



SUVEN PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE EQUITY SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY

STATUTORY ADVERTISEMENT ("ADVERTISEMENT") ISSUED IN COMPLIANCE WITH CIRCULAR NO. CFD/DIL3/CIR/2017/21 DATED MARCH 10, 2017, AS AMENDED, ISSUED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA ("SEBI") IN RELATION TO SCHEMES OF ARRANGEMENT BY LISTED ENTITIES AND RELAXATION UNDER SUB-RULE (7) OF RULE 19 OF THE SECURITIES CONTRACTS (REGULATION) RULES, 1957, AS AMENDED (THE "SCRR"), PURSUANT TO THE SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT UNDER SECTIONS 230 TO 232, READ WITH SECTION 66 AND OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 AND THE RULES MADE THEREUNDER BETWEEN SUVEN LIFE SCIENCES LIMITED AND SUVEN PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED ("OUR COMPANY"), AND THE RESPECTIVE SHAREHOLDERS AND CREDITORS, WITH EFFECT FROM JANUARY 9, 2020, APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL, HYDERABAD BENCH BY ITS ORDER DATED JANUARY 6, 2020 (THE "SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT") AND THE GRANT OF PERMISSION BY SEBI FOR THE RELAXATION OF THE STIPULATIONS UNDER RULE 19(2)(B) OF THE SCRR.

- 1. Details of change of name and/or object clause:
- There were no changes in the name and object clause of the Company as on the date of this advertisement.

A. Equity Share Capital of our Company prior to Scheme of Arrangement

Particulars	Aggregate Nominal Value (₹
Authorized share capital 10,00,000 equity shares of INR 1 each	10,00,000
Issued, Subscribed and paid-up share capital 1,00,000 equity shares of INR 1 each	1,00,000

gregate Nominal Value (₹) Particulars Authorized share capital 20,10,00,000 equity shares of INR 1 each 20.10.00.000 Issued, Subscribed and paid-up share capital 12,72,82,478 equity shares of INR 1 each 12,72,82,478

1,00,000 Equity Shares of INR 1 each aggregating to INR 1,00,000 has been cancelled pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement.

3. Shareholding pattern of our Company

The table below represents the shareholding pattern of our Company as on the date of this advertisement.

Category ()	Category of the	No. of share-	No. of fully paid	No. of Partly	No. of shares	shares	Shareholding as a % of total	Number of	Voting Rights securitie	held in each cla s(IX)	ss of	Shares	Shareholding, as a % assuming full	Locked	nber of in shares	pledge	CARL AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	
	share- holders	holders	up equity shares	paid-up equity	underlying Depository	held (VII)= (IV)+	no. of shares (calculated	No	of Voting Rig	hts	Total	Underlying Outstanding	LECTRO CONTROL OF THE		(XII)	encu	mbered (XIII)	shares held in
	(0)		held (IV)	shares held (V)	Receipts (VI)	(V)+(VI)		Class eg: X	Class eg: y	Total	as a % of (A+B+Q)	convertible securities (X)		No. (a)	As a % of total Shares held(b)	No. (a)	As a % of total Shares held(b)	demateri- alised form (XIV)
(A)	Promoter and Promoter Group	6	7,63,70,000	0	0	7,63,70,000	60.00	7,63,70,000	0	7,63,70,000	60.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,63,70,000
(B)	Public	64,198	5,09,12,478	0	0	5,09,12,478	40.00	5,09,12,478	0	5,09,12,478	40.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,04,58,295
Grand Total		64,204	12,72,82,478	3 0	0	12,72,82,478	100.00	12,72,82,478	0	12,72,82,478	100.00	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,68,28,295

4. Details of Equity Shares held by the Promoters and members of our Promoter Ground

SI. No.	Name of person/entity	Number of Equity Shares held	% to the total Equity Share Capital
	Promoters		194850
1	Venkateswarlu Jasti	1,000	Negligible
2	Sudharani Jasti	1,000	Negligible
	Members of Promoter Group		
3	Kalyani Jasti	1,000	Negligible
4	Sirisha Jasti	1,000	Negligible
5	Madhavi Jasti	1,000	Negligible
6	Jasti Property and Equity Holdings Private Limited (In its capacity as sole trustee of Jasti Family Trust)	7,63,65,000	60.00
	Total	7,63,70,000	60.00

5. Major Shareholders of our Company

The details of the ten largest Shareholders of our Company as on the date of this Advertisement is set out below:

SI No.	Name of the Shareholder	Number of Equity Shares held	% to the total Equity Share Capital	Interest
1	Jasti Property and Equity Holdings Private Limited	76,365,000	60.00	Promoter group
2	Rambabu Chirumamilla	3,208,088	2.52	18 8 2)
3	Aditya Birla Sun Life Trustee Private Limited A/Caditya Birla Sun Life Pure Value Fund	2,151,827	1.69	74.
4	Taiyo Greater India Fund Ltd	1,351,254	1.06	520
5	Suryavanshi Commotrade Private Limited	810,000	0.63	149
6	Venkata Vajramma Uppalapati	694,044	0.54	(14%)
7	Sanjay Katkar	663,010	0.52	(#)
8	Ashish Kacholia	632,000	0.49	(4)
9	Manikumari Uppalapati	525,000	0.41	270
10	Abakkus Emerging Opportunities Fund-1	500,000	0.39	193
	Total	86,900,223	68.27	

6. Details of promoters of our Company

Pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement, the current Promoters of our Company are Venkateswarlu Jasti and Sudharani Jasti. Details on their educational qualifications, experience, address is as under

SI. No	Name	Address	Experience and Educational qualification
1.	Venkateswarlu Jasti	Plot No 396, Road No. 22B Jubilee Hills Hyderabad 500033, Telangana, India	Venkateswarlu Jasti, is a Post Graduate in Pharmacy from Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, and also a Post Graduate in Pharmacy from St. John University, New York, specializing in Industrial Pharmacy. He has more than 45 years of experience in the pharmaceutical industry and is responsible for formulating growth plans and is involved in all the strategic decisions to be taken for the Suven group.
2.	Sudharani Jasti	Plot No 396, Road No. 22B Jubilee Hills Hyderabad 500033, Telangana, India	Smt. Sudharani Jasti is a Graduate in Science from Andhra University; She has more than 35 years of experience in providing the right direction and leadership in all governance matters.

ness and its management:

Our Company is primarily engaged in CRAMS business where research and development is customized to the needs of our global pharmaceutical customers. We undertake research, manufacturing and supply of intermediates of NCEs to global pharmaceutical manufacturers, bulk drugs, contract technical services including process R&D services, process development services and formulation development services. As on September 30, 2019, we have obtained 43 country wide process patents under our CRAMS activities. Pharmaceutical companies can outsource part of their research activity to other companies which can in turn support them with services for new product development. This can range from pre-formulation studies, screening studies, formulation development and use of specific drug delivery technology, clinical research etc. or even a basic idea. We are part of Suven group, which has interests in diverse business segments like Discovery Research and CRAMS. The group is spearheaded by Venkateswarlu Jasti, who has more than 45 years of experience. He is responsible for formulating growth plans and involved in all the strategic decisions to be taken for the group. As on December 31, 2019, we have 926 employees and 7 consultants. Our research team consists of 58 scientists of which 12 are PhD holders. We have 5 manufacturing facilities located at Jeedimetla (Telangana), Pashamylaram 1 (Telangana), Pashamylaram 2 (Telangana), Suryapet (Telangana) and Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh). All our manufacturing facilities are certified for ISO 9001:2008, ISO 14001:2004 and OHSAS 18001:2007.

Our Company's strengths are: (a) Core competence in CRAMS business model; (b) Research driven Company; (c) Presence in regulated markets; and (d) Experienced Promoter and Key Managerial Team.

Management

The following table sets forth details of our Board of Directors

SI No.	Name	DIN	Designation
1.	Venkateswarlu Jasti	00278028	Managing Director
2.	Govinda Prasad Dasu	00160408	Independent and Non-Executive Director
3.	Dr. Srivari Chandrasekhar	00481481	Independent and Non-Executive Director
4.	Deepanwita Chattopadhyay	02357160	Independent and Non-Executive Director
5.	Venkata Ramudu Jasthi	03055480	Non-Executive Director
6.	Jerry Jevasingh	08589727	Non-Independent and Non-Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer

The details of our Key Managerial Descennel are as follows:

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SI No.	Name	Designation
1	P. Subba Rao	Chief Financial Officer
2	K Hanumantha Rao	Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

9. Reason for the Scheme of Arrangement (Demerger):

The scheme of arrangement approved by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad Bench ("Scheme") provides for the demerger of Suven Pharmaceuticals Limited/Resulting Company from Suven Life Sciences Limited/the Demerged Company pursuant to Sections 230 to 232, read with Section 66 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The rationale as provided in the Scheme is as under:

The Demerged Company is inter alia engaged in two business verticals, namely: the Contract Research and Manufacturing Services Undertaking and the Discovery Research

The Board of Directors of Demerged Company and Resulting Company believe that the risk and reward associated with each of the aforesaid business verticals are different. In order to segregate the Contract Research and Manufacturing Services Undertaking with that of Discovery Research Undertaking, it is intended to demerge the Contract Research and Manufacturing Services Undertaking on a going concern basis into its wholly owned subsidiary with a resultant mirror image shareholding. The demerger, transfer and vesting of the Contract Research and Manufacturing Services Undertaking on a going concern basis to the Resulting Company would result in better

and efficient control and management for the segregated businesses and promote their growth. Further, it would also result in the following benefits:

- The demerger would facilitate focused growth, operational efficiencies, business synergies and increased operational and customer focus in relation to the Contract Research and Manufacturing Services Undertaking in the Resulting Company and the Discovery Research Undertaking in the Demerged Company. The demerger would thus provide a platform for having a concentrated approach towards development of the respective business verticals.
- Focused business approach for the maximization of benefits to all the shareholders and opportunities for growth.
- Operational rationalization, organization efficiency and optimum utilization of various resources.
- Ability to leverage financial and operational resources of each business
- Each business would be able to address independent business opportunities, pursue efficient capital allocation and attract different sets of investors, strategic partners, lenders
- The proposed demerger will enhance value for shareholders and allow a focused strategy in operation of the respective business verticals which would be in the best interest of the Demerged Company and the Resulting Company, shareholders, creditors and all persons connected therewith.
- The segregation is also expected to unlock the value of the business verticals of the Demerged Company.
- There is no likelihood that the interests of any shareholder or creditor of either the Demerged Company or the Resulting Company would be prejudiced as a result of the Scheme. The demerger will not impose any additional burden on the members of Demerged Company or the Resulting Company. The Scheme is not in any manner prejudicial or against public interest and would serve the interest of all shareholders, creditors and stakeholders

Accordingly, the Board of Directors of Demerged Company and Resulting Company have formulated the Scheme of Arrangement (Demerger).

Salient features of the Scheme are as follows

- a) Part B, of the Scheme provides for the demerger and vesting of Contract Research and Manufacturing Services Undertaking with our Company;
- b) The Appointed Date for the Scheme is October 1, 2018;
- c) The Effective Date for the Scheme is January 9, 2020;

- d) The Scheme approved by the Tribunal shall be effective from the Appointed Date but shall be operative from the Effective Date
- e) The Scheme provides that with effect from the Appointed Date and upon the Scheme becoming effective:
- The CRAMS undertaking ("Demerged Undertaking") shall stand transferred as a going concern, to our Company, at book values as of the Appointed Date and the remaining business undertaking of Suven Life Sciences Limited and all the assets, liabilities and obligations pertaining thereto shall continue to belong to and be vested in and be managed by Suven Life Sciences Limited.
- f) The Scheme further provides that in consideration of the demerger of the Demerged Undertaking as under:

in relation to the transfer and vesting of the Demerged Undertaking in to the Company, 1 (One) fully paid up Equity Share of INR 1 (Rupee One only) each of the Company shall be issued and allotted for every 1 (One) fully paid up equity share of INR 1 (Rupee One only) each held in the Demerged Company i.e., Suven Life Sciences Limited Approvals with respect to Scheme of Arrangement: The NCLT vide its order dated January 6, 2020 has sanctioned the Scheme of Arrangement. In accordance with the said Scheme, the equity shares of our Company issued subject to applicable regulations shall be listed and admitted to trading on the BSE and NSE with mirror shareholding of Suven Life Sciences

10. Financial Statements of the Company for the previous three years prior to the date of listing:

A. Our Company was incorporated on November 6, 2018. The following table sets forth financial data from our audited consolidated financial statement for the six months ended September 30, 2019 and period November 6, 2018 to March 31, 2019:

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 30th September, 2019:

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at September 30, 2019	As at March 31, 20
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	25,992.49	26,821.21
Capital work-in-progress	3	13,791.33	11,106.87
Intangible assets	4	251.45	268.50
Financial Assets		· v	*
(i) Investments	5 (a)(i)	24,682.05	7.05
(ii) Loans	5 (b)	7.34	7.22
(iii) Other financial assets	5 (c)	447.48	437.42
Other non-current assets	6	1,563.62	679.93
Total non-current assets		66,735.76	39,328.20
Current Assets		5340,73933	11/17/17/1
Inventories	7	15,231.36	15,709.83
Financial Assets	*	10,201100	10,700.00
(i) Investments	5(a)(ii)	9,440.82	706.10
(ii) Trade receivables	5(d)	16,134.85	14,750.17
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	5(e)(i)	5,549.44	1,090.30
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	5(e)(ii)	201.76	199.36
(v) Loans	5(b)	16.46	10.77
(vi) Other financial assets	5(c)	0.28	0.28
Other current assets	8	7,338.19	6,506.62
Total Current Assets		53,913.15	38,973.42
TOTAL ASSETS		100-76-70-200-0	6,000,000,000,000
		1,20,648.91	78,301.62
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity	0/->	1 270 02	4 272 02
Equity share capital	9(a)	1,272.82	1,272.82
Other equity	9(b)	74,425.17	57,756.22
Total Equity		75,697.99	59,029.05
Liabilities	_		
Non-current liabilities	207	9258333	2000
Provisions	10	594.53	594.53
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	11	2,598.37	2,917.17
Total Non-current liabilities		3,192.90	3,511.70
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities	2000	02200000	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF
(i) Borrowings	12(a)	30,121.64	8,279.36
(ii) Trade payables	4044	9.0	2
(a) Total outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises	12(b)	740.69	73.22
(b) Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises	12(b)	3,907.33	5,284.27
(iii) Other financial liabilities	12(c)	1,745.87	1,420.12
Current Tax liabilities (net)	13	4,630.16	10.96
Provisions	10	269.83	165.83
Other Current liabilities	14	342.49	527.11
Total Current liabilities		41,758.01	15,760.87
TOTAL LIABILITIES		44,950.91	19,272.57
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,20,648.91	78,301.62

As per our report of even date for KARVY & CO.

Chartered Accountants (Firm Reg. No.001757S)

Membership No. 021989

Sd/-Place: Hyderabad K. Hanumantha Rao Date: 27th January 2020 Company Secretary Membership No. A11599 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Suven Pharmaceuticals Limited

> Venkateswarlu Jasti Chairman & Managing Director DIN: 00278028

> > P. Subba Rao Chief Financial Officer Membership No. A11342

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 30th September 2019:

Particulars	Notes	For the six months period ended Sept 30, 2019	For the period 6" November 2018 to March 31, 2019
Income			
Revenue from operations	15	47,031.90	37,783.46
Other income	16	788.98	60.01
Total Income		47,820.88	37,843.47
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	17	11,913.94	12,452.12
Changes in Inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods	18	1,325.68	(2,132.13)
Manufacturing expenses	19	5,224.30	5,130.47
Employee benefits expense	20	3,663.37	2,963.15
Finance costs	21	824.30	278.92
Depreciation and amortization expense	22	1,120.73	1,149.68
Other expenses	23	2,092.70	2,214.55
Total Expenses		26,165.02	22,056.76
Profit before tax		21,655.86	15,786.71
Tax expense			
Current tax	24	5,569.60	3,317.07
Deferred tax	24	(315.84)	1,542.21
Profit/(Loss) for the period		16,402.10	10,927.43
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		(8.46)	12
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		9	7.70
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		2.96	78
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the period, net of taxes		(5.51)	(#C)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		16,396.59	10,927.43
Earnings per Equity share (Par value of ₹1 each) Basic and Diluted (not annualised)	33	12.89	8.59

for KARVY & CO. Chartered Accountants (Firm Reg. No.001757S)

Ajay Kumar Kosaraju

Membership No. 021989

Place: Hyderabad Date: 27th January 2020

Sd/-Company Secretary Membership No. A11599 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Venkateswarlu Jasti Chairman & Managing Director DIN: 00278028

> P. Subba Rao Chief Financial Officer Membership No. A11342

(Contd.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at 30th Septe	ember 2019	As at 31st March 2019					
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount				
A. Equity share capital								
Opening Balance	(19)		1,00,000	1.00				
Less: Cancellation of shares under Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 35)	is t ur		-1,00,000	-1.00				
10	075	27	15.0					
B. Equity Share Suspense*								
Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each	12,72,82,478	12,72.82	12,72,82,478	12,72.82				
	12,72,82,478	12,72.82	12,72,82,478	12,72.82				

*Represents equity shares subsequently alloted on 27th Januray 2020.

Particulars			Res	erves & sur	plus	
	Note	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statement of foreign operations	Total Equity
Balance at 6th November, 2018					-M	
Acquired in pursuant to demerger		12,230.21	5,527.91	30,016.09	Α.	47,774.21
Adjustment due to demerger		(4)	(601.24)	14	2	(601.24)
Deferred tax impact of demerger			8	1,956.51	8	1,956.51
Profit for the year	9(b)		na na	10,927.43	n	10,927.43
Cancellation of shares under scheme of demerger (refer note 35)			1.00		8	1.00
Other comprehensive income	9(b)	- 21	2	- 4	2	
Income tax relating to items of other comprehensive income		-		-	28	,
Transfer to General Reserve	9(b)	8/	8	(1,500.00)		(1,500.00
Transfer from Retained Earnings	9(b)		1,500.00			1,500.00
Total comprehensive income for the year			1,501.00	11,383.94	9	12,283.70
A	0.01	- 6	Ψ.		14	
Dividend paid	9(b)	- 6	*	(1,909.24)		(1,909.24
Tax on distributed profit				(392.45)		(392.45
Balance at March 31, 2019		12,230.21	6,427.67	39,098.35	V V	57,756.22
Balance at April 1, 2019	2000	12,230.21	6,427.67	39,098.35		57,756.22
Profit for the year	9(b)	51		16,402.10		16,402.10
Other comprehensive income	9(b)	- 20	2	(8.46)	2	(8.46
Income tax relating to items of other comprehensive income		35	La La	2.96	2	2.96
Transfer to General Reserve			8			
Transfer from Retained Earnings		70	5	in.		
Total comprehensive income for the year		-		16,396.59	5.	16,396.59
Foreign exchange translation reserve	9(b)		12	- 4	272.35	272.3
Dividend paid		-			14	
Tax on distributed profit		51	8	185	18	
Balance at Sept 30, 2019		12,230.21	6,427.67	55,494.94	272.35	74,425.17

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

for KARVY & CO. Chartered Accountant (Firm Reg. No.001757S)

Ajay Kumar Kosaraju Partner

Membership No. 021989 Place: Hyderabad Date: 27th January 2020

Sd/-K. Hanumantha Rao Company Secretary Membership No. A11599

Venkateswarlu Jasti Chairman & Managing Director DIN: 00278028 P. Subba Rao Chief Financial Office Membership No. A11342

Suven Pharmaceuticals Limited

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 30th Sept, 2019:

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated) **Particulars** ended ended 30th Sept 2019 31st March 2019 A. Cash flow from operating activities 21,655.86 15,786.71 Profit before tax Depreciation and amortisation expense 1,120.73 1,149.68 Interest Income (19.20)(19.76)824.30 278.92 Gain on sale of Current Investment (151.21)(16.33)Loss/(Profit) on disposal of Property, plant & equipment (8.00)Operating profit before working capital changes 23,422.48 17,179.22 Adjustments for (Increase)/decrease in operating assets (1,384.68)(8,489,11) Trade Receivables Inventories 478.47 (1,708.92)171.58 Other non current assets (883.68)2.703.51 Other current financial assets (4.04)4.01 Other current assets (831.57) (370.65)Adjustments for Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities Trade Payables (709.47)985.36 288.58 Long term provisions Short term provision 95.54 (273.18)Other financial liabilities 325.74 (1.751.42)Other current liabilities (184.62)(392.42)20,313.98 8.346.58 Cash generated from operating activities Income taxes paid (net of refunds) 950.40 3.306.11 Net Cash flows from operating activities (A) 19,363.59 5,040.47 B. Cash flow from Investing activities (2.974.49)(5.659.03)Payments for Purchase of property, plant and equipment Proceeds from sale of Property, plant & equipment 21.43 (19.56)Changes in Investments (24,675.00) Sale/(purchase) of mutual funds (8,583.51)(689.77)Bank balances not considered as cash and cash equivalents (199.36)(2.40)Interest received 19.20 19.76 Foreign currency translation reserve 272.35 (6.547.96) Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities (B) (35,922,42) C. Cash flows from financing activities (Repayment)/Proceeds from long term borrowings 5.203.03 21,842.28 (24.64)(Repayment)/Proceeds from short term borrowings (824.30)(278.92)Finance Cost Dividends paid to equity holders (including dividend distribution tax) (2,301.69)Net cash flow from/(used In) financing activities (C) 21.017.98 2.597.78 4.459.14 1.090.30 Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C) Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the period 1 090 30 (Refer Note 5(e) (ii) Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period 5,549.44 1,090.30

Balances per statement of cash flows This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date

Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 5(e)(i))

Note: 1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method has setout in the Ind AS 7 (statement of cashflow)

2. For components of cash and cash equivalents refer note 5(e)(i)

As per our report of even date for KARVY & CO.

Chartered Accountants (Firm Reg. No.001757S)

Ajay Kumar Kosaraju

Membership No. 021989

Date: 27th January 2020

Place: Hyderabad

Suven Pharmaceuticals Limited

5.549.44

5,549.44

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

1.090.30

1,090.30

Venkateswarlu Jasti Chairman & Managing Director DIN: 00278028 Sd/-

Sd/-K. Hanumantha Rao P. Subba Rao Company Secretary Chief Financial Officer Membership No. A11342 Membership No. A11599

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the six-month period ended 30 September 2019 Note 1. Company Overview

Suven Pharmaceuticals Limited (SPL) is a bio-pharmaceutical company, incorporated on 6th November, 2018 with the object of being engaged in the business of development and manufacturing of New Chemical Entity (NCF) based Intermediates, Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API), Speciality Chemicals and formulated drugs under contract research and manufacturing services for global pharmaceutical, biotechnology and chemical companies. Suven Pharma Inc., a Delaware Company, is a WOS (wholly owned subsidiary) of SPL, is a SPV (Special Purpose Vehicle) created on 9th March 2019, for undertaking various business opportunities in Pharma Industry.

Note 2. Significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation

i) Compliance with IND AS

These special purpose interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the half year ended 30th September 2019 have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 3 of Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2013, as amended for the limited purpose of inclusion in the Information Memorandum to be filed with Stock Exchanges. Accordingly, the comparative number for interim consolidated statement of profit and loss, interim consolidated statement of changes in equity and interim consolidated cash flow statement has been given for the period 6th November 2018 to 31 March 2019, instead of April to September 2018.

ii) Historical cost convention

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

- certain financial assets are measured either at fair value or at amortised cost depending on the classification employee defined benefit assets/(liability) are recognised as the net total of the fair value of plan assets, plus actuarial
- losses, less actuarial gains and the present value of the defined benefit obligation; and Share-based payments which are measured at fair value of the options

b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

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

c) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Chief Executive Officer has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker. Refer note 28 for the seament information presented

d) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The 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. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that

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.

e) Fair value measurement

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

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

the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Compan The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable

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

- Level 1- Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is
- directly or indirectly observable Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest

level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. For the nurnose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

1 Revenue recognition

The Company earns revenue primarily from sale of New Chemical Entity (NCE) based Intermediates, Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) Speciality chemicals and formulated drugs under contract research and manufacturing services. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects

the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognize revenues, we apply the following five step approach:

identify the contract with a customer,

2) identify the performance obligations in the contract,

3) determine the transaction price, 4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and

recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied. At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate

performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or services promised to a customer are capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price, the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the company uses expected cost plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

The Company has applied Ind AS 115 which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognised. Ind AS 115 replaces Ind AS 18 Revenue. The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 using the cummulative effect method. The effect of initially applying this standard is recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. April 1, 2018). The standard is applied retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed as at the date of initial application and the comparative information in the statement of profit and loss is not restated - i.e. the comparative information continues to be reported under Ind AS 18.

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the company will comply with all attached conditions. Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match

them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as

deferred income and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

The benefit of Government loan at a below market rate of interest is treated as Government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of loan based on prevailing market interest rates

h) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable

that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses. Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries and branches where the company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries and branches where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and iabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities $are\ offset\ where\ the\ entity\ has\ a\ legally\ enforceable\ right\ to\ offset\ and\ intends\ either\ to\ settle\ on\ a\ net\ basis,\ or\ to\ realise$

the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. 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. Dividend distribution tax arising out of payment of dividends to shareholders under the Indian Income tax regulations is not considered as tax expense for the Company and all such taxes are recognised in the statement of changes in equity as part of the associated dividend payment.

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

i) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, highly liquid investments 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, and bank overdrafts.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Raw materials and stores, work-in-progress, traded and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of raw materials comprise of cost of purchase. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of first-in-first-out basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs

m) Impairment of non-financial assets The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down

to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods

An impairment loss in respect of equity accounted investee is measured by comparing the recoverable amount of investment with its carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, and reversed if there has been a favorable change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets and commitments

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the 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. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation
- a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible a possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets, Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise, the asset and related income are recognised in the period in which the change occurs.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

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),
- those measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms

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. The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. ii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and

the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the group classifies its debt instruments: Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is

derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective

Fair value through other comprehensive income (EVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). 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 or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest

income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/(losses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

iii) 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. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 26 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. iv) Income recognition

Interest income

Interest income from the debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Dividends

Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the

economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the company, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Royalty income is recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the royalty will flow to the company, and the amount of the royalty can be measured reliably.

(Contd.)

p) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measuremen

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net

The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts,

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

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

q) Derivatives and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the group or the

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

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual valu

Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment is provided on straight-line basis at the rates arrived at based on the useful lives prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The company follows the policy of charging depreciation on pro-rata basis on the assets acquired or disposed off during the year.

The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposal are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in

 Factory buildings 25 - 30 years 3 - 10 years - Machinery 8 - 20 years Furniture , fittings and equipment 3 - 10 years 8 - 10 years

Statement of profit or loss when the assets is derecognised.

Intangible assets

Costs associated with maintaining software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

it is technically feasible to complete the software so that it will be available for use

 management intends to complete the software and use or sell it there is an ability to use or sell the software

- it can be demonstrated how the software will generate probable future economic benefits

- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software are

- the expenditure attributable to the software during its development can be reliably measured Directly attributable costs that are capitalized as part of the software include employee costs and an appropriate portion

Capitalized development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortized from the point at which the asset is

available for use. (ii) Amortization methods and periods

Intangible assets with finite useful live are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives (3-10 years in case of computer softwares) on a straight line basis.

Research expenditure and development expenditure that do not meet the criteria in (i) above are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in the

Estimated useful life:

Software 3 - 10 years

u) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction cost incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as consequence of the breacl

w) Borrowing costs

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

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing cost eligible for capitalization.

Other borrowings costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

x) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefit are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligations. Remeasurements as a result of the experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

(a) Defined benefit plans such as gratuity; and

(b) Defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

The liability or assets recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension and gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets, . The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The benefits which are denominated in currency other than INR, the cash flows are discounted using market yields determined by reference to high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the current in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and change in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

The company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

The group recognizes a liability and an expense for bonuses. The group recognizes a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

- Financial assets at fair value
- Financial assets at amortised cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost (net of any write down for impairment) unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option

· Business model test: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes). • Cash flow characteristics test: 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.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income unless the asset is designated at fair value through profit or loss under the fair value option

Business model test: The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets. • Cash flow characteristics test: 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. Even if an instrument meets the two requirements to be measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, a financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (sometimes referred to as an 'accounting mismatch') that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

All other financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

If an equity investment is not held for trading, an irrevocable election is made at initial recognition to measure it at fair value through other comprehensive income with only dividend income recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the company's statement of financial position) when:

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net o

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorized and no longer at the discretio of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period. ab) Earning per share

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equa

Note 2.1 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ind AS 116 - Leases:

Accounting Estimates and Errors

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor, Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees and AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition Full retrospective - Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in

· Modified retrospective - Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease

payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as: Its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's

An amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.

Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or

Ind AS 12 Appendix C. Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filling which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition

i) Full retrospective approach - Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors,

ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes.

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events.

Ind AS 109- Prepayment features with Negative compensation

The amendments relate to the existing requirements in Ind AS 109 regarding termination rights in order to allow measurement at amortised cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income) even in the case of negative compensation payments.

Ind AS 19 - Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement:

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

The amendments require an entity:

Ind AS 23 - Borrowing Costs:

Note 3: Property, plant and equipment

• to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and

to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation

rate on general borrowings. Ind AS 28 - Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures: The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture but to which the equity method is not

Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations and Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements: The amendments to Ind AS 103 relating to re-measurement clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that s a joint operation, it re-measures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to Ind AS 111 clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not re-measure previously held

The Demerger will be accounted in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard(IND AS 103) - Business Combination as notified under Section 133 of the Act read together with paragraph 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard)

The Resulting Company, as on the Appointed Date, shall record the assets and liabilities pertaining to the Demerged Undertaking, transferred to and vested in it pursuant to the Scheme of Arrangement at their respective book values, excluding revaluation, if any, as appearing in the books of the Demerged Company.

The Securities Premium Account, General Reserve and Retained earnings of the Demerged Company, as on the Appointed Date, shall be apportioned between the Resulting Company and the Demerged Company on the basis of net assets ransferred to the Resulting Company and net assets retained by the Demerged Company.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is	Note 3: Pro	perty, p	lant and	d equipm	ent	(All ar	nounts i	n Indian i	Rupees ii	1 Lakhs	s, unless	otherwise	e stated)
primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the company's statement of financial position) when: • The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or	Particulars	Land- Free	Office at	- Buildings - Factory	Plant& Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles		Laboratory Equipments		EDP Equipments	Total	Capital work-in-
•The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the		Hold	Factory	(including roads)									progress
Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset	Gross												
When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through	At 6th	-					-	-					
arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the	November, 2018	3 -								15			119
Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that	Acquired in												
case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.	pursuant to												
Continuing involvement that takes the form of a quarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original	the scheme of arrange-												
carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.	ment (refer	1 500 41	24.00	TO 200 0	10 120 50	400.00	457.00	170.40	0.001.00	700.04	000.04	22 200 27	0.474.00
Investment in subsidiaries	note 35)	1,522.11	31.20	9,806.97	18,132.50	428.06	157.86	170.40	2,691.29	782.94	263.34	33,986.67	2,474.29
Investments in subsidiaries are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable	Exchange differences		9.5	١.,		2.5							
amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying	Additions	14.32			306.08	6.38		3.29	75.81	7.00	8.96	421.84	8,632.58
amounts are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.	Disposals	2	14		0.45	4	-	- 12	¥	2	2	0.45	74
Investments in units of mutual funds	Balance as												
In respect of investments in mutual funds, the fair values represent net asset value as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements. Net asset values represent the price at which the issuer will issue further units	at 31st March, 2019	1,536.43	31.20	9,806.97	18,438.13	434.44	157.86	173.69	2,767.10	789.94	272.30	34,408.06	11,106.87
in the mutual fund and the price at which issuers will redeem such units from the investors.	Accumul-							244,300					
Accordingly, such net asset values are analogous to fair market value with respect to these investments, as transactions of these mutual funds are carried out at each price between investors and the issues of these units of mutual funds.	ated depre- ciation							100	100	50			70
of these mutual funds are carried out at such prices between investors and the issuers of these units of mutual funds z) Contributed equity	At6h												
Equity shares are classified as equity.	November, 2018	3 -	82			. 4		14	12		. 2		92
Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of	Acquired in												
tax, from the proceeds.	pursuant to the scheme												
aa) Dividends	of arrange-												
Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorized and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.	ment (refer note 35)	١.	2.63	1,329.69	3,450.85	175.24	61.39	90.12	986.08	200.93	157.18	6,454.10	
ab) Earning per share	Charge for												
(i) Basic earnings per share	the period	-	0.37	210.68	667.03	26.42	11.88	16.36	139.16	30.28	31.01	1,133.19	-
Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:	Disposals Exchange	-			0.45			-		-		0.45	-
The profit attributable to owners of the company	difference		14		-			24	12	্	2		
 By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares. 	Balance as												
(ii) Diluted earnings per share	at 31st March, 2019		3.00	1,540.38	4,117.43	201.66	73.27	106.47	1,125.24	231.20	188.19	7,586.85	11.2
Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:	Net Book										-		
• The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and	Value as at March 31,												
 The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. 	2019	1,536.43	28.20	8,266.59	14,320.69	232.78	84.58	67.22	1,641.87	558.74	84.11	26,821.21	11,106.87
ac) Cash flow statement	Gross												
Cash flows are reported using the direct method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of	amount		14	2					- 12	12		2	10
a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows . The cash flows from operating , financing activities of	At1 st April,	DESCRIPTION	163755	ADDRESS AND	rtitetore terreto	1000000	to encountry	D/T/950	992 L 1755 - 195	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	200000000	100 (PREEDO)	27.24.22.22
the company are segregated.	2019	1,536.43	31.20	9,806.97	18,438.13	434.44	157.86	173.69	2,767.10	789.94	272.30	34,408.06	11,106.87
ad) Rounding of Amounts	Exchange difference					14				- 2			
All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the	Additions		19	١.	250.13			1.68	9.39	2.45	24.74	288.39	2,684.46
requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated. ae) Critical estimates and Judgements	Transfers		- 15	,				41		:			
The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal	Disposals				5.70	2	35.92					41.62	
the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.	Balance as at 30th												
This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally	Sept, 2019	1,536.43	31.20	9,806.97	18,682.56	434.44	121.93	175.37	2,776.50	792.39	297.04	34,654.82	13,791.33
assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with	Accumul-												
information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.	ated depre- ciation and												
The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:	impairment		15			27		2.5					
Estimation of current tax expense and payable Estimated Useful life of Depreciable assets/intangible assets	Upto 1st April, 2019		3.00	1,540.38	4,117.43	201.66	73.27	106.47	1,125.24	231.20	188.19	7,586.85	
3. Estimation of defined benefit obligation	Charge for		3,00	1,340.30	4,117.43	201.00	13.21	100.47	1,123,24	231,20	100.15	7,300.03	
4. Recognition of revenue	the period	1	0.37	211.00	640.44	26,40	8.59	16.62	138.00	30.45	31.80	1,103.68	1/2
5. Recognition of deferred tax assets for carried forward losses	Disposals		14		2.70		25.50	N.	×	14		28.19	1.2
6. Recoverability of advances/receivable	Exchange difference		92			12			- 1	12	2		
7. Evaluation of indicators for Impairment of assets	Balance as												
Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable	at 30 th Sept, 2019		3.37	1.751 30	4,755.18	228.06	56.37	123.09	1,263.23	261.66	219 90	8,662.33	.025
under the circumstances.	Net Book		0.01	1,101.00	1,100.10	220.00	00.01	120.00	1,200.20	201.00	210.00	0,002.00	
Note 2.1 Recent accounting pronouncements	Value as												
Effective date for application of the following amendments is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of these amendments on the financial statements.	at 30 th Sept, 2019	1,536.43	27.82	8,055.59	13,927.38	206.38	65.56	52.28	1,513.26	530.73	77.05	25,992.49	13,791.33
Ind AS 116 - Leases:	Notes:		- 404015										
On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing	Refer Note	12 for infe	ormation	on prope	rty, plant a	nd equipn	nent ple	dged as s	ecurity by	y the C	ompany		

Refer Note 12 for information on property, plant and equipment pledged as security by the Company Refer Note 32 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

* Title deeds for the freehold land of ₹153,642,712/- are in the name of Suven Life Sciences Limited (The Demerged Company). The same have been accquired by the Company pursuant to the Scheme of Demerger (refer note 35) and the same is pending as at Sept 30, 2019 for mutation in the name of the Company.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated) Note 4: Intangible assets

	Software	Total
Gross carrying amount		
At 6th November, 2018		
Acquired in pursuant to the scheme of arrangement (refer note 35)	313.28	313.28
Additions	19.56	19.56
Disposals	8	
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	332.84	332.84
Accumulated amortisation	Э-	
At 6th November, 2018	6	
Acquired in pursuant to the scheme of arrangement (refer note 35)	47.86	47.86
Charge for the period	16.47	16.47

	0100			CARC
	64.33 268.50			64.33 268.50
	332.84			332.84
			(1-0)	
	332.84			332.84
	64.33 17.05			64.33 17.05
	81.38			81.38
Nag entere ·	(2.00.000000000000000000000000000000000	30, 32,00		251.45
As at 30	Sept 2019	As at	31 M	
Shares	Amount	Sha	res	Amou
	24,675.00		13	
1,000	6.00	1,0	000	6.00
10,487 11,487	1.05 24,682.05	-	200	1.05 7.05
11,487	24,682.05	11,4	187	7.05
- 5	24,682.05		20	7.05
ş			6	
As at 30	Sept 2019	As at	31 M	arch 201
Units	Amount	Uni	its	Amou
85,81,102	1,853.26		1	
21,818 66,98,151	1,023.93 1,848.05		2	
1,28,719 27,598	3,875.53 840.05	24,2	212	706.10
	9,440.82	24,2		706.1
2	9,440.82		2	706.1
5			28	
As at 30	Sept 2010	Asat	31 84	arch 201
Current	Non-			Non- Currei
16.46 16.46	7.34 7.34	110,500	0.67	7.22 7.22
As at 30	Sept 2019	As at	31 M	arch 201
Current	Non Current	10011111111		Non Currer
0.00		10.00	0	
0.28	434.54 12.94	0.2	- 8	415.19 22.23
0.28	447.48	0.2	8	437.42
			100	Asat
	As	at		As at larch 201
		MATERIAN I		57.75
	4,00	3.73		657.77
		77650500		367.38 7.39
	5,54	9.44	1	,090.30
			31 N	As at larch 20
		7.79		11.65 187.65
		6.30		0.06
dian Rupe	100,000		other	199.36 wise stat
	As	at	C-WRITE	As at larch 20
	1,563	.62		679.93 679.93
			_	AAAAAA
шап Кире	As	at		As at
	3,72	8.03	31 N	3,033.11
				7,001.16 4,188.32
	7	4.80	_	1,258.36
	0.00	214.72 15,231.36		5,709.83
1575 - 1	21 15,23	1.36	-	wise stat
dian Rupe	21 15,23 es in Lakhs, As	1.36 unless at		Asat
dian Ruped	21 15,23 es in Lakhs,	1.36 unless at		Asat
dian Ruped	21 15,23 es in Lakhs, As: 30 Sept	1.36 unless at 1.2019		As at larch 20
dian Ruped	21 15,23 es in Lakhs, As 30 Sept	1.36 unless at 1 2019 3.00 5.37 9.78		As at larch 20 536.52 344.39
dian Rupe	21 15,23 es in Lakhs, As 30 Sept	1.36 unless at 1.2019 3.00 5.37 9.78 8.72	31 N	As at larch 20
dian Ruped	211 15,23 in Lakhs, 25 in Lakhs, 30 Septi 37 13 10 5,81	1.36 unless at 1.2019 3.00 5.37 9.78 8.72 9.00 4.16	31 N	As at larch 20 536.52 344.39 39.29 4,785.44 385.99
dian Ruped	211 15,23 25 in Lakhs, As. 30 Septi 37 13 10 5,81 28 56	1.36 unless at 1.2019 3.00 5.37 9.78 8.72 9.00	31 N	536.52 344.39 39.29 4,785.44 385.99 352.05 35.79
dian Ruped	211 15,23 25 in Lakhs, As. 30 Septi 37 13 10 5,81 28 56	1.36 unless at 1.2019 3.00 5.37 9.78 8.72 9.00 4.16 1.65 6.51	31 N	As at larch 20 536.52 344.39 39.29 4,785.44 385.99 352.05
	211 15,23 25 in Lakhs, 25 in Lakhs, 30 Sepi 37 13 10 5,81 28 56 4 7,33 25 in Lakhs,	1.36 unless at 1.2019 3.00 5.37 9.78 8.72 9.00 4.16 6.51 - 8.19 unless	31 N	As at larch 20 536.52 344.39 39.29 4,785.44 385.99 352.05 35.79 27.15 6,506.62 wise state
	211 15,23 25 in Lakhs, As: 30 Sepi 37 13 10 5,81 28 56 4	1.36 unless at 1.2019 3.00 5.37 9.78 8.72 9.00 4.16 1.65 6.51	31 N	536.52 344.39 39.29 4,785.44 385.99 352.05 35.79 27.15 6,506.62 wise state
	21 15,23 28 in Lakhs, As 30 Sepi 37 13 10 5,81 28 56 4 7,33 28 in Lakhs, As 30 Sepi	1.36 unless 3.00 5.37 9.78 8.72 9.00 4.16 1.65 6.51 -	31 N	536.52 344.39 39.29 4,785.44 385.99 352.05 35.79 27.15 6,506.62 wise stat As at larch 20
	211 15,23 25 in Lakhs, 25 in Lakhs, 30 Sepi 37 13 10 5,81 28 56 4 7,33 25 in Lakhs, As.	1.36 unless 3.00 5.37 9.78 8.72 9.00 4.16 1.65 6.51 -	31 N	536.52 344.39 39.29 4,785.44 385.99 352.05 35.79 27.15 6,506.62 wise state
	21 15,23 28 in Lakhs, As 30 Sepi 37 13 10 5,81 28 56 4 7,33 28 in Lakhs, As 30 Sepi	1.36 unless 1.2019 3.00 3.00 5.5.37 9.78 8.72 9.00 4.16 1.65 6.51	31 N	536.52 344.39 39.29 4,785.44 385.99 352.05 35.79 27.15 6,506.62 wise stat As at larch 20
	211 15,23 25 in Lakhs, As. 30 Septi 37 13 10 5,81 28 56 4 7,33 25 in Lakhs, As. 30 Septi	1.36 unless 1.2019 3.00 3.00 5.5.37 9.78 8.72 9.00 4.16 1.65 6.51	31 N	536.52 344.39 39.29 4,785.44 385.99 352.05 35.79 27.15 6,506.62 wise state As at larch 20
	211 15,23 25 in Lakhs, As. 30 Septi 37 13 10 5,81 28 56 4 7,33 25 in Lakhs, As. 30 Septi	1.36 unless 1.2019 3.00 3.00 5.5.37 9.78 8.72 9.00 4.16 1.65 6.51	31 N	As at larch 20 536.52 344.39 39.29 4,785.44 385.99 352.05 35.79 27.15 6,506.62 wise statt As at larch 20 2,010.00 2,010.00
dian Rupe	211 15,23 25 in Lakhs, As. 30 Septi 37 13 10 5,81 28 56 4 7,33 25 in Lakhs, As. 30 Septi	1.36 unless 1.2019 3.00 3.00 5.5.37 9.78 8.72 9.00 4.16 1.65 6.51 - unless 2019	31 N	As at larch 20 536.52 344.39 39.29 4,785.44 385.99 352.05 35.79 27.15 6,506.62 wise state As at larch 20 2,010.00 1.00
dian Rupee	211 15,23 25 in Lakhs, As. 30 Sepi 37 13 10 5,81 28 56 4 7,33 25 in Lakhs, As. 30 Sepi 2,01	1.36 unless 1.2019 3.00 3.00 5.37 9.78 8.72 9.00 4.16 1.65 6.51 unless 2019	31 N	As at larch 20 536.52 344.39 39.29 4,785.44 385.99 352.05 35.79 27.15 6,506.62 wise state As at larch 20 2,010.00 1.00 (1.00)
dian Rupe	211 15,23 25 in Lakhs, As: 30 Sepi 37 13 10 5,81 28 56 4 7,33 25 in Lakhs, As: 30 Sepi 2,01 2,01	1.36 unless 1.2019 3.00 3.00 5.37 9.78 8.72 9.00 4.16 1.65 6.51 unless 2019	31 N	As at larch 20 536.52 344.39 39.29 4,785.44 385.99 352.05 35.79 27.15 6,506.62 wise state As at larch 20 2,010.00 1.00 (1.00)
	1,000 10,487 11,487 11,487 11,487 As at 30: Units 85,81,102 21,818 66,98,151 1,28,719 27,598 1,54,57,388 As at 30: Current 16.46 As at 30: Current 0.28 0.28	332.84 332.84 332.84 64.33 17.05 81.38 251.45 dian Rupees in Lakhs, As at 30 Sept 2019 Shares Amount - 24,675.00 1,000 6.00 10,487 1.05 11,487 24,682.05 11,487 24,682.05 - 24,682.05 - 24,682.05 As at 30 Sept 2019 Units Amount 85,81,102 1,853.26 21,818 1,023.93 66,98,151 1,848.05 1,28,719 3,875.53 27,598 840.05 1,28,719 3,875.53 27,598 840.05 1,54,57,388 9,440.82 - 9,440.82 As at 30 Sept 2019 Current Non-current 16.46 7.34 16.46 7.34 16.46 7.34 16.46 7.34 As at 30 Sept 2019 Current Non-current 0.28 434.54 12.94 0.28 434.54 12.94 0.28 434.54 12.94 0.28 434.54 12.94 0.28 434.54 12.94 0.28 434.54 12.94 0.28 434.54 12.94 0.28 434.54 13.94 0.28 434.54 13.95 0.26 0.30 Sept 0.	268.50 332.84 332.84 64.33 17.05 81.38 251.45 dian Rupees in Lakhs, unless As at 30 Sept 2019 As at 30 Sept 2019	268.50 332.84 332.84 64.33 17.05 81.38 251.45 dian Rupees in Lakhs, unless other As at 30 Sept 2019

Issue of equity share capital Cancellation of shares under scheme of demerger (refer note 35)			-1.0	0,000	
Allotment of shares pursuant to scheme of demerger (refer note 35)			12,72,8		
Closing balance NOTE:	12,72,82,478	1,272.82	12,72,8	32,478	1,272.82
 12,72,82,478 equity shares of ₹ 1/- each amounting to ₹ 12,72,8; Company effective from 1* October, 2018 post restructuring. The C 					
in the recognised Stock exchanges in India, hence the share cap share suspense account.					
 In terms of the Scheme, the paid up equity share capital of ₹ 100, to the period prior to the Appointed date i.e. 1st October 2018 stand 	000 of Suver ds cancelled	n Pharmace and reduce	euticals ed (Refe	Limite r note	d pertainin 35).
3) The equity shares shall be subsequently allotted on 27th January 9(a) 2 Terms/rights attached to equity shares	2020.				
Equity shares have a par value of ₹ 1. They entitle the holder to parti				re in th	ne proceed
of winding up the company in proportion to the number of and amoun Every holder of equity shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy	13			n a pol	ll each shar
is entitled to one vote. The Board of Directors has declared and paid an interim dividend of	₹ 1.50/- per	equity share	9.		
9(b) Other equity (All amounts in It	Indian Rupee	es in Lakhs, As		othen	wise stated As at
Securities premium		30 Sep	t 2019 230.21	1000000	larch 2019 12,230.21
General reserve Retained earnings		- 0740	27.67		6,427.67 39,098.35
Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve Total other equity		2	72.35 25.17		57,756.22
(i) Securities premium					G 1911
Particulars		As 30 Sep	t 2019	31 M	As at larch 2019
Opening balance Acquired in pursuant to demerger		12,2	230.21	1	12,230.21
Add: On issue of shares Closing Balance		12.2	30.21	,	12,230.21
(ii) General Reserve					
Particulars Consider bylance		30 Sep	t 2019	31 M	As at larch 2019
Opening balance Acquired in pursuant to demerger		6,4	27.67		5,527.91
Adjustement due to demerger Cancellation of shares under scheme of demerger (refer note 35)			7		-601.24 1.00
Add: Transferred from Retained Earnings		211	2		1,500.00
Closing Balance (iii) Retained earnings			27.67		6,427.67
Particulars		As 30 Sep	t 2019	31 M	As at larch 2019
Opening balance Add: Accquired in pursuant to the Scheme of Demerger (Refer note	35)	39,0	98.35		30,016.09
Deferred tax adjustement		10.4	102.10		1,956.51
Net profit for the year Transferred to General reserve		10,4	-	12	10,927.43 -1,500.00
Dividend paid Tax on distributed profit		-		- 19	-1,909.24 -392.45
Other Comprehensive Income - Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of ta	ıv		-5.51		0
Closing balance		55,4	194.94	3	39,098.35
(iv) Foreign Exchange Translation Reserve Particulars		0.0	1000		
			at		As at
Opening balance		30 Sep		31 M	As at larch 2019
Opening balance Exchange differences on translating the financial statement of foreign operations		30 Sep		31 M	
Exchange differences on translating the financial statement	shares. The	2 2 2	72.35	145.000	- - - -
Exchange differences on translating the financial statement of foreign operations Closing Balance Nature and purpose of reserves Securities premium reserve: Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of the provisions of companies Act 2013. General Reserve: General reserve is used from time to time to transfer the profits from resertained Earnings: Retained Earnings are the profits of the company earned till date net of	etained earn of appropriat	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	272.35 272.35 272.35 utilised in	n acco	Jarch 2019
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Exchange differences on translating the financial statement of foreign operations Closing Balance Securities premium reserve: Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of the provisions of companies Act 2013. General Reserve: General reserve is used from time to time to transfer the profits from reference are reserve is used from time to time to transfer the profits from reference are in the profits of the company earned till date net of the Provisions (All amounts in Interest on the estimates of the management, hence, relevant notes refered to the estimates of the management, hence, relevant notes refered to the estimates of the management, hence, relevant notes refered to the estimates of the management, hence, relevant notes refered to the estimates of the management, hence, relevant notes refered to the estimates of the management, hence, relevant notes refered to the estimates of the management, hence, relevant notes refered to the estimates of the management, hence, relevant notes refered to the estimates of the management, hence, relevant notes refered to the estimates of the management, hence, relevant notes refered to the estimates of the management, hence, relevant notes refered to the estimates of the management, hence, relevant notes refered to the estimates of the management (references attributable to (All amounts in Interest) Particulars Defined benefit obligations* Deterred tax assets Sector of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions. Depreciation Unrealised capital gains on MF Total Deferred tax assets/Liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions. Particulars Secured Working Capital Loans from State Bank of India (refer note (i) below) Loan from Director (refer note (ii) below) Loan from Director (refer note (ii) below) Loan from Director (refer note (ii) below) Loan from Pelated party (refer note (ii) below) Loan from Chers Loan from related party (refer note (ii) below) Loan from Chers Loan from Pelated party (refer note (ii) below)	etained earn of appropriat Indian Rupee As at 30 : Current 148.95 120.89 269.83 Reptember 20 Relating to the original and Rupee Indian Rupee	30 Sep 22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	### ##################################	on pur othern 31 Ma sision a othern 31 M othern 31 M	pose. wise stated arch 2019 Non-Current 355.63 238.90 594.53 amounts arwided. wise stated As at larch 2019 187.94 30.42 0.10 816.73 1,035.19 3,950.22 2.13 3,952.36 2,917.17 wise stated As at larch 2019 187.94 30.42 0.10 816.73 1,005.35 1,000 4,656.25 92.87 8,279.36
Exchange differences on translating the financial statement of foreign operations Closing Balance Securities premium reserve: Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of the provisions of companies Act 2013. General Reserve: Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of the provisions of companies Act 2013. General reserve is used from time to time to transfer the profits from reference arrings are the profits of the company earned till date net to the 10: Provisions Particulars Provision for Employee benefits* - Leave obligations - Gratuity Particulars Praticulars Particulars Particulars Defined benefit obligations* Defined benefit obligations* Demerger expenses Other items Others-MAT credit Total Deferred tax assets Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions - Depreciation - Unrocalised capital gains on MF Total Deferred tax tax sests Set-off of deferred tax assets Total deferred tax tax sests/Liabilities) Total Deferred tax Liabilities Total deferred tax assets/Liabilities (net) "Adjustment in pursuant to the scheme of arrangement (refer note 35) 12 (a) Current borrowings Particulars Secured Working Capital Loans from State Bank of India (refer note (i) below) Loan from Director (refer note (iii) below) Loan from Director (refer note (iii) below) Interest on Loan from related party Total Current Borrowings Notes: Loan from Pieter Borrowings (Notes: Loan from Telated party (refer note (iv) below) Interest on Loan from related party Total Current Borrowings (Notes: Loan from Telated party (refer note (iv) below) Interest on Loan from reserved party Total Current Borrowings (Notes: Loan from Interest, Nature of Security and Terms of repayment (a). Working capital loans of 35.6,911,608 (PY 3 35.2,924,063) was avance of the schema of security and Terms of repayment (a). Botalis of Current Borrowings (b). Rate of Interest, Nature of Security and Terms of repayment (a). Details of Current Borro	etained earn of appropriat Indian Rupee As at 30 : Current 148.95 120.89 269.83 Reptember 20 Relating to the original and strength of the str	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	### ### ##############################	on pur othern 31 Ma sision a othern 31 M othern 31 M is othern	pose. wise stated arch 2019 Non-Current 355.63 238.90 594.53 amounts arwided. wise stated 187.94 30.42 0.10 816.73 1,035.19 3,950.22 2.13 3,952.36 2,917.17 wise stated As at larch 2019 2,965.71 563.53 1.00 4,656.25 92.87 8,279.36 ak of Bahrai oripany an eler the hear

Total trade payables

Dues to micro and small enterprises:

Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note below)

Dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

With the promulgation of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the Company is required to identify Micro, Small and Medium Suppliers and pay them interest on overdue beyond the specified period irrespective of the terms with the suppliers. The Company has circulated letter to all suppliers seeking their status. Response from few suppliers has been received and is still awaited from other suppliers. In view of this, the liability of interest calculated and the required disclosures made, in the below table, to the extent of information available with the Company.

Particulars

12,72,82,478 1,272.82

As at November 06, 2018

Opening balance as at 01st April 2019

73.22

5,284.27

5,357.49

184.19 (Contd.)

740.69

3,907.33

4,648.02

Particulars	As at	Asat
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019
accounting year Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	734.13 6.56	67.12
The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day each accounting year	0.30	0.05
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year)		
but without adding the interest specified under this Act The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	0.08	0.06
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to small enterprises	0.00	0.00
12(c) Other Financial liabilities Particulars	As at	Asat
Current	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019
Liabilities for expenses Payable for Capital Goods	1,382.39 355.69	1,016.08 392.39
Unpaid dividend on equity shares* Total other current financial liabilities	7.79 1,745.87	11.65 1,420.12
*As at 30 th September 2019, There has been No Amount due and outstanding to be trar and Protection Fund).	nickenwarenska produkt Antoniosia int	
Note 13: Current tax asset/(Liability) (net) (All amounts in Indian Rupees Particulars	30 Sept 2019	otherwise stated, 31 March 2019
Advance tax balance Less: Provision for income tax	4,256.51 8,886.67	3,306.11 3,317.07
Total Current tax asset/(Liability) (net) Note 14: Other current liabilities (All amounts in Indian Rupees)	Entrance of the Control of the Contr	
Particulars Government grants	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019
Advance from customers Statutory dues payable	222.85 119.64	399.06 128.06
Total other current liabilities Note 15: Revenue from operations (All amounts in Indian Rupees)	342.49 in Lakhs, unless	527.11 otherwise stated,
Particulars Sale of Products	30 Sept 2019 45,339.80	31 March 2019 34,424.74
Sale of Services	705.62 46,045.42	2,532.74 36,957.48
Other Operating Income Export Incentives (MEIS)	770.68	742.19
Duty Drawback Received Service tax rebate claim received	215.05 0.75	83.79
	986.48 47,031.90	825.98 37,783.46
Note 16: Other income (All amounts in Indian Rupees	in Lakhs, unless 30 Sept 2019	otherwise stated,
Interest income On fixed deposits	6.31	6.32
Others Credit balances written back	12.90 14.27	13.44
Insurance Claim received Foreign Exchange Gain (Net)	0.41	-
Gain on Financial Assets Net gain on sale of Property, Plant and equipment	151.21 8.00	16.33
Note 17: Cost of materials consumed (All amounts in Indian Rupees.	788.98	60.01
Particulars Raw Materials	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019
Raw Material at the beginning of the period	3,033.11	2,710.65
Add: Inventories accquired pursuant to the scheme Purchases during the period	12,430.47	12,600.96
Less: Raw Material at the end of the period	3,728.03 11,735.55	3,033.11 12,278.50
Packing Materials Packing Material at the beginning of the period	228.87	200.05
Add: Inventories accquired pursuant to the scheme Purchases during the period	164.23	226.35 176.15
Less: Packing Material at the end of the period	214.72 178.39	228.87 173.63
Note 18: Changes in inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods (All amounts in Indian Rupees	11,913.94	12,452.12
Particulars Opening Balance:	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019
Work-in-progress Add: Inventories accquired pursuant to the scheme	7,001.16	4,285.57
Finished Goods Add: Inventories accquired pursuant to the scheme	4,188.32	4,771.78
Total opening balance Closing Balance:	11,189.48	9,057.35
Work-in-progress Add: Inventories accquired pursuant to the scheme	7,734.13	7,001.16
Finished Goods Add: Inventories accquired pursuant to the scheme	2,129.67	4,188.32
Total closing balance	9,863.80 1,325.68	11,189.48
Note 19: Manufacturing expenses (All amounts in Indian Rupees	in Lakhs, unless	otherwise stated,
Particulars Power & Fuel Consumable Stores	30 Sept 2019 1,930.32 53.45	31 March 2019 1,805.78 53.61
Factory Upkeep Expenses	1,358.43	1,094.44
Environment Management Expenses Safety Expenses	693.57	602.30
Quality Control Expenses Repairs & Maintenance:	398.37	331.92
Buildings Plant & Machinery	12.75 712.65	16.33 1,163.71
Note 20: Employee benefits expense (All amounts in Indian Rupees		
Particulars Salaries & Wages	30 Sept 2019 3,288.94	31 March 2019 2,567.35
Contribution to Provident & other funds Gratuity Expense	202.00 50.28	201.22 82.77
Staff Welfare Expenses	122.16 3,663.37	111.81 2,963.15
Note 21: Finance costs (All amounts in Indian Rupees) Particulars	in Lakhs, unless 30 Sept 2019	otherwise stated
Interest On Borrowings	179.51	78.95
On Inter Company Loan Bank Charges	448.17 196.61	92.87 107.09
Note 22: Depreciation and amortisation expense (All amounts in Indian Rupe	824.30 ees in Lakhs, unles	278.92 ss otherwise stated
Particulars Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 3)	30 Sept 2019 1,103.68	31 March 2019 1,133.20
Amortisation of intangible assets (Refer Note 4)	17.05 1,120.73	16.47 1,149.68
Note 23: Other expenses (All amounts in Indian Rupees	-	1
Rent Rates & Taxes	36.55 14.18	38.25 12.70
Service Tax Insurance	258.12	16.24 161.10
Communication Charges Travelling & Conveyance	51.87 314.27	47.44 319.68
Printing & Stationery Vehicle Maintenance	30.44 15.29	16.51
Vehicle Maintenance Professional Charges	15.29 238.07	12.77 184.19



Particulars Payment to auditors	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019
ote 23(a): Details of payments to auditors (All amounts in Indian Rup		
	2,093.00	2,215.00
General Expenses	188.84	277.21
Commission on Sales	83.72	102.05
Clearing & Forwarding	205.65	178.28
Sales Promotion	487.65	391.18
Foreign Exchange Loss (Net)		268.71
Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer note 23(b) below)	T:	8
Loss on sale of Property, Plant and equipment	2.25	
Repairs & Maintenance - others	42.84	58.14
Security Charges	109.65	117.78
Payments to Auditors (Refer note 23(a) below)	13.29	12.31

Particulars	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019
Payment to auditors		
As auditor:		
(i) Stat Auditor Fees	9.50	10.00
(ii) Tax audit fees		5
(iii) Other services	3.03	2.00
(iv) Re-imbursement of out -of- pocket expenses	0.76	0.31
	13.29	12.31

Note 23(b): Corporate social responsibility expenditure

Particulars	30 Sept 2019	" 31 March 2019
Amount required to be spent as per section 135 of the Act	315.13	NA
Amount spent during the year on		
(i) Construction/acquisition of an asset	2	NA
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	2	NA

Since Previous year ended 31 March 2019 was the first year of incorporation of the Company, CSR obligation as per Section 135 and relevant rules of Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.

This note provides an analysis of the company's income tax expense, show amounts that are recognised directly in equity and how the tax expense is affected by non-assessable and non-deductible items. It also explains significant estimates made in relation to the company's tax positions.

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	5,569.60	3,317.07
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods		
Total current tax expense	5,569.60	3,317.07
Deferred tax		
Decrease(increase) in deferred tax assets		
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	-315.84	1,542.21
Total Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	-315.84	1,542.21
Income tax expense	5,253.76	4,859.28
Income tax expense is attributable to:		
Profit from operations	5,253.76	4,859.28

 Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multip 	olied by India's tax rate:	
Particulars	30 Sept 2019	31 March 201
Profit from operations before income tax expenses	21,737.86	15,786.71
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.168% (2018-19 -34.944%)	5,470.99	5,516.51
Computed expected tax expense:		
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	0.57	¥
Disallowance u/s 40a (ia)	0.09	¥
Profit on sale of asset	-2.01	U U
Interest on Income tax	46.61	29.07
Interest on MSMED	0.12	2.13
Income tax paid at special rate	-31.48	(123.08)
opening DTL on impact of rate change	7.91	0
Gratuity & Leave encashment	44.45	n
Impact of WDV change	-1,103.11	5.07
MAT Credit	816.73	(570.42)
Others	2.91	0.01
Income tax expenses	5,253.76	4,859.28

Financial instruments and risk management Note 25: Fair Value Measurements

	30 September 2019 31 M		31 Mar	ch 2019
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets				
Investments				
- Equity Investment	157	7.05	53	7.05
- Mutual funds	9,440.82		706.10	
Trade Receivables	(8)	16,134.85	23	14,750.17
Loans	343	23.80	Đ	17.99
Security deposits	323	447.76	2.5	437.69
Cash and Cash equivalents	(2)	5,549.44	23	1,090.30
Bank Balances	100	7.79	25	11.65
Fixed Deposits with Banks and Interest thereon	- 2	193.97	¥	187.71
Total Financial Assets	9,440.82	22,364.66	706.10	16,502.56
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings		30,121.64	5)	8,279.36
Current maturities of long-term debt	100	6	51	
Unpaid dividends	382	7.79	- 53	11.65
Trade Payables		4,648.02	- 83	5,357.49
Capital creditors	(2)	355.69	23	392.39
Total Financial Liabilities	A#91	35,133.13	4/	14,040.89

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value.

the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets measured at fair value & Amortised cost	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at September 30, 2019			,		
Financial assets					
Equity Investment		9		7.05	7.05
Investment in mutual funds	5(a)(i)	8	9,440.82	70	9,440.82
Trade Receivables		11	876	16,134.85	16,134.85
Loans			5,51	23.80	23.80
Security deposits		¥	100	447.76	447.76
Fixed Deposits with Banks and Interest thereon		18	375	193.97	193.97
Total Financial Assets			9,440.82	16,807.43	26,248.26
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost & Fair Value	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at September 30, 2019			1		
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings				30,121.64	30,121.64
Current maturities of long-term debt		8	120	50	3.5
Unpaid dividends		i a	- 6.581	7.79	7.79
Trade Payables			5.53	4,648.02	4,648.02
Capital creditors		7	150	355.69	355.69
Total Financial Liabilities			5.00	35,133.13	35,133.13
Financial assets measured at fair value & Amortised cost	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
As at March 31, 2019					
Financial assets					
Equity Investment		- 5	127	7.05	7.05
Investment in mutual funds			706.10	8	706.10

Trade Receivables		(*1	= (14,750.17	14,750.17
Loans		(*)	80	17.99	17.99
Security deposits		543,	40	437.69	437.69
Fixed Deposits with Banks and Interest thereon		529	43,	187.71	187.71
Total Financial Assets		100	706.10	15,400.61	16,106.71
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost & Fair Value	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Tota
As at March 31, 2019					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings		357	- 4	8,279.36	8,279.36
Current maturities of long-term debt			6		
Unpaid dividends		(*)	#1.	11.65	11.65
Trade Payables		(*)	W.	5,357.49	5,357.49
Capital creditors		543	20	392.39	392.39
Total Financial Liabilities		140		14,040.89	14,040.89

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes Quoted prices taken from market.

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

Level 3: Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Note 26: Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the company, derivative financial instruments, such as foreign exchange forward contracts will be entered to hedge certain foreign currency risk exposures. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purposes and not as trading or speculative instruments. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity loss exposed to nes the risk and the impact of them in the financial sta

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management Comment
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost	Ageing analysis	Diversification of bank deposits and monitoring of credit limits of customers
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk - foreign exchange	Future commercial transactions Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupees	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	All USD related Import commitment are covered by snapping from the export USD thru EEFC account
Market risk - interest risk	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rates were Libor plus rate of interest fixed for the full term of the loan
Market risk - security prices	Investments in Mutual funds	Sensitivity analysis	Portfolio diversification

The company's risk management is carried out by the management. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risk in close cooperation with the company's operating units. The management provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, credit risk, and investment of excess liquidity.

(A) Credit Risk Management

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analyzing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of cash and cash equivalents. bank deposits and other financial assets. None of the financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration

i) Financial instruments and cash deposits

For banks and financial institutions, only high rated banks/institutions are accepted. Other Financial assets (excluding Bank deposits) majorly constitute deposits given to State electricity departments for supply of power, which the company considers to have negligible credit exposure. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

ii) Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables

42004000	Name and Address of the Party o	Name and Advanced	Carrier and Carrie		I via a victor in a constitution of	F40000000000
Ageing	0-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	More than 120 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	14,218.62	1,781.14	106.44	0.62	28.03	16,134.85
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Expected credit losses (loss allowance provision)		(44)	12	×	- 45	
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	14,218.62	1,781.14	106.44	0.62	28.03	16,134.85

Ageing	0-30 days	31-60 days	61-90 days	91-120 days	More than 120 days	Total
Gross carrying amount	13,133.37	485.35	248.70	583.93	298.82	14,750.17
Expected loss rate	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Expected credit losses (loss allowance provision)		(4)	14	¥	8	152
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net of impairment)	13,133.37	485.35	248.70	583.93	298.82	14,750.17

(B) Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to dynamic nature of the underlying business, company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines

 $Management\ monitors\ rolling\ forecasts\ of\ the\ company's\ liquidity\ position\ (comprising\ the\ undrawn\ borrowing\ facilities$ below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. This is generally carried out at local level in the company in accordance with practice and limits set by the company. These limits vary by location to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted

ments. (All amounts in mulan kupees in Lakits, unless otherwise sta					
Year ended September 30, 2019	On Demand	in next 12 months	>1 year	Total	
(i) Borrowings	30,121.64	8.53		30,121.64	
(ii) Trade payables	658	4,648.02	6	4,648.02	
(iii) Other financial liabilities	7.79	1,738.08		1,745.87	
	30,129.42	6,386.10	in .	36,515.52	
Year ended March 31, 2019	On Demand	in next 12 months	>1 year	Total	
(i) Borrowings	8,279.36	341	Э.	8,279.36	
(ii) Trade payables	020	5,357.49	18	5,357.49	
(iii) Other financial liabilities	11.65	1,408.47	(2)	1,420.12	
	8,291.01	6,765.96		15,056.97	

C) Market risk - foreign exchange risk

The company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the USD, GBP and EUR. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency (INR). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign forecast transactions

The company's risk management policy is to hedge part of forecasted foreign currency sales for the subsequent months. As per the risk management policy, foreign exchange forward contracts are taken to hedge part of the forecasted sales by taking consultancy from external treasury management forms. The imports were hedged naturally by payment through

(a) Foreign currency risk exposure:

The company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR are as follows: As at September 30, 2019 Particulars

	USD	GBP	EUR	Otners
Financial assets				
Cash and Cash equivalents	4,054.47	29	*	8
Trade receivables (Net)	15,473.10	7-		
Financial Liabilities	52	12	2	
Borrowings	8,487.90	8	4	¥
Trade payables	1,542.97	82	1.52	2
Other financial liabilities	26.52	72	2	8
Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			
	USD	GBP	EUR	Others
Financial assets				
Cash and Cash equivalents	712.36			n.
Trade receivables	14,298.01	17		7)
Financial Liabilities	V5			
Borrowings	3,529.24			
Trade payables	571.34	8		¥
Other financial liabilities	55.50	9		- 5

Note 27: Capital Management

(a) Risk management

The Company's objective when managing capital are to:

1. Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

2. Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders,

Consistent with others in the industry, the company monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:- Net debt (total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) divided by total equity (as shown in the balance sheet)

	30 September, 2019	31 March, 2019
Net debt	24,370.44	6,989.70
Total Equity	75,697.99	59,029.05
Net debt to equity ratio	32%	12%
a) Dividends (on equity instruments)	3276	127

	30 September, 2019	31 March, 2019
(i) Equity shares		
Interim dividend for the year ended March 31, 2019 of ₹ 1.50) per fully paid share	6	1,909.24
(ii) Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period		8
The interim dividend paid has been declared as final dividend in the board meeting held on 25/05/2019		

Note 28: Segment Information

Segments have been identified and reported taking into account the nature of products, the differing risk and returns, the organisation structure, and the internal financial reporting scheme. The company has identified the following segments

I. Manufacturing (CRAMS) - Bulk Drugs & Intermediates under contract services products are developed and produced on an exclusive basis under contract Manufacturing services

As the Company has identified single operating segment i.e. CRAMS. Therefore analysis business segment is not

The Company has identified the following geographical reportable segments:

(a) India - The company sells Bulk Drugs and Intermediates, Fine Chemicals & Services.

(b) USA - The company sells Intermediates & Services (c) Europe - The company sells Bulk Drugs and Intermediates

(d) Others - The company sells Bulk Drugs, Intermediates & Services

	Revenue for the period ended		e period ended Value of Net Assets as on		Additions to Fixed Assets during the year	
	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019	FY 2019-20	FY 2018-19
INDIA	872.42	1,065.62	26,238.70	27,071.77	288.39	441.40
USA	999.19	1,563.17	5.24	17.94	91	4.78
EUROPE	38,387.64	25,393.09	(*)	*0	3	*
OTHERS	5,786.17	8,935.60	65	-3		181
	46,045.42	36,957.48	26,243.94	27,089.71	288.39	446.18

Information about major customers

Revenues from one of the customers of the Company's in Europe was ₹ 15,480 lakhs representing approximately 33.62% of the Company's total revenue, for the period ended 30th September 2019 and ₹ 15,196 lakhs representing approximately 41% of the Company's total revenue, for the period ended 31 March 2019.

The Company's subsidiaries as at September 30, 2019 are set out below. Unless otherwise stated, they have share

			ip interest e Company	Ownership interest held by Non-Controlling interests			
Name of the entity	Place of Business/ Country of incorporation	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019	Principal activity	
Rising Pharma Holdings, INC.	USA	25%	41 7 1	75%	17	A privately-held pharmaceutical company based in New Jersey focused on developing generic pharmaceutical products in various therapeutic categories.	

Note 30: Related Party Transactions

(a) Holding Company*:

(a) Parent entities*

(b) Key Management personnel (KMP):

(c) Relative of Key Management personnel: (d) Entity with common control:

capital consisting solely of equity shares that are held directly by the Company.

Jasti Property and Equity Holdings Private Limited (In its capacity as sole trustee of Jasti Family Trust) Mr. Venkateswarlu Jasti (Chairman & MD) Mr. P. Subba Rao (Chief Financial Officer) Mr. K. Hanumantha Rao (Company Secretary)

Mrs. Kalyani Jasti (Daughter of Mr. Venkateswarlu Jasti) Suven Life Sciences Limited

Name	Туре	Place of Incorporation	Ownershi	Ownership Interest	
			30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019	
Jasti Property and Equity Holdings Private Limited (In its capacity as sole trustee of Jasti Family Trust)	Immediate and Ultimate parent entity	India	60.00%	60.00%	

(b) Key Management Personnel compensation

	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019
Short term employee benefits	442.81	611.75
Post-employment benefits		*
Long term employee benefits	~	
Termination benefits	~	
Total Compensation	442.81	611.75
Balance outstanding	218.65	227.37

Dulano outstanding	2,10,00	221101			
(c) Relative of Key Management Personnel compensation					
	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019			
Short term employee benefits	106.55	232.10			
Post-employment benefits					
Long term employee benefits					
Termination benefits		*			
Total Communication	100 55	222.40			

	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019
Suven Life Sciences Limited	18,107.73	4,749.12
ote 31: Contingent Liabilities and contingent assets (All amo	unts in Indian Rupees in La	khs, unless otherwise
	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts		
a) Letter of credit for imports	2,061.23	1,077.47
b) Bank Guarantee	11.00	6.50
	081445778167081	200000000000000000000000000000000000000

Note 32: Commitments (All amount	nts in Indian Rupees in Lai	ths, unless otherwise sta
***************************************	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for, net of Payments (including advances)	8,828.38	3,665.86
	8,828.38	3,665.86
lote 33: Earnings per share (All amoun	nts in Indian Rupees in Lai	ths, unless otherwise sta
	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019

	30 Sept 2019	31 March 2019
Profit After Tax (PAT)	16,402.10	10,927.43
Weighted average number of equity shares*	12,72,82,478	12,72,82,478
Basic Earnings per share**	12.89	8.59

* For the purpose of calculating earnings per share for the half year ended 30th September 2019 and for the period 1*October 2018 to 31* March 2019, the equity shares issued pursuant to the Scheme (refer note 35) have been considered effective as on 1st October 2018, being the appointed date under the Scheme and the equity shares of Suven Pharmaceuticals Limited outstanding stands cancelled from the aforesaid date.

** The Earnings per share is not annualised.

Note 34: Income Tax Expenses

Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 was introduced by Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019, which permit a Company to opt for the reduced tax rate of 22%, as prescribed. Accordingly, the Company has recognized provision for income tax for the six months period ended September 30, 2019 and re-measured Deferred tax liabilities/ assets (net) as per the rates prescribed in the said section. The full impact of this change has been recognized in the statement of Profit & Loss for the period ended September 30, 2019.

Note 35: Scheme of Arrangement (Demerger)

The Board of Directors at its meeting held on 5th February, 2019 approved, scheme of arrangement (the Scheme) subject to necessary approvals under Sections 230 to 232, read with Section 66 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

The National Company Law Tribunal, Hyderabad Bench vide its order dated January 06, 2020 has approved the scheme of arrangement for demerger of CRAMS undertaking of Suven Life Sciences Limited to the Company with effect from October 01, 2018 (the appointed date). Pursuant to the Scheme, all the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the CRAMS undertaking have been transferred to the Company with effect from the appointed date. Investments held by Suven Life Sciences Limited in the Company stands cancelled and the same have been adjusted against General Reserve. The Company's existing shares issued to Suven Life Sciences limited were cancelled and fresh shares were

issued to shareholders of Suven Life Sciences limited on 22nd January, 2020 (the record date) in the ratio of 1:1 of ₹1/-

Consequently, the Scheme became operational on 9th January, 2020 (effective date), the date on which the Company has filed a certified copy of NCLT order with the Registrar of Companies (ROC), Hyderabad as per the relevant provisions of

Accordingly, the Net Assets acquired by the Company as at the Appointed Date in accordance with IND AS 103 (Business Combinations) at book value are as follows:

Suven Pharmaceuticals Limited: 48,445.79 Lakhs

Note 36: Additional information, as required under Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, of enterprises

Name of the entity	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit or loss		Share in other Comprehensive Income		Share in total Comprehensive Income	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of consolidated profit or loss	Amount
30 Septemebr 2019								
Parent								
Suven Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	162.76%	54,632.14	100.50%	16,484.10	100.00%	-5.51	100.50%	16,478.60
Subsidiaries:		-						
Suven Pharma Inc.	-62.76%	-21,065.85	-0.50%	-82.00	0.00%		-0.50%	-82.00
TOTAL	100.00%	33,566.29	100.00%	16,402.10	100.00%	-5.51	100.00%	16,396.59
31 March 2019								
Parent								
Suven Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	100.00%	59,029.05	100.00%	10,927.43	0.00%		100.00%	10,927.43
Subsidiaries:								
Suven Pharma Inc.	0.00%	_	0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	
	Commence of the Commence of th		The second second second					

The company has invested 35 million USD (25% share holding) in Rising Pharma Holding Inc., through its wholly owned subsidiary (i.e Suven Pharma Inc.) in the Month of April' 2019. Since the acquisition of assets and liabilities are under process the same has not been considered for consolidation purpose.

100.00% 59,029.05 100.00% 10,927.43 0.00%

Name of the subsidiary : Suven Pharma Inc.

Reporting currency : USD : 9th March 2019 Date of Incorporation

TOTAL

Particulars	30 September 2019	31 March 2019	
Share capital	3,00,00,000		
Reserves & surplus	(1,19,360)	##	
Total assets	3,50,24,948	8	
Total Current liabilities	51,44,308		
Investments	8	21	
Turnover/Total Income	· ·	21	
Profit/(loss) before taxation	(1,19,360)	설:	
Provision for Taxation		¥	
Profit/(loss) after taxation	(1,19,360)	21	
Proposed dividend		£1	
% of share holding	100%	×	

Note 37: Previous year figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever considered necessary to conform to this year's classifications. The figures appearing in the statement of profit & loss for the period ended 31st March' 2019 represents the figures from 6th November 2018 to 31st March' 2019. Hence current period figures are not comparable with previous period figures.

As per our report of even date

for KARVY & CO. Chartered Accountants

(Firm Reg. No.001757S)

Ajay Kumar Kosaraju Membership No. 021989

Place: Hyderabad Sd/-Date: 27th January 2020

Chairman & Managing Director DIN: 00278028

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Suven Pharmaceuticals Limited

Sd/-

Venkateswarlu Jasti

K. Hanumantha Rao P. Subba Rao Chief Financial Officer Company Secretary Membership No. A11599

B. The following table sets forth financial data from our audited standalone financial statement for the six months ended September 30, 2019 and period November 6, 2018 to March 31, 2019 (i.e., since incorporation to the year end): Standalone Balance Sheet as at 30th September, 2019:

Particulars	Notes	As at Sept 30, 2019	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			6
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	25,992.49	26,821.21
Capital work-in-progress	3	13,791.33	11,106.87
Intangible assets	4	251.45	268.50
Financial assets		5.5	
(i) Investments	5 (a)(i)	20,882.55	7.05
(ii) Loans	5 (b)	7.34	7.22
(iii) Other financial assets	5 (c)	447.48	437.42
Other non-current assets	6	1,563.62	679.93
Total Non-current assets		62,936.26	39,328.20
Current assets			
Inventories	7	15,231.36	15,709.83
Financial assets		- 4	20
(i) Investments	5(a)(ii)	9,440.82	706.10
(ii) Trade receivables	5(d)	16,134.85	14,750.17
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	5(e)(i)	5,531.85	1,090.30
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	5(e)(ii)	201.76	199.36
(v) Loans	5(b)	34.08	10.77
(vi) Other financial assets	5(c)	0.28	0.28
Other current assets	8	7,338.19	6,506.62
Total Current assets		53,913.19	38,973.42
TOTAL ASSETS		1,16,849.44	78,301.62
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9(a)	1,272.82	1,272.82
Other equity	9(b)	74,234.82	57,756.22
Total Equity		75,507.64	59,029.05
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	10	594.53	594.53
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	11	2,598.37	2,917.17
Total Non-current liabilities		3,192.90	3,511.70
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12(a)	26,596.64	8,279.36
(ii) Trade payables		1.5	51
(a) Total outstanding dues to Micro and Small Enterprises	12(b)	740.69	73.22
(b) Total outstanding dues to creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	12(b)	3,907.33	5,284.27
(iii) Other financial liabilities	12(c)	1,661.75	1,420.12
Current Tax Liabilities (net)	13	4,630.16	10.96
Provisions	10	269.83	165.83
Other current liabilities	14	342.49	527.11
Total Current liabilities	2000	38,148.90	15,760.87
TOTAL LIABILITIES		41,341.80	19,272.57
		And the second control of the	190 - 190 -

for KARVY & CO.

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Reg. No.001757S)

Ajay Kumar Kosaraju Membership No. 021989 Place: Hyderabad Date: 27th January 2020 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Suven Pharmaceuticals Limited

> Venkateswarlu Jasti Chairman & Managing Director DIN: 00278028

K. Hanumantha Rao P. Subba Rao Company Secretary Chief Financial Officer Membership No. A11599 Membership No. A11342

Sd/-

Standalone Statement of Profit and Losses for the period ended 30th September 2019:

Particulars	Notes	For the six months period ended Sept 30, 2019	For the period 6th November 2018 to March 31, 2019
Income			
Revenue from operations	15	47,031.90	37,783.46
Other income	16	788.98	60.01
Total Income		47,820.88	37,843.47
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	17	11,913.94	12,452.12
Changes in Inventories of work-in-progress and finished goods	18	1,325.68	(2,132.13)
Manufacturing expenses	19	5,224.30	5,130.47
Employee benefits expense	20	3,663.37	2,963.15
Finance costs	21	743.33	278.92
Depreciation and amortization expense	22	1,120.73	1,149.68
Other expenses	23	2,091.67	2,214.55
Total Expenses		26,083.02	22,056.76
Profit before tax		21,737.86	15,786.71
Tax expense			
Current tax	24	5,569.60	3,317.07
Deferred tax	24	(315.84)	1,542.21
Profit/(Loss) for the period		16,484.10	10,927.43
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		(8.46)	
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		1.275	
Re-measurement gains (losses) on defined benefit plans		2.96	
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the period, net of taxes		(5.51)	
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		16,478.60	10,927.43
Earnings per Equity share (Par value of ₹1 each)			
Basic and Diluted (not annualised)	33	12.95	8.59

As per our report of even date for KARVY & CO

Chartered Accountants (Firm Reg. No.001757S)

- 100.00% 10,927.43

Suven Pharmaceuticals Limited

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Sd/-

Venkateswarlu Jasti Chairman & Managing Director

DIN: 00278028

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Ajay Kumar Kosaraju Membership No. 021989 Place: Hyderabad

Sd/-Date: 27th January 2020 K. Hanumantha Rao Company Secretary Membership No. A11599

P. Subba Rao Chief Financial Officer Membership No. A11342

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 30th Sept 2019:

(All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

	As at 30th September 2019		As at 31st M	arch 2019
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
A. Equity share capital				
Opening Balance	(40)	64%	1,00,000	1.00
Less: Cancellation of shares under Scheme of Arrangement (Refer Note 35)	200	127	(1,00,000)	-1.00
	-			
B. Equity Share Suspense*				
Equity shares of ₹ 1/- each	12,72,82,478	1,272.82	12,72,82,478	1,272.82
	12,72,82,478	1,272.82	12,72,82,478	1,272,82

*Represents equity shares subsequently alloted on 27th Januray 2020.

b. Other Equity

		Reserves & surplus			57
Particulars	Note	Securities Premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at November 6, 2018					
Acquired in pursuant to demerger		12,230.21	5,527.91	30,016.09	47,774.21
Adjustement due to demerger		8	(601.24)		(601.24)
Deferred tax impact of demerger				1,956.51	1,956.51
Profit for the period	9(b)	.5	151	10,927.43	10,927.43
Cancellation of shares under scheme of demerger (refer note 35)			1.00	+	1.00
Other comprehensive income	9(b)				
Income tax relating to items of other comprehensive income		u,	2		
Transfer to General Reserve	9(b)	- 2	낕	(1,500.00)	(1,500.00)
Transfer from Retained Earnings	9(b)	2	1,500.00	2	1,500.00
Total comprehensive income for the period			899.76	11,383.94	12,283.70
Dividend paid	9(b)		15	(1,909.24)	(1,909.24)
Tax on distributed profit				(392.45)	(392.45)
Balance as at March 31, 2019		12,230.21	6,427.67	39,098.35	57,756.22
* 170*		*			
Balance as at April 1, 2019		12,230.21	6,427.67	39,098.35	57,756.22
Profit for the period	9(b)	- 4	(2)	16,484.10	16,484.10
Other comprehensive income	9(b)	10		(8.46)	(8.46)
Income tax relating to items of other comprehensive income		8	8	2.96	2.96
Transfer to General Reserve		17.	51		
Transfer from Retained Earnings		5	ā	91	
Total comprehensive income for the period				16,478.60	16,478.60
310				*	
Dividend paid			*	*	
Tax on distributed profit			*		
Balance at Sept 30, 2019		12,230.21	6,427.67	55,576.94	74,234.82

for KARVY & CO For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Chartered Accountants Suven Pharmaceuticals Limited (Firm Reg. No.001757S)

Sd/-

Company Secretary

Membership No. A11599

Ajay Kumar Kosaraju Membership No. 021989 Place: Hyderabad Date: 27th January 2020 K. Hanumantha Rao

P. Subba Rao Chief Financial Officer Membership No. A11342

Venkateswarlu Jasti

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN: 00278028

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 30th Sept, 2019: (All amounts in Indian Rupees in Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the period ended 30th Sept 2019	For the year ended 31st March 2019
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	21,737.86	15,786.71
Adjustments:	###	
Depreciation and amortisation expense	1,120.73	1,149.68
Interest Income	(19.20)	(19.76)
Finance Cost	743.33	278.92
Gain on sale of Current Investment	(151.21)	(16.33)
Loss/(Profit) on disposal of Property, plant & equipment	(8.00)	1
Operating profit before working capital changes	23,423.51	17,179.22
Adjustments for (Increase)/decrease in operating assets	5.80	
Trade Receivables	(1,384.68)	(8,489.11)
Inventories	478.47	(1,708.92)

Other non current financial assets		(10.19)	171.58
Other non current assets		(883.68)	2,703.51
Other current financial assets		(21.67)	4.01
Other current assets		(831.57)	(370.65)
Adjustments for Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities		- 8	31
Trade Payables		(709.47)	985.36
Long term provision		-1	288.58
Short term provision		95,54	(273.18)
Other financial liabilities		241.63	(1,751.42)
Other current liabilities		(184.62)	(392.42)
Cash generated from operating activities		20,213.28	8,346.58
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)		950.40	3,306.11
Net Cash flows from operating activities	(A)	19,262.88	5,040.47
The state of the s		24	-
B. Cash flow from Investing activities			
Payments for Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(2,974.49)	(5,659.03)
Proceeds from sale of Property, plant & equipment		21.43	(19.56)
Changes in Investments		(20,875.50)	77 77
Sale/(purchase) of mutual funds		(8,583.51)	(689.77)
Bank balances not considered as cash and cash equivalents		(2.40)	(199.36)
Interest received		19.20	19.76
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities	(B)	(32,395.28)	(6,547.96)
- i		-	
C. Cash flows from financing activities		25	81
(Repayment)/Proceeds from Long term borrowings		- 4	5,203.03
(Repayment)/Proceeds from short term borrowings		18,317.28	(24.64)
Finance Cost		(743.33)	(278.92)
Dividends paid to equity holders (including dividend distribution tax)			(2,301.69)
Net cash flow from/(used In) financing activities	(C)	17,573.95	2,597.78
end facilities dans treductives closed and excellence of a file of the Approximation of the distribution of the State of		2	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	4,441.55	1,090.30
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the period (Refer Note 5(e) (i))		1,090.30	
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		5,531.85	1,090.30
<u></u>			
Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 5(e)(i))		5,531.85	1,090.30
Balances per statement of cash flows	1- 1	5,531.85	1,090.30

Note: 1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method has setout in the Ind AS 7

2. For components of cash and cash equivalents refer note 5(e)(i)

for KARVY & CO. For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Suven Pharmaceuticals Limited Chartered Accountants (Firm Reg. No.001757S) Ajay Kumar Kosaraju

Partner Membership No. 021989 Place: Hyderabad Sd/-Date: 27th January 2020 K. Hanumantha Rao

Sd/-P. Subba Rao Company Secretary Chief Financial Officer Membership No. A11599 Membership No. A11342

Sd/-

Venkateswarlu Jasti

Chairman & Managing Director

DIN: 00278028

Notes to standalone financial statements

The shareholders may refer the information memorandum for the notes to the standalone financial statement for the six months period ended 30 September 2019. The information memorandum would be made available on www.suvenpharm.com , www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com

11. Details of group company, its structure and financial statement

Suven Life Sciences Limited (SLSL) SLSL was incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956 on March 9, 1989 with registration number 01-09713, having its registered office at Door No. 8-2-334, 6th Floor, SDE Serene Chambers, Road No. 5, Avenue 7, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad - 500 034, Telangana, India. Its corporate identification number is L24110TG1989PLC009713.

SLSL's equity shares are listed on the BSE and NSE. SLSL is engaged in the bio-pharmaceuticals, focused on innovative New Chemical Entities (NCE) for unmet medical need under Central Nervous System (CNS) disorders. Interest of our Promoters

As on December 31, 2019, Venkateswarlu Jasti and Sudharani Jasti held 1,000 equity shares each of SLSL's equity

Financial Information The following information has been derived from the consolidated financial statements of SLSL for the last three financial years:

Particulars FY 2018* FY 2017** FY 2019 1,272.82 1,272.82 1,272.82 **Equity Capital** Other equity 81,826.56 75,467.83 65,427.06 68,773.37 64,852.91 56,557.03 Total Income Profit for the year 8,694.31 12,368.75 8.718.73 EPS (Basic & Diluted) 6.83 9.72 6.84 Net Asset Value

*extracted from audited financial statements of FY 2019 **extracted from audited financial statements of FY 2018

12. Outstanding litigations and defaults of the transferee entity, promoters, directors or any of the group

Except as described below, there are no outstanding or pending litigations, suits, criminal or civil proceedings or tax liabilities or statutory dues or statutory/regulatory proceedings against our Company, our Directors, our Promoters, or our Group Company that would have a material adverse effect on our business.

SI No	Name of Entity	Criminal Proceedings	Tax Proceedings (Direct Tax/ Indirect Tax)	Civil Litigations	Statutory/ regulatory Proceedings
	Company		22.8		
1	By the Company	2	21	2	(14.0
	Against the Company	2:	¥	2	12.1
	Directors				
2	By the Directors	s	8	9	(6)
	Against the Directors	51	Eli		872
	Promoters				
3	By the Promoters	Ψ.	91	*	196
	Against the Promoters		8:		1
	Group Company, being SLSL				
4	By SLSL	2)	¥	2	921
	Against SLSL	2	¥	2	1

For details, please refer the information memorandum. The Information Memorandum would be made available on www.suvenpharm.com, www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com.

13. Particulars of high, low and average prices of the shares of the listed transferor entity Suven Life Sciences Limited during the preceding three years:

(Prices in ₹ High Price Low Price' Average Price' High Price* Low Price' Average Price' FY 2019 337.70 169.35 228.39 337.80 168.25 228.42 FY 2018 250.80 155.00 186.13 250.80 155.00 186.25 FY 2017 228.50 151.10 190.32 227.00 149.00 190.37

Source: www.bseindia.com, www.nseindia.com

* The High and Low Prices are based on high and low of the daily prices.

Arithmetic average of the closing prices of all trading days during the said period.

14. Material development after the date of Balance Sheet:

In the accounts of our Company for the period ended on September 30, 2019, our Company has given effect to the Order dated January 6, 2020 passed by NCLT in relation to the Scheme. Besides this, to our Company's knowledge, no circumstances have arisen since the date of last balance sheet.

15. Such other information as may be specified by the Board from time to time

For further details, please refer to the Information Memorandum which would be made available on www.suvenpharm.com, www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Suven Pharmaceuticals Limited

Venkateswarlu Jasti Chairman & Managing Director

Date : March 04, 2020