

## BIDDLE SAWYER LIMITED

### DIRECTORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their 75<sup>th</sup> Report for the year ended 31 March 2021.

### FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021

	₹ in Lakhs	
	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Revenue from Operations	12,56.22	-
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	76.22	(16,80.40)
Provision for Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax Charge/(credit)	18.24	10.18
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year	57.98	(16,90.58)
Opening Surplus brought forward	(5,98.74)	10,91.84
Closing Surplus carried forward	5,40.76	5,98.74

### State of Company Affairs

During the year under review, your Company has generated total revenue from operations of ₹ 1256 lakhs as against ₹ Nil during the previous year ended 31 March 2020. Company made net profit of was ₹ 58 lakhs, as compared to loss of ₹ 1691 lakhs during the previous year ended 31 March 2020. The Company has entered into agreement with one of its group Company to sell Albendazole tablets in conjunction with group company's partnership with World Health Organisation (WHO) led public health initiative to eliminate Lymphatic Filariasis.

### DIVIDEND

The Directors do not recommend any dividend for the year ended 31 March 2021.

### AUDITORS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT

Members are requested to re-appoint M/s. Cornelius and Davar, Chartered Accountants, as the Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The notes on financial statements referred to in the Auditors Report are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments and explanations. The Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

### DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

During the year under review, Mr. Raju Krishnaswamy resigned as Director of the Company with effect from 27 January 2021, Mr. Bhushan Akshikar was appointed as Additional Director from 18 March 2021 till the conclusion of Annual General Meeting.

In terms of the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Ms. Puja Thakur retires from the Board of Directors of the Company by rotation and being, eligible, has offered herself for re-appointment at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

The Notice convening the forthcoming Annual General Meeting includes the proposal for reappointment of aforesaid Director.

None of the Directors are disqualified for appointment / re-appointment under Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013.

### DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors confirm that:

- a) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended 31 March 2021 the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;

- b) the Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgement and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021 and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period;
- c) the Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- d) the Directors have prepared the annual accounts for the financial year ended 31 March 2021 on a going concern basis;
- e) the Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

### OTHER MANDATORY DISCLOSURES

- The Board of Directors met 5 (Five) times during the financial year 2020-21.
- As on 31 March 2021, the Company did not have any Subsidiary / Joint Venture / Associate Company.
- The Company has not granted any loans, provided guarantees or made investments pursuant to the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, during the financial year 2020-21.
- There were no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of financial year and the date of this Report.
- Your Company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year under review.
- There were no materially significant related party transactions made with the Promoters, Directors or Key Managerial Personnel which may have a potential conflict of Interest of the Company at large.
- No details as required under the provisions of Rule 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, are given, as there are no employees drawing remuneration in excess of the prescribed limits.
- There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and company's operations in future.
- The Company is 100 % subsidiary of GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Limited ("Parent Company") and all policies including Vigil Mechanism, Risk Management Policy and Internal Financial Control have been adopted on lines of parent Company.
- The Company does not have any manufacturing plant or office so Conservation of Energy & Technology Absorption is not applicable, and Company does not have any Foreign exchange earnings and Foreign Exchange outgo for the financial year 2020-21.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Board wishes to place on record its gratitude for the assistance and co-operation received from Government, Banks, Authorities, Customer's, Vendors and to all its Members for the trust and confidence reposed in the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sridhar Venkatesh  
Chairman

Mumbai, 10 May 2021

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Biddle Sawyer Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **BIDDLE SAWYER LIMITED** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Ind AS financial statements").

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

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA's") 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 Ind AS financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS 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 Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

#### Management's Responsibilities for the Ind AS financial statements

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgement 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 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 Ind AS financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>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;</p> <p>c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account;</p> <p>d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016;</p> <p>e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;</p> <p>f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A"; and</p> <p>g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:</p> | <p>i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 16 to the Ind AS financial statements.</p> <p>ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and</p> <p>iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.</p> <p>2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.</p> |
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For Cornelius & Davar  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 101963W)

Rustom D. Davar  
*Partner*  
(Membership No. F-10620)  
UDIN:21010620AAAABG3059

Place: MUMBAI  
Date: May 10, 2021

#### ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of BIDDLE SAWYER LIMITED (the "Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

##### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Management of the Company 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 (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

##### Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

##### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

##### Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

##### Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For Cornelius & Davar  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 101963W)

Rustom D. Davar  
*Partner*  
(Membership No. F-10620)  
UDIN:21010620AAAABG3059

Place: MUMBAI  
Date: May 10, 2021

**ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of BIDDLE SAWYER LIMITED of even date)**

- (i) (a) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;
- (b) Fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification;
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties included in investment property are held in the name of the company.
- (ii) As explained to us, the inventories have been physically verified by the management during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification;
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the provision of Clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b) and (iii)(c) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company;
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and securities granted in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon;
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the provisions of paragraph 3(v) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company;
- (vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of maintenance of cost records specified by the central government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 mentioned in clause (VI) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- (vii) (a) The company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, Goods and Service Tax, cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it;
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, Goods and Service Tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable;
- (c) According to the records of the Company, the dues outstanding of income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, Goods and Service Tax and cess on account of any dispute, are as follows:
- (viii) According to the books of accounts and records of the Company, the Company has not taken any loan either from financial institutions or from the government and has not issued any debentures till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of Initial Public Offer or Further Public Offer including debt instruments and term loans during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit;
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, no managerial remuneration has been paid or provided by the company;
- (xii) In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable and hence not commented upon;
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 24;
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon;
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable;
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For Cornelius & Davar  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 101963W)

Rustom D. Davar  
Partner  
(Membership No. F-10620)  
UDIN:21010620AAAABG3059

Place: MUMBAI  
Date: May 10, 2021

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹ in '000)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
West Bengal Value Added Tax	Sales Tax	19,96.00	Assessment Year 2009-2010	Jt. Commissioner
Income Tax Act, 1961	TDS Default	22.10	Assessment Year 2007-2008	TDS – CPC

**BIDDLE SAWYER LIMITED**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2021**

₹ in Lakhs			
	Note No.	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investment properties	2	2.08	2.08
<b>Financial assets</b>			
(i) Loans	3	-	-
Current tax assets (net)		4,97.08	4,92.75
Deferred tax assets (net)	25	1,45.68	1,63.91
Other non-current assets	4	4,28.70	1,51.54
		<b>10,73.54</b>	<b>8,10.28</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	5	23,35.96	-
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	28.72	6,78.36
(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	7	1.45	10,01.45
(iii) Other financial assets	8	0.77	6.42
Other current assets	9	11,60.13	1,59.43
		<b>35,27.03</b>	<b>18,45.66</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>46,00.57</b>	<b>26,55.94</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	10 & 17	96.00	96.00
Other Equity	11	4,68.16	4,10.18
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>5,64.16</b>	<b>5,06.18</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
(i) Other financial liabilities	12	1.35	1.35
Provisions	13	1,25.33	1,25.33
		<b>1,26.68</b>	<b>1,26.68</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
(i) Trade payables	14	22,07.94	3,22.58
Other current liabilities	15	17,01.79	17,00.50
		<b>39,09.73</b>	<b>20,23.08</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>46,00.57</b>	<b>26,55.94</b>

Significant Accounting Policies &amp; Notes on Accounts

As per our report of even date attached

 For CORNELIUS & DAVAR  
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
 (Firm's Registration No.101963W)

 RUSTOM D. DAVAR  
 (PARTNER)  
 Membership No. F10620  
 Place : Mumbai  
 Date: May 10, 2021  
 UDIN: 21010620AAAABG3059

For and on behalf of the Board

 Sridhar Venkatesh      Puja Thakur  
 Director                      Director  
 DIN: 07263117          DIN: 07971789

 Rohan Mota  
 Company Secretary  
 ACS 38473

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2021**

₹ in Lakhs			
	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue from Operations	18	12,56.22	-
Other Income	19	39.49	1,45.68
<b>Total income</b>		<b>12,95.71</b>	<b>1,45.68</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of materials consumed	20	19,38.60	-
Changes in inventories of work-in-progress, stock-in-trade and finished goods	21	(11,89.80)	-
Other expenses	22	4,70.69	1,26.08
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>12,19.49</b>	<b>1,26.08</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax</b>		<b>76.22</b>	<b>19.60</b>
Exceptional items	24	-	(17,00.00)
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>		<b>76.22</b>	<b>(16,80.40)</b>
<b>Income tax expenses</b>			
Current tax	25	-	-
Deferred tax	25	18.24	10.18
<b>Profit / (Loss) for the period</b>		<b>57.98</b>	<b>(16,90.58)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (asset)		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
<b>Total Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the period</b>		<b>57.98</b>	<b>(16,90.58)</b>
<b>Profit / (loss) attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the Company		57.98	(16,90.58)
<b>Total comprehensive income / (loss) attributable to:</b>			
Owners of the Company		57.98	(16,90.58)
<b>Earnings per equity share</b>	23	6.04	(176.10)
Basic and diluted earnings per share			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

 For CORNELIUS & DAVAR  
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
 (Firm's Registration No.101963W)

 RUSTOM D. DAVAR  
 (PARTNER)  
 Membership No. F10620  
 Place : Mumbai  
 Date: May 10, 2021  
 UDIN: 21010620AAAABG3059

For and on behalf of the Board

 Sridhar Venkatesh      Puja Thakur  
 Director                      Director  
 DIN: 07263117          DIN: 07971789

 Rohan Mota  
 Company Secretary  
 ACS 38473



## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

₹ in Lakhs

(a) Equity share capital	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	960,000	96.00	960,000	96.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	960,000	96.00	960,000	96.00

## (b) Other Equity

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of Other comprehensive income	Total Equity
	Capital reserve	General reserve	Retained Earnings		
Balance at 1 April 2020	2.91	10,06.01	(5,98.74)	-	4,10.18
<b>Total Comprehensive</b>					
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	57.98	-	57.98
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transactions with owners of the company</b>					
Dividend on Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the reporting period March 31, 2021</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>10,06.01</b>	<b>(5,40.76)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,68.16</b>

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Items of Other comprehensive income	Total Equity
	Capital reserve	General reserve	Retained Earnings		
Balance at 1 April 2019	2.91	10,06.01	10,91.84	-	21,00.76
<b>Total Comprehensive</b>					
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	(16,90.58)	-	(16,90.58)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transactions with owners of the company</b>					
Dividend on Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance at the end of the reporting period March 31, 2020</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>10,06.01</b>	<b>(5,98.74)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,10.18</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For CORNELIUS & DAVAR  
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
 (Firm's Registration No. 101963W)

RUSTOM D. DAVAR  
 (PARTNER)  
 Membership No. F10620  
 Place : Mumbai  
 Date: May 10, 2021  
 UDIN: 21010620AAAABG3059

For and on behalf of the Board

Sridhar Venkatesh  
 Director  
 DIN: 07263117

Rohan Mota  
 Company Secretary  
 ACS 38473

Puja Thakur  
 Director  
 DIN: 07971789

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021**

₹ in Lakhs

	Year Ended March 31, 2021	Year Ended March 31, 2020
<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit/(Loss) before income tax and exceptional items	76.22	19.60
<i>Adjustments for :</i>		
Provision for doubtful loans and advances	-	42.92
Provision written back	-	(47.32)
Interest income classified as investing cash flows	(38.71)	(1,45.67)
<b>Change in operating assets and liabilities</b>		
(Increase) in Other non-current assets	(2,77.16)	(12.19)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other current assets	(10,00.70)	79.65
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(23,35.96)	-
Increase /(Decrease) in Trade payables	18,85.37	(3.29)
(Decrease) / Increase in Other liabilities	1.28	(10.83)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>(16,89.66)</b>	<b>(77.13)</b>
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(4.34)	(17.57)
<b>Cash flow before exceptional items</b>	<b>(16,94.00)</b>	<b>(94.70)</b>
<b>Net cash outflow from operating activities</b>	<b>A (16,94.00)</b>	<b>(94.70)</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
(Purchase) / sale of bank deposits with maturity period more than 3 months but less than 12 months	(73,00.00)	-
Redemption in bank deposits with maturity period more than 3 months but less than 12 months	83,00.00	500.00
Interest received	44.36	1,73.28
<b>Net cash inflow from investing activities</b>	<b>B 10,44.36</b>	<b>6,73.28</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(A + B) (6,49.64)</b>	<b>5,78.58</b>
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2020 (opening balance)	678.36	99.78
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2021 (closing balance)	28.72	6,78.36
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(6,49.64)</b>	<b>5,78.58</b>
<b>NOTES:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents include:		
Balances with banks	28.72	6,78.36
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>28.72</b>	<b>6,78.36</b>

The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7 on Cash Flow Statements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

As per our report of even date attached

For CORNELIUS & DAVAR  
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
 (Firm's Registration No.101963W)

RUSTOM D. DAVAR  
 (PARTNER)  
 Membership No. F10620  
 Place : Mumbai  
 Date: May 10, 2021  
 UDIN: 21010620AAAABG3059

For and on behalf of the Board

Sridhar Venkatesh  
 Director  
 DIN: 07263117

Puja Thakur  
 Director  
 DIN: 07971789

Rohan Mota  
 Company Secretary  
 ACS 38473

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2021

### 1 Significant Accounting Policies:

#### a) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The policies set out below have been consistently applied during the years presented.

The financial statements are presented in INR in Lakhs and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands (INR 000), except when otherwise indicated

#### b) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as per the rates prescribed under

Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or re-assessed useful life based on technical evaluation as under:

Factory Buildings	30 years
Other Buildings	60 years
Plant and Equipment	10 years
Personal Computers and Laptops	3 to 5 years
Other Computer Equipment	4 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	5 years
Vehicles	5 years

Depreciation is provided pro-rata for the number of months availability for use. Depreciation on sale / disposal of assets is provided pro-rata up to the end of the month of sale / disposal.

An asset purchased where the actual cost does not exceed ₹ 5,000 is depreciated at the rate of 100%.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are recognised as income or expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Advances given towards acquisition of Property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as Capital Advance under Other non current assets.

#### c) Investments and other financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost.

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

#### d) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on first-in first-out basis. The cost of work-in-progress (other than those lying at third party manufacturing sites which is valued at material cost) and finished goods comprises of raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads, but excludes interest expense. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and selling expenses.

#### e) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company is recognizing revenue as and when it satisfies the performance obligation by transferring promised goods or services to a customer and customer obtains control of the same.;
- the Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably."

#### Interest Income

Interest income is recorded using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR). Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

#### f) Foreign Currency transactions

Items included in the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ("the functional currency"). The Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other expenses/ other income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equity instruments held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equity investments classified as FVOCI are recognised in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated.

#### g) Research and Development

Capital expenditure on Research and Development is treated in the same way as expenditure on Fixed Assets. The revenue expenditure on Research and Development is written off in the year in which it is incurred.

#### h) Provision for Retirement Benefits

The Company has its own Gratuity Fund recognised by the Income Tax authorities and the fund is administered through Trustees. The Superannuation fund benefits is administered by a trust formed for this purpose through the Group Schemes of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, and the liability towards Superannuation is provided according to the rules of the Fund.

#### i) Taxes on Income

Income tax expense represents the sum of the current tax and deferred tax.



Current tax charge is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss because some items of income or expense are taxable or deductible in different years or may never be taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using Indian tax rates and laws that have been enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

The Company periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable in the future arising from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. It is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the Balance Sheet, if and only when the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the current income tax assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

**i) Provision and contingent liabilities**

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

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount cannot be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote

**j) Other Accounting Policies**

These are consistent with the generally accepted accounting principles.

**2 INVESTMENT PROPERTY - AS AT MARCH 31, 2021**

	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
<b>Gross carrying amount</b>		
Opening gross carrying amount/ Deemed cost	2.08	2.08
Additions (Improvements)	-	-
Deduction	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount	2.08	2.08
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>		
Opening Accumulated Depreciation	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	-
Closing Accumulated Depreciation	-	-
<b>Net carrying amount</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>2.08</b>

  

	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
<b>(i) Fair value</b>		
Investment properties	24,75.15	23,57.35

**Estimation of fair value**

The company obtains independent valuations for its investment properties at least annually. The main inputs used for determining fair values of investment properties are the rental growth rates, expected vacancy rates, terminal yields and discount rates based on comparable transactions and industry data.

**Description of valuation method used**

The Company has a land site that have been considered as Investment Property as it is not currently operational at present. In view of management, the fair market value of the land site is not reliably measurable as there are very few recent transactions of comparable composition of these properties in the market. Further, the fair market value will be subject to numerous municipal deductions dependent upon the current use and intended use of the property. Consequently, it is not possible to ascertain and disclose the range of fair market value. The estimated Ready Reckoner at year end, based on latest published data and current stated use, totals ₹ 24,75.15 Lakhs for current year. Ready Reckoner rates are the prices of the residential property, land or commercial property for a given area that is published and regulated by the respective State Governments as a guide towards payment of stamp duty at the time of transaction. The Ready Reckoner is regarded as a gross value and does not represent the underlying fair market value to the company.

	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
<b>NOTE 3</b>		
<b>Non current Financial assets - Loans</b>		
Sundry Deposits	16.37	16.37
Advances recoverable	26.55	26.55
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful loans and advances	(42.92)	(42.92)
	-	-
<b>NOTE 4</b>		
<b>Other non-current assets</b>		
Balance with Government Authorities	4,28.70	1,51.54
	<b>4,28.70</b>	<b>1,51.54</b>
<b>NOTE 5</b>		
<b>Inventories (at lower of cost or net realisable value)</b>		
Raw materials	11,35.26	-
Packing materials	10.90	-
Work-in-progress	23.98	-
Finished goods	11,65.82	-
	<b>23,35.96</b>	-
<b>NOTE 6</b>		
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Current account Balances with Banks	28.72	6,78.36
	<b>28.72</b>	<b>6,78.36</b>
<b>NOTE 7</b>		
<b>Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Term deposit with original maturity period of more than three months but less than twelve months	-	10,00.00
Term deposit with original maturity period of more than twelve months	1.45	1.45
	<b>1.45</b>	<b>10,01.45</b>

	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
<b>NOTE 8</b>		
<b>Current financial assets - Others</b>		
Interest accrued on investments/ deposits	0.77	6.42
	<b>0.77</b>	<b>6.42</b>
<b>NOTE 9</b>		
<b>Other current assets</b>		
Balance with Government Authorities	0.08	0.08
Sundry advances	1,15.33	1,15.33
Current account balances with group companies	10,44.72	44.02
	<b>11,60.13</b>	<b>1,59.43</b>
<b>NOTE 10</b>		
<b>Share capital</b>		
Equity share capital	96.00	96.00
	<b>96.00</b>	<b>96.00</b>
<b>NOTE 11</b>		
<b>Other Equity</b>		
General reserve	10,06.01	10,06.01
Capital reserve	2.91	2.91
Retained earnings	(5,40.76)	(5,98.74)
	<b>4,68.16</b>	<b>4,10.18</b>
<b>NOTE 12</b>		
<b>Non current financial liabilities - Others</b>		
Security deposits received	0.63	0.63
Other non-current financial liabilities	0.72	0.72
	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.35</b>
<b>NOTE 13</b>		
<b>Non-current Provisions</b>		
Drugs Prices Equalisation Account (refer note 16 (ii))	71.24	71.24
Provision for pricing of formulation	54.09	54.09
	<b>1,25.33</b>	<b>1,25.33</b>
<b>NOTE 14</b>		
<b>Trade and other payables</b>		
Trade and other payables	22,07.94	3,22.58
	<b>22,07.94</b>	<b>3,22.58</b>
<b>NOTE 15</b>		
<b>Other current liabilities</b>		
Other liabilities	17,00.00	17,00.00
Statutory dues	1.79	0.50
	<b>17,01.79</b>	<b>17,00.50</b>

	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
<b>16 (I) CONTINGENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	2,57.03	2,57.03
Income-tax matters	0.22	0.22
Sales tax matters	19.96	19.96
Guarantee given by the Company to the Customs Authorities	2,00.00	2,00.00
Based on the data obtained by Government, it had directed the Company to pay a tentative amount along with interest due thereon into the Drugs Prices Equalisation Account (DPEA) under Drugs (Price Control) Order 1979, in respect of Bulk Drug Amoxicillin Trihydrate, on account of alleged unintended benefit enjoyed by the Company. The Company had filed its reply contending that no amount is payable into DPEA.	49.29	49.29

**16 (II) DRUGS PRICES EQUALISATION ACCOUNT**

The Company received a letter dated 20th/24th August, 1998 from the Central Government demanding an amount of ₹ 4,40,79,918 comprising ₹ 1,42,74,110 in respect of prices relating to Salbutamol formulations during the period April, 1979 to December, 1983 with interest thereon amounting to ₹ 2,98,05,808 upto 31st July, 1998. The Company had been legally advised that the demand of ₹ 1,42,74,110 is not sustainable and it, therefore follows that the interest demand also cannot be sustained. The total demand has been challenged by the Company in a Writ Petition filed in the Bombay High Court. The Bombay High Court has granted an interim stay of the demand, subject to the Company depositing 50% of the principal amount. Accordingly, the Company has deposited an amount of ₹ 71,50,000 with the Government on 3rd May, 1999. This is a normal interim order passed by the High court in such matters and does not in any way reflect upon the merits or otherwise of the case. The amount will be refunded if the Company succeeds at the final hearing of the matter. The Government's application in the Supreme Court praying that this writ petition be transferred to the Supreme Court from the Bombay High Court was not allowed and the Company's writ petition will now be heard by the Bombay High Court.

	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
<b>17 SHARE CAPITAL</b>		
<b>Authorised</b>		
1,500,000 (Previous year : 1,500,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	1,50.00	1,50.00
<b>ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED &amp; PAID-UP:</b>		
960,000 (Previous year : 960,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	96.00	96.00
(of the above 750,000 ordinary shares have been allotted as fully paid-up Bonus shares by capitalisation of General Reserve)		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>96.00</b>	<b>96.00</b>

	₹ in Lakhs			
	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020	
<b>a) Shares held by holding company</b>				
Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each 960,000 (Previous year : 960,000) held by GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Limited, the Holding Company		96.00		96.00
<b>b) Reconciliation of the number of shares</b>				
	Number of Shares	₹ In Lakhs	Number of Shares	₹ In Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,60,000	96.00	9,60,000	96.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	9,60,000	96.00	9,60,000	96.00

**c) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:**

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each share holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

**d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company:**

	Number of Shares	Number of Shares
GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Limited, the Holding Company	9,60,000	9,60,000
	{100%}	{100%}

	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
<b>18 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS</b>		
<b>Sale of products (gross)</b>		
Sale of products	12,56.22	-
<b>Total Revenue from operations</b>	<b>12,56.22</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>19 OTHER INCOME</b>		
Interest income	38.71	98.35
Provisions written back (net)	-	47.32
Miscellaneous Income	0.78	0.01
	<b>39.49</b>	<b>1,45.68</b>
<b>20 COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED</b>		
Cost of materials consumed	<b>19,38.60</b>	<b>-</b>

	₹ in Lakhs	
	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
<b>21 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK-IN-PROGRESS AND TRADED GOODS</b>		
Opening stock		
Work-in-progress	-	-
Finished goods	-	-
Traded goods	-	-
Less: Closing stock		
Work-in-progress	23.98	-
Finished goods	11,65.82	-
Traded goods	-	-
	<b>(11,89.80)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>22 OTHER EXPENSES</b>		
Manufacturing charges	3,94.87	-
Rent	-	0.34
Rates and taxes	4.51	5.62
Remuneration to auditors :		
Statutory audit fees	3.45	3.45
Tax audit fees	0.70	-
Reimbursement of expenses	0.30	0.56
Reimbursement of expenses to GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Limited	25.33	29.95
Repairs and Maintenance	2.63	0.90
Tax and consulting fees	5.53	14.35
Security guard services	24.43	23.55
Third party warehousing	5.58	4.36
Miscellaneous expenses	3.36	0.08
Provision for bad and doubtful loans and advances	-	42.92
	<b>4,70.69</b>	<b>1,26.08</b>
<b>23 EARNINGS PER SHARE</b>		
Earnings per share		
Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The numbers used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per equity share are as stated below:		
Profit /(loss) after taxation (₹ Lakhs)	57.98	(16,90.58)
Weighted average number of shares (Nos)	960,000	960,000
Earnings per share (Basic and Diluted) - ₹	6.04	(1,76.10)
Face value per share - ₹	10.00	10.00

₹ in Lakhs

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
<b>24 EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS</b>		
Provision for Severance Pay (Note a)	-	(17,00.00)
	-	<b>(17,00.00)</b>

**Note a:**

Exceptional item for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 of ₹1700 lakhs is a charge on account of outstanding litigation matter.

**25 TAX EXPENSE**

<b>(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss</b>		
<b>Current income tax</b>	-	-
<b>Deferred tax</b>		
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets	18.24	5.00
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Adjustment to deferred tax attributable to change in Income Tax rates	-	5.18
<b>Deferred tax expense</b>	18.24	10.18
<b>Tax expense for the year</b>	<b>18.24</b>	<b>10.18</b>
<b>(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate</b>		
Profit /(loss) before tax	76.22	(16,80.40)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate at 25.168% (Previous Year: 25.168%)	19.18	(4,22.93)
<b>Tax effect of:</b>		
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Other items	(0.94)	4,27.93
Due to change in income tax rate from 26% to 25.168%	-	5.18
	<b>18.24</b>	<b>10.18</b>

The Company's weighted average tax rates for the years ended March 31, 2021 and 2020 were 25.168%. Income tax expense was ₹ nil for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020

**(c) Movement in deferred tax balances**

₹ in Lakhs

	March 31, 2021			
	Net balance April 1, 2020	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net Deferred tax asset / (liability)
<b>Deferred tax asset</b>				
Expenses allowable for tax purpose when paid	1,50.48	(18.24)	-	1,32.25
Provision for pricing matters	13.43	-	-	13.43
<b>Tax assets (Liabilities)</b>	<b>1,63.91</b>	<b>(18.24)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,45.68</b>

₹ in Lakhs

	March 31, 2020			
	Net balance April 1, 2019	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Net Deferred tax asset / (liability)
<b>Deferred tax asset</b>				
Expenses allowable for tax purpose when paid	1,60.22	(9.74)	-	1,50.48
Provision for pricing matters	13.87	(0.44)	-	13.43
<b>Tax assets (Liabilities)</b>	<b>1,74.09</b>	<b>(10.18)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,63.91</b>

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

Significant management judgement is required in determining provision for income tax, deferred income tax assets and liabilities and recoverability of deferred income tax assets. The recoverability of deferred income tax assets is based on estimates of taxable income in which the relevant entity operates and the period over which deferred income tax assets will be recovered.

**26 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT****A. Accounting classification and fair values**

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities including their levels presented below.

₹ in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	28.72	6,78.36
Other bank balance	1.45	10,01.45
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>30.17</b>	<b>16,79.81</b>
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>		
Security deposits received	0.63	0.63
Other non-current financial liabilities	0.72	0.72
Trade payables	22,07.94	3,22.58
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>22,09.29</b>	<b>3,23.93</b>

**B. Fair Value Hierarchy**

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements.

**Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost**

₹ in Lakhs

	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
<b>Financial assets</b>	-	-
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Security deposits received		
Carrying value	0.63	0.63
Fair value	0.63	0.63
<b>Other non-current liabilities</b>		
Carrying value	0.72	0.72
Fair value	0.72	0.72

The amount of fair value of the above Financial assets and liabilities is considered to be insignificant in value and hence carrying value and the fair value is considered to be same.

The carrying amounts of Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balance, Trade receivables, Trade payables are considered to be the same as their fair values due to their short term nature.

### C. Financial risk management

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

- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

#### Risk management framework

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

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

The audit committee of the Holding company oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Company's reputation.

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has no outstanding bank borrowings. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Any short-term surplus cash generated, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, are retained as Cash and Investment in short term deposits with banks. The said investments are made in instruments with appropriate maturities and sufficient liquidity.

As of March 31, 2021, the Company had working capital of ₹ -3,82.69 Lakhs, including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 28.72 Lakhs, investments in term deposits (i.e., bank certificates of deposit having original maturities of more than 3 months) of ₹ 1.45 Lakhs.

As of March 31, 2020, the Company had working capital of ₹ -1,77.42 Lakhs, including cash and cash equivalents of ₹ 6,78.36 Lakhs, investments in term deposits (i.e., bank certificates of deposit having original maturities of more than 3 months) of ₹ 10,01.45 Lakhs.

#### Exposure to liquidity risk

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

₹ in Lakhs

As at March 31, 2021	Carrying amount	Total	Contractual cash flows			
			1 year or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>						
Trade Payables and other payables	22,07.94	22,07.94	22,07.94	-	-	-
Security deposits	0.63	0.63	-	-	0.63	-
Other non-current liabilities	0.72	0.72	-	-	0.72	-

₹ in Lakhs

As at March 31, 2020	Carrying amount	Total	Contractual cash flows			
			1 year or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>						
Trade Payables and other payables	3,22.58	3,22.58	3,22.58	-	-	-
Security deposits	0.63	0.63	-	-	0.63	-
Other non-current liabilities	0.72	0.72	-	-	0.72	-

#### Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from adverse changes in market rates and prices (such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates) or in the price of market risk-sensitive instruments as a result of such adverse changes in market rates and prices. Market risk is attributable to all market risk-sensitive financial instruments, all foreign currency receivables and payables. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk.

#### Currency risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the profit and loss account, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity.

The Company is exposed to currency risk on account of its receivables and payables in foreign currency. The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. The Company does not have any foreign currency exposure as at the balance sheet date.

## 27 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

### (a) Risk Management

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



The Company has adequate cash and bank balances and no interest bearing liabilities. The company monitors its capital by a careful scrutiny of the cash and bank balances, and a regular assessment of any debt requirements. In the absence of any interest bearing debt, the maintenance of debt equity ratio etc. may not be of any relevance to the Company.

- 2 The following transactions were carried out with the related parties at normal commercial terms in the ordinary course of business.

₹ in Lakhs

Holding Company		
	Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2021	Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020
<b>GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Limited</b>		
1. Payment of common costs	25.33	29.95
2. Sale of products	3,23.43	-
3. Payment of Manufacturing charges	3,94.87	-
4. Outstanding receivable / (Payable) by the Company (net)*	(3,94.16)	44.02

₹ in Lakhs

Other related parties in the GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) Group where common control exists					
	Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2021 **	Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2021	Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2021	Year Ended 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020
	<b>GSK Asia Private Limited</b>	<b>GSK Export Limited</b>		<b>Stiefel India Private Limited</b>	
1. Purchase of raw materials	10,52.62	-	-	-	-
2. Sale of products	-	9,32.79	-	-	-
3. Outstanding receivable / (Payable) by the Company (net)*	-	10,44.72	-	-	(0.59)

\* Transactions with the above parties are accounted in the respective current accounts.

\*\* No transactions for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020

- 30 In view to make financial statements comparable, previous period's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary.

## 28 SEGMENT REPORTING

An operating segment is one whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. The Company has identified the Chief Operating Decision Maker as its Director. The Chief Operating Decision Maker reviews performance of pharmaceutical business on an overall basis. As the Company has a single reportable segment, the segment wise disclosure requirements of Ind AS 108 on Operating Segment is not applicable. In compliance to the said standard, Entity-Wide disclosures are as under :

₹ in Lakhs

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
<b>Revenues from external customers attributed to the country of domicile and attributed to all foreign countries from which the company derives revenues</b>		
Revenue from the Country of Domicile-India	3,23.43	-
Revenue from foreign countries	9,32.79	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,56.22</b>	<b>-</b>

₹ in Lakhs

	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
<b>Details of non current asset</b>		
Non Current asset from the Country of Domicile- India	5,76.45	3,17.53
Non Current asset from foreign countries	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,76.45</b>	<b>3,17.53</b>

## 29 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

- 1 Related parties with whom there were transactions during the year are listed below:

Holding Company:

- The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of GlaxoSmithKline Pharmaceuticals Limited.

Other related parties in the GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) Group where common control exists

- GSK Export Limited
- GSK Asia Private Limited
- Stiefel India Private Limited

As per our report of even date attached

For CORNELIUS & DAVAR  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
(Firm's Registration No. 101963W)

RUSTOM D. DAVAR  
(PARTNER)  
Membership No. F10620  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : May 10, 2021  
UDIN: 21010620AAAABG3059

For and on behalf of the Board  
Sridhar Venkatesh Director  
DIN: 07263117

Puja Thakur Director  
DIN: 07971789  
Rohan Mota  
Company Secretary  
ACS 38473