the financial statements of the Company.

o) Earning 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.

For the purpose of calculating diluted Earning 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Total
Gross carrying amount				
As at beginning of April 01, 2020	28.55	0.05	0.08	28.68
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	28.55	0.05	0.08	28.68
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(4.06)	-	-	(4.06)
As at March 31, 2022	24.49	0.05	0.08	24.62
Accumulated depreciation				
As at beginning of April 01, 2020	19.40	0.03	0.07	19.50
Depreciation charge during the year	2.68	0.00	-	2.68
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	22.08	0.03	0.07	22.18
Depreciation charge during the year	1.19	0.00	-	1.19
Disposals	(2.97)	-	-	(2.97)
As at March 31, 2022	20.30	0.03	0.07	20.40
Net carrying amount				
As at March 31, 2021	6.47	0.02	0.01	6.50
As at March 31, 2022	4.19	0.02	0.01	4.22

FINANCIAL ASSETS

5 NON-CURRENT INVESTMENTS

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
Investment in equity instruments (fully paid up)				
Unquoted shares				
Investment in Associates at cost				
Investment in Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited. 5,14,500 (31 March, 2021: 5,14,500) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid.	5.15		5.15	
Investment in Joint Venture at cost				
Investment in PI Kumiai Private Limited 95,50,000 (31 March, 2021: 95,50,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid.	95.50		95.50	
Investment in others at Fair value				
Investment in PI Collabo Tech INC 343 (31 March, 2021: 343) equity shares @ JPY 291545 each .	64.64		64.64	
Less :				
Provision for diminution in investment in Collabo Tech Inc.	(22.69)		(22.69)	
Investment in others at Fair value				
Investment in Infionic India Pvt Ltd 45,273 (31 March, 2021: Nil) Equity Shares @ Rs. 112 each fully paid.	5.07		5.07	
		147.67		147.67
TOTAL		147.67		147.67
Aggregate amount of un-quoted investments		170.36		170.36
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments		(22.69)		(22.69)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

6 OTHERS FINANCIAL ASSETS

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<i>Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise</i>		
Security deposits	0.01	0.01
Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months	57.13	34.23
TOTAL	57.14	34.24

7 DEFERRED TAX (ASSETS) / LIABILITIES

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Deferred tax liabilities		
Plant, property and equipment	(0.50)	(0.16)
Other comprehensive income items		
- Remeasurements on defined benefit plans	0.01	-
A	(0.50)	(0.16)
Deferred tax assets		
Provision for employee benefits	(0.35)	(0.35)
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlement	-	(2.74)
Impairment of Investment	(5.05)	(5.05)
B	(4.70)	(8.14)
Net deferred tax (assets)/ liabilities	(5.90)	(8.30)

	As at March 31, 2021	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	Other Adjustments*	As at March 31, 2022
Movement in deferred tax:					
Deferred tax liabilities					
Plant, property and equipment	(0.16)	(0.34)	-	-	(0.50)
- Remeasurements on defined benefit plans	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Sub- Total (a)	(0.16)	(0.34)	0.01	-	(0.50)
Deferred tax assets					
Provision for employee benefits	0.35	-	-	-	0.35
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlement	2.74	-	-	2.74	-
Impairment of Investment	5.05	-	-	-	5.05
Sub- Total (b)	8.14	-	-	2.74	5.40
Net deferred tax (assets)/ liabilities (a)-(b)	(8.30)	(0.34)	0.01	(2.74)	(5.90)

	As at March 31, 2020	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	Other Adjustments#	As at March 31, 2021
Movement in deferred tax:					
Deferred tax liabilities					
Plant, property and equipment	0.24	(0.40)	-	-	(0.16)
Other comprehensive income items					
- Remeasurements on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	-	-
Sub- Total (a)	0.24	(0.40)	-	-	(0.16)
Deferred tax assets					
Provision for employee benefits	0.27	0.07	0.01	-	0.35
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlement	11.39	-	-	(8.65)	2.74
Impairment of Investment	-	5.05	-	-	5.05
Sub- Total (b)	11.66	5.12	0.01	(8.65)	8.14
Net deferred tax (assets)/ liabilities (a)-(b)	(11.42)	(5.52)	(0.01)	8.65	(8.30)

* It consists utilization of MAT credit entitlement.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

8 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade receivables considered good-Unsecured	11.95	-
TOTAL	11.95	-
Of the above, trade receivable from related parties are given below:		
Total trade receivable from related parties	11.95	-
Net trade receivables	11.95	-

Ageing of trade receivables as at March 31,2022:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from Due date							Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed trade receivable								
Considered good	-	11.95	-	-	-	-	-	11.95
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable								
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	11.95	-	-	-	-	-	11.95

Ageing of trade receivables as at March 31,2021:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from Due date							Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 years	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed trade receivable								
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivable								
Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

9 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
i. Cash & Cash Equivalents		
Balance with banks		
In Current Accounts	0.89	12.79
Deposits with maturity of less than 3 months	26.13	-
TOTAL	27.02	12.79

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

10 BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Fixed deposits with bank	84.47	91.51
TOTAL	84.47	91.51

11 CURRENT TAX ASSETS

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Income Tax Balances (Net of Provision)	4.87	4.54
TOTAL	4.87	4.54

12 OTHER ASSETS

	Current	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
<i>Considered good unless stated otherwise</i>		
Advances to vendors		
Prepaid Expenses	0.10	0.13
Other statutory advances	0.96	1.74
TOTAL	1.06	1.87

13 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Authorised Shares		
1,20,00,000 (March 31, 2021 : 1,20,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹10 each (March 31, 2021 : ₹ 10 each)	120.00	120.00
TOTAL	120.00	120.00
Issued Shares		
14,97,325 (March 31, 2021 : 14,97,325) Equity Shares of ₹10 each (March 31, 2021 : ₹ 10 each)	14.97	14.97
	14.97	14.97
Subscribed & Fully Paid up Shares		
14,97,325 (March 31, 2021 : 14,97,325) Equity Shares of ₹10 each (March 31, 2021 : ₹ 10 each)	14.97	14.97
Total subscribed and fully paid up share capital	14.97	14.97

- a. The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of ₹10 per share (Previous Year ₹ 10 per share). Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except interim dividend. However, Company has not proposed any dividend in the current and previous year. 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.

b. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Issued, Subscribed and Paid up share capital

Equity Shares

Particulars	Equity Share (No. of Shares)		Value of Equity Shares	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Share outstanding at beginning of Year	1,497,325	1,497,325	14.97	14.97
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Share outstanding at end of Year	1,497,325	1,497,325	14.97	14.97

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

Subscribed & paid up

c. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Equity Shares

Name of Shareholders	2021-22		2020-21	
	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding
PI Industries Limited and its nominess	1,497,325	100	1,497,325	100

d. Equity Shares held by holding Company

Name of Shareholders	2021-22		2020-21	
	No of Shares	% of Holding	No of Shares	% of Holding
PI Industries Limited and its nominess	1,497,325	100	1,497,325	100

e. The Company has not bought back any shares issued in consideration other than cash in last 5 years.

f. Shareholding of Promotors

Name of Promoters	As on March 31, 2022			As on March 31, 2021		
	Number of Shares	Percentage total number of shares	Percentage of change during the year	Number of Shares	Percentage total number of shares	Percentage of change during the year
PI Industries Limited	1,497,325	100	0	1,497,325	100	0

14 OTHER EQUITY

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Securities Premium		
Balances at the beginning of the year	89.48	89.48
Addition on issuance of equity shares	-	-
TOTAL	89.48	89.48
Surplus in Statement of Profit & Loss		
Balance at the beginning of the year	201.08	190.07
Addition during the year	36.94	11.01
TOTAL	238.02	201.08
(II) Items of other comprehensive income		
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit Plans		
Balance at the beginning of the year	0.01	-
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year	0.01	0.01
TOTAL (II)	0.02	0.01
TOTAL OTHER EQUITY	238.04	201.09

15 PROVISIONS

	Non- Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for employee benefits				
Long term compensated absences	0.24	0.39	0.01	0.01
Gratuity	0.55	0.46	0.01	0.01
TOTAL	0.79	0.85	0.02	0.02

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

16 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Employee payables	0.75	0.74
Other payable	0.15	0.22
TOTAL	0.90	0.96

17 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Statutory dues payable	0.10	0.05
TOTAL	0.10	0.05

18 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Revenue from operations includes		
- Royalty Income	56.55	48.40
TOTAL	56.55	48.40

19 OTHER INCOME

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
- Fixed Deposits	8.45	7.36
'Others	0.08	-
TOTAL	8.53	7.36

20 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	4.11	4.53
Contribution to provident & other funds	0.22	0.21
Gratuity and Long term compensated absences	0.12	0.15
Employees Welfare Expenses	-	0.01
TOTAL	4.45	4.90

21 DEPRECIATION

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	1.19	2.68
TOTAL	1.19	2.68

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

22 OTHER EXPENSES

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Power, fuel & water	3.67	3.86
Repairs to machinery	0.85	0.59
Travelling and conveyance	0.07	0.09
Office Expenses	0.36	0.37
Rental charges	1.19	2.39
Rates and taxes	0.01	0.02
Insurance	0.10	0.14
Auditor remuneration (Refer note 22 a below)	0.09	0.08
Provision for diminution in investment	-	22.69
Legal & professional fees	0.09	0.08
Bank charges	-	0.01
Business Support servicees	0.85	0.88
Asset discarded/ written off	1.09	-
TOTAL	8.37	31.22
	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
a. Auditors' Remuneration		
-Statutory audit fees	0.04	0.04
-Certificates & other matters	0.05	0.03
TOTAL	0.09	0.07

23 INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
a) Income tax expense recognized in Profit and Loss		
Current tax expense		
Current tax on profits for the year	14.52	11.49
Adjustment of current tax for prior year	(0.06)	(0.01)
Total Current tax expense	14.46	11.48
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(0.34)	(5.53)
Net Deferred tax expense	(0.34)	(5.53)
Total Income tax expense	14.12	5.95
b) Deferred tax related to items recognised in Other comprehensive income during the year		
	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(0.01)	(0.01)
Income tax charged to Other comprehensive income	(0.01)	(0.01)
c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate		
	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Accounting profit before tax	51.07	16.96
Tax at India's statutory income tax rate @ 27.82% (March 31, 2021: 27.82%)	14.21	4.72
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years	(0.06)	(0.01)
Non-deductible expenses for the tax purpose :	-	1.25
Other (income) /expense	(0.03)	(0.01)
Income Tax Expense	14.12	5.95

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

24 EARNING PER SHARE

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
a) Net Profit for Basic & Diluted EPS	36.94	11.01
b) Number of Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	1,497,325	1,497,325
Total Number of Shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,497,325	1,497,325
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the period - Basic	1,497,325	1,497,325
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year - Diluted	1,497,325	1,497,325
Earning Per Share - Basic (₹)	24.67	7.35
Earning per share - Diluted (₹)	24.67	7.35
Face value per share (₹)	10.00	10.00

25 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related party disclosure, as required by Indian Accounting Standard-24, is as below:

A) List of Related Parties

i) Enterprises which control the entity	PI Industries Ltd.
ii) Enterprises under common control	PILL Finance & Investment Ltd. PI Japan Co. Ltd. PI Bioferma Private Limited PI Health Sciences Limited Jivagro Limited PI Fermachem Private Limited
iii) Associate & Joint Venture	Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Ltd. (Associate) PI Kumiai Private Ltd. (w.e.f 04-07-2017) (Joint Venture)
iv) Key Managerial Personnel & their relatives (KMP)	
Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	
Mr. Mayank Singhal	Director
Mr. Rajnish Sarna	Director
Mr. Rajender Dev Kapoor	Director
v) Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	
Relation with Key Managerial Personnel	-----NA-----
iv) Enterprises over which KMP and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence	-----NA-----

B) The following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business:

Nature of Transaction	2021-22			2020-21		Balance outstanding Dr (Cr)
	Transactions during the period		Balance outstanding Dr (Cr)	Transactions during the period		
	Recd/Pur.	Paid/Sales		Recd/Pur.	Paid/Sales	
Transactions with :-						
<u>Holding Company- PI Industries Limited</u>						
Share issued						
Sale of Services	-	56.55	11.95	-	48.40	-
Rent, electricity and other miscellaneous payment	4.86	-	-	6.25	-	-
<u>Associate - Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited.</u>						
Business Support Services	0.85	-	-	0.88	-	-
<u>Joint Venture - PI Kumiai Private Limited.</u>						
Investments						
Grand Total	5.70	56.55	11.95	7.13	48.40	-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

c) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The services rendered to and 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 and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

26 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company participates in defined contribution and benefit schemes, the assets of which are held (where funded) in separately administered funds. For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to the statements of profit or loss is the total of contributions payable in the year.

a) Defined Contribution Plans: -

The Company has recognised an expense of ₹ 0.22 (Previous Year ₹ 0.21) towards the defined contribution plan.

b) Defined benefits plans - as per actuarial valuation

I Change in present value of obligation during the year

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Non -Funded		Non -Funded	
	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	0.47	0.40	0.53	0.45
Total amount included in profit and loss:				
- Current Service Cost	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.07
- Interest Cost	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
- Past Service Cost	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement related to long term employee benefit:				
Actuarial losses/(gains) arising from:				
- Financial assumption	-	-	-	-
- Experience Judgement	-	(0.04)	-	(0.05)
Total amount included in OCI:				
Remeasurement related to gratuity:				
Actuarial losses/(gains) arising from:				
- Financial assumption	-	-	-	-
- Experience Judgement	(0.02)	-	(0.02)	-
Others				
Benefits Paid	-	(0.16)	(0.14)	(0.09)
Present Value of obligation as at year-end	0.56	0.26	0.47	0.40

II Reconciliation of Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation and Fair Value of Plan Assets

	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Non -Funded		Non -Funded	
	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences
1 Present Value of obligation as at year-end	0.56	0.26	0.47	0.40
2 Fair value of plan assets at year -end	-	-	-	-
3 Funded status {Surplus/(Deficit)}	(0.56)	(0.26)	(0.47)	(0.40)
Net Asset/(Liability)	(0.56)	(0.26)	(0.47)	(0.40)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

III Bifurcation of net liability at the end of the year

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Non -Funded		Non -Funded	
	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences
1 Current Liability	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
2 Non-Current Liability	0.55	0.24	0.46	0.39
IV Actuarial Assumptions				
1 Discount Rate	7.18%	7.18%	6.79%	6.79%
2 Expected rate of return on plan assets	-	-	-	-
3 Mortality Table	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)
4 Salary Escalation	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%

V The expected contribution for Defined Benefit Plan for the next financial year will be ₹ 0.15 Mn

VII Sensitivity Analysis

Gratuity	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (.50 % movement)	(0.04)	0.04	(0.03)	0.04
Future salary growth (.50 % movement)	0.04	(0.04)	0.04	(0.03)

Long term Compensated Absences	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (.50 % movement)	(0.03)	0.03	(0.03)	0.03
Future salary growth (.50 % movement)	0.03	(0.03)	0.03	(0.03)

VIII Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Long term Compensated Absences	Year ended March 31, 2022		Year ended March 31, 2021	
	Non -Funded		Non -Funded	
	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences
Within the next 12 months	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Between 1-5 years	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Beyond 5 years	0.50	0.22	0.43	0.36

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

27 RATIO ANALYSIS

S. No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	% Variance	Reason for variance
1	Current ratio	Current asset	Current Liabilities	126.57	107.55	18%	
2	Debt-Equity ratio	Borrowing	Total Equity	-	-	0%	
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation & amortization	Debt Service = Long term debt + Interest payment + lease	-	-	0%	
4	Return on Equity ratio	Profit after tax (PAT)	Average Equity	3%	1%	203%	Improved PAT resulted into this improvement
5	Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of Goods sold	Average Inventory	-	-	0%	
6	Receivables Turnover ratio	Sales	Average Receivable	2.37	-	237%	Last year there was no receivable, therefore ratio was nil
7	Payables Turnover ratio	Cost of Goods sold	Average Payable	-	-	0%	
8	Net Capital Turnover ratio	Sales	Working Capital	0.44	0.44	0%	
9	Net Profit ratio	Profit after tax (PAT)	Revenue from operation	65%	23%	187%	Improved PAT resulted into this improvement
10	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	Total Equity + Borrowings	15%	6%	169%	Improved EBIT resulted into this improvement
11	Return on Investment	Interest income on fixed deposit + investment income + fair value gain on investment	Fixed Deposits + investment	3%	3%	9%	

28 MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Principal Amount	Interest Amount	Principal Amount	Interest Amount
Principal amount and Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as on 31st March	-	-	-	-
Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year	-	-	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act.	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of MSMED Act.	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

29 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

1 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

Financial instruments by category

	As at March 31, 2022			As at March 31, 2021		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets						
Non-current Assets						
Investments - (Refer note 5)	47.02	-	100.65	47.02	-	100.65
Other financial asset - (Refer note 6)	-	-	57.14	-	-	34.24
Current Assets						
Trade Receivable - (Refer note 8)	-	-	11.95	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents - (Refer note 9)	-	-	27.02	-	-	12.79
Other balances with Banks - (Refer note 10)	-	-	84.47	-	-	91.51
	47.02	-	281.23	47.02	-	239.19
Financial Liabilities						
Current						
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	0.90	-	-	0.96
TOTAL	-	-	0.90	-	-	0.96

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

The fair value of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other balances with bank, trade payables and current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amount, largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Fair value for all other non-current assets is equivalent to the amortised cost, interest rate on them is equivalent to the market rate of interest.

30 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management framework

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk.

- 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 obligation. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure and is as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks:

The Company considers that its cash and cash equivalents and Deposits with banks have low credit risk based on good external credit ratings of counterparties. Impairment on cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks has been measured on the 12-month expected credit loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures.

Exposure to credit risk:

The gross carrying amount of financial assets, net of impairment losses (if any) recognized represent the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2022 was as follows:

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade Receivables - (Refer note 8)	11.95	-
Cash and cash equivalents - (Refer note 9)	27.02	12.79
Bank balances other than above - (Refer note 10)	84.47	91.51
Total	123.44	104.30

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

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. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

(a) Maturities of financial liabilities

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.

March 31, 2022	Contractual cash flows					
	Total	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Other Financial Liabilities	0.90	0.90	-	-	-	-
Total	0.90	0.90	-	-	-	-

March 31, 2021	Contractual cash flows					
	Total	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Other Financial Liabilities	0.96	0.96	-	-	-	-
Total	0.96	0.96	-	-	-	-

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices - will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return.

Foreign Currency risk

The Company is not exposed to any material foreign currency risk as at the reporting date.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Company's investments are primarily in fixed deposits which are short term in nature and do not expose it to interest rate risk.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Fixed-rate instruments		
Other non current financial assets (Note 6)	57.14	34.24
Bank balances (Note 10)	84.47	91.51
Total	141.61	125.75

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed-rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Price risk

The Company is not exposed to any price risk as at the reporting date.

31 OPERATING SEGMENT

An operating segment is defined as a component of the entity that represents business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenses and for which discrete financial information is available. The operating segments are based on the Company's internal reporting structure and the manner in which operating results are reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(All amount in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

The Company has evaluated the applicability of segment reporting and has concluded that since the Company is operating in research and development activities and is being reviewed by the CODM on the same lines, accordingly the Company has only one reportable business segment.

I. Revenue: (Refer Note 18)

A. Information about revenues from products and services:

The Company is in the business of manufacturing and distribution of Agro Chemicals. The amount of its revenue from external customers broken down by products is shown in the table below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Royalty Income	56.55	48.40
Total	56.55	48.40

B. Geographical Areas

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
India	56.55	10,511
TOTAL	56.55	43,611

C. Revenues from transactions with customers amounted to more than 10% of the Company's revenue in one case.

II. The total of Non-current assets (other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets and investments accounted for using equity method), broken down by location of the assets, is shown in the table below:

	As At March 31, 2022	As At March 31, 2021
India (Refer note 4)	4.22	6.50

32 As per information available with the Management as certified by them, there is no contingent liability as at March 31, 2022

33 As per the information available with the Management and as certified by them, there is no outstanding Capital and other Commitment as on March 31, 2022

34 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. The Company manages its capital and makes adjustment to it in light of the changes in economic and market conditions.

35 Operating Lease Commitments- As Lessee

The Company also has leases with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company applies the 'short-term lease' recognition exemptions as per Ind AS 116 for these leases.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
-Lease payments recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	1.19	2.39

For S.S.Kothari Mehta & Company

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No. 000756N

Sd/-

Amit Goel

Partner

Membership Number 500607

Place: Gurugram

Date: May 05, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

PI Life Science Research Limited

Sd/-

Mayank Singhal

Director

DIN: 00006651

Sd/-

Rajnish Sarna

Director

DIN: 06429468