

B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Jubilant DraxImage Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Jubilant DraxImage Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2021, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for the Financial statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the

state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements

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

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

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



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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2021 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 23 to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses



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iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. The disclosures in the financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the current year and accordingly the requirement as stipulated under section 197(16) of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm's Registration No.101248W/W-100022



Manish Gupta

Partner

Membership No. 095037

ICAI UDIN No. 21095037AAAABU2071

Place: Delhi

Date: 3 June 2021

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on financial statements of Jubilant DraxImage Limited.

We report that:

- (i) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not hold any fixed assets. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not hold any inventories. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. As informed to us, there are no firms covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any investments, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits as mentioned in the directives issued by Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Act or any other relevant provision of the companies Act 2013, and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1). Accordingly, para 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, goods and services tax (GST) and any other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no amounts payable in respect of undisputed statutory dues including income-tax, GST and any other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of sales-tax or income tax or service tax or value added tax or duty of custom duty and cess that have not been deposited with appropriate authorities on account of any dispute, except as mentioned below:



Name of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount involved (Rs.in thousands)*	Amount deposit (Rs. In thousands)	Period to which amount relates to	Forum where dispute is pending
Central Sales Tax, 1956	Value Added Tax	2,769	255	2014-2016	Dy.Commissioner of State Tax (App-VI), Mumbai
Central Sales Tax, 1956	Value Added Tax	2,472	-	2013-2015	Assistant VAT officer-Delhi Sales Tax

*includes interest and penalty wherever quantified

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from bankers, financial institutions, government or dues to debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instrument) and any term Loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) Based on our examination of the books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid/ provided for managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) Based on our examination of the books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, provision of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) Based on our examination of the books of account and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.



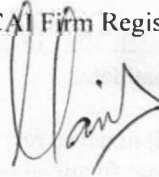
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- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022



Manish Gupta

Partner

Membership No.: 095037

ICAI UDIN No. 21095037AAAABU2071

Place: Delhi

Date: 3 June 2021

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Jubilant DraxImage Limited for the period ended 31 March 2021.

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Jubilant DraxImage Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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



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

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No.101248W/W-100022



Manish Gupta
Partner
Membership No. 095037
ICAI UDIN No. 21095037AAAABU2071

Place: Delhi
Date: 3 June 2021

Jubilant DraxImage Limited
Ind AS financial statements
March 2021

Jubilant DraxImage Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021

(INR in thousands)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Loans	3(a)	20	20
ii. Other financial assets	3(b)	607	97
Total non-current assets		627	117
Current assets			
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	3(c)	-	-
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	3(d)	1,115	1,990
iii. Other bank balances	3(e)	251	690
iv. Other financial assets	3(b)	101	118
Current tax assets		19	-
Other current assets	4	709	700
Total current assets		2,195	3,498
Total assets		2,822	3,615
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	5(a)	781	781
Other equity		(7,762)	(7,697)
		(6,981)	(6,916)
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	6	7,000	7,000
ii. Trade payables	7		
Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		2,310	2,953
iii. Other financial liabilities	8	182	174
Other current liabilities	9	311	395
Current tax liabilities (net)	10	-	9
Total current liabilities		9,803	10,531
Total liabilities		9,803	10,531
Total equity and liabilities		2,822	3,615

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors **Jubilant DraxImage Limited**

Manish Gupta

Partner

Membership No: 095037

Arun Kumar Sharma

Director

DIN: 06991435

Nikhil Bihari Pandey

Director

DIN: 06708412

Place: Delhi

Date: 03 June 2021

Place: Noida

Date: 03 June 2021

Place: Noida

Date: 03 June 2021

Jubilant DraxImage Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2021

		(INR in thousands)	
	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Revenue from operations	11	700	1,857
Other income	12	59	49
Total income		759	1,906
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	13	2	1
Finance costs	14	457	506
Other expenses	15	365	1,408
Total expenses		824	1,915
Loss before tax		(65)	(9)
Tax expense			
- Current tax	16	-	137
Total tax expense		-	137
Loss for the year		(65)	(146)
Earnings per equity share of INR 10 each	18		
Basic (INR)		(0.83)	(1.87)
Diluted (INR)		(0.83)	(1.87)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors **Jubilant DraxImage Limited**

Manish Gupta
Partner
Membership No: 095037

Arun Kumar Sharma
Director
DIN: 06991435

Nikhil Bihari Pandey
Director
DIN: 06708412

Place: Delhi
Date: 03 June 2021

Place: Noida
Date: 03 June 2021

Place: Noida
Date: 03 June 2021

Jubilant DraxImage Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2021

(a) Equity Share Capital	(INR in thousands)
Balance as at 1 April 2019	781
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	781
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	781

(b) Other Equity	Reserve and surplus			(INR in thousands)
	Capital Reserve	Securities premium	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2019	130	10,966	(18,647)	(7,551)
Profit for the year	-	-	(146)	(146)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	130	10,966	(18,793)	(7,697)
Balance as at 1 April 2020	130	10,966	(18,793)	(7,697)
Loss for the year	-	-	(65)	(65)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	130	10,966	(18,858)	(7,762)

Refer note 5(b) for nature and purpose of equity.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number : 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors **Jubilant DraxImage Limited**

Manish Gupta

Partner

Membership No: 095037

Place : Delhi

Date : 03 June 2021

Arun Kumar Sharma

Director

DIN: 06991435

Place : Noida

Date : 03 June 2021

Nikhil Bihari Pandey

Director

DIN: 06708412

Place: Noida

Date: 03 June 2021

Jubilant DraxImage Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2021

(INR in thousands)

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(65)	(9)
Adjustments :		
Finance costs	457	506
Irrecoverable bad debts	(700)	-
Interest income	(59)	(49)
	(367)	448
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		
Decrease in trade receivables, other financial assets and other assets	692	1,694
Decrease in trade payables, provisions and other liabilities	(728)	(7,835)
Cash used in operations	(403)	(5,693)
Income tax paid, net of refunds	(28)	(6,121)
Net cash used in operating activities	(431)	(11,814)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Movement in other bank balances	(71)	(6)
Interest received	76	11
Net cash generated from investing activities	5	5
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from short term borrowings	-	7,000
Finance costs paid	(449)	(332)
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities	(449)	6,668
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(875)	(5,141)
Add: cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	1,990	7,131
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 3(d))	1,115	1,990

Note : Statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the Ind AS -7 - "Statement of Cash Flow"

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number : 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors **Jubilant DraxImage Limited**

Manish Gupta

Partner

Membership No: 095037

Place : Delhi

Date : 03 Jun 2021

Arun Kumar Sharma

Director

DIN:

Place : Noida

Date : 03 Jun 2021

Nikhil Bihari Pandey

Director

DIN: 06708412

Place : Noida

Date: 03 June 2021

Note 1: Corporate Information

Jubilant DraxImage Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act, 1956, a wholly owned subsidiary of Jubilant Pharma Limited, Singapore, which is a subsidiary of Jubilant Pharmova Limited, a company incorporated in India. The Company imports and sales radiopharmaceuticals products.

Note 2: Significant accounting policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

These Financial Statements ("financial statements") have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, ("the Act"), the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment Rules) 2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act. All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in thousands of Indian Rupees ('Rupees' or 'INR') and are rounded to the nearest thousands, except per share data and unless stated otherwise.

The financial statements are authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 03 June 2021.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention on accrual basis, unless otherwise stated.

(b) Going concern

The Company was incorporated in the year 2009 and has been incurring losses. As a result the Company's net worth has been significantly eroded. Further, the Company does not have any active business as a result of which the Company has no operating revenue and has negative cash flows from operations. This raises a significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Management is in the process of negotiating new business and/ or evaluating the other business opportunities. Jubilant Pharma Limited, the Holding Company, has given an unconditional letter of financial support to the Company for a period of at least 12 months from the reporting date. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and therefore, the assets and liabilities are recorded on the basis that the Company will be able to use or realize its assets at least at the recorded amounts and discharge its liabilities in the usual course of business.

(c) 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 be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is 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 respectively.

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 for the purpose of current-non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(e) Provisions

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

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

(f) Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit 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 recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

a) Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost

using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

b) Debt instrument at FVOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- i) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- ii) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments included within the FVOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

c) Debt instrument at FVPL

FVPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVPL. In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Debt instruments included within the FVPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The company recognizes loss allowance using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivables, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of ECLs (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of Profit and Loss

Derecognition of financial asset

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized (i.e., removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- 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 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., transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the assets .The Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes 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.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting

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

(g) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sale of products is recognised upon transfer of control of products to customers at the time of shipment to or receipt of goods by the customers. Service income is recognised as and when the underlying services are performed. The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

Revenues are measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, net of tax collected from customers and remitted to government authorities such as Goods and services tax (GST), sales tax, excise duty, value added tax and applicable discounts and allowances including expected sales return etc. The computation of these estimates using expected value method involves significant judgment based on various factors including contractual terms, historical experience, estimated inventory levels etc.

(h) Finance Income

Finance income consists of interest income. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. In calculating interest income, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired). However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

(i) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

• **Current tax:**

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

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

• **Deferred tax:**

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;

- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

Deferred tax assets (DTA) include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

Effective 1 April 2020, the Company has adopted Appendix C of IND AS 12, “Uncertainty over Income Tax treatments” which clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of IND AS 12 “Income taxes”, are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. There is no significant impact on account of adoption of this amendment.

(j) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is the Indian rupee. These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees.

(ii) Transactions and balances

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 Balance Sheet date exchange rates are generally recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(k) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the company
- 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.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares

(l) Measurement of fair values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values used in preparing these financial statements is included in the respective notes.

(m) Critical estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is included in the following notes

- Fair value measurement- Note 2(l)
- Recognition and estimate of tax expense including deferred tax- Note 2 (i)
- Evaluation of going concern – Note 2 (b)
- Estimated impairment of financials assets and non- financial assets

Note 3 (a): Loans (Non-current)

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Security deposits	20	20
Total loans	20	20

Note 3(b): Other financial assets

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Non- current	Current	Non- current	Current
Deposits with maturity after 12 months from the reporting date	519	-	-	-
Margin money deposit *	88	-	97	-
Interest receivable	-	31	-	48
Others	-	70	-	70
Total other financial assets	607	101	97	118

* Deposits for INR 88 thousands (31 March 2020 INR 97 thousands) have restricted use.

Note 3(c): Trade receivables

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Unsecured and current		
Trade receivable - considered good	-	-
Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	4,818	6,243
Less : Expected credit loss allowance (refer note 19)	(4,818)	(6,243)
Total trade receivables	-	-

Note 3 (d): Cash and cash equivalents

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	1,115	1,990
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,115	1,990

Note 3 (e): Other bank balances

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Deposits accounts with maturity up to twelve months from the reporting date*	251	690
Total other bank balances	251	690

*Deposits for INR 251 thousands (31 March 2020 INR 690 thousands) have restricted use.

Note 4: Other current assets

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Balances with government authorities	709	700
Total other current assets	709	700

Note 5: Equity share capital and other equity**Note 5(a): Equity share capital**

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Authorised		
200,000 (31 March 2020 : 200,000) equity shares of INR 10 each	2,000	2,000
	2,000	2,000
Issued and subscribed		
78,086 (31 March 2020 : 78,086) equity shares of INR 10 each	781	781
	781	781
Paid up		
78,086 (31 March 2020 : 78,086) equity shares of INR 10 each	781	781
	781	781

Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Number	INR in thousands	Number	INR in thousands
At the commencement of the year	78,086	781	78,086	781
At the end of the year	78,086	781	78,086	781

Right, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having par value of INR 10 each. Holder of each equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid-up held by	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Number	% of total shares	Number	% of total shares
Jubilant Pharma Limited, Singapore (Holding Company)	78,086	100%	78,086	100%

Note 5 (b): Other equity**Nature and purpose of other equity***Capital reserve*

Capital reserve represents accumulated capital surplus not available for distribution of dividend. The reserve is expected to remain invested permanently

Securities premium

The unutilized accumulated excess of issue price over face value on issue of shares. This reserve is utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the amount of accumulated earnings of the Company and re-measurement differences on defined benefit plans.

Note 6: Borrowings

	(INR in thousands)	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Loan repayable at demand		
From related party (unsecured) (refer note 21)	7,000	7,000
Total borrowings	7,000	7,000

Short term loan from related party are repayable on demand and carry interest rate of 6.50%

Note 7: Trade payables

	(INR in thousands)	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprise	-	-
Trade outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	2,310	2,953
Total trade payables	2,310	2,953

There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to whom the company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at the end of year. The information as required to be disclosed in relation to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the entity.

Note 8: Other financial liabilities

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Interest on borrowings (refer note 21)	182	174
Total Other financial liabilities	182	174

Note 9: Other current liabilities

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Advances from customers	305	304
Statutory dues payables	6	91
Total other current liabilities	311	395

Note 10: Current tax liabilities (net)

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Opening Balance	9	5,993
Add: Current tax payable for the year		146
Less: Taxes paid	(9)	(6,130)
Closing Balance	-	9

Reflected in the Balance Sheet as follows

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Current tax liabilities	-	9
Less: Income tax assets	-	-
Current tax liabilities ,net	-	9

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

Note 11: Revenue from operations

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Other operating revenue *	700	1,857
Total revenue from operations	700	1,857

* Other operating revenue is in the nature of provision against doubtful debts no longer required, now written back, amounting to INR 700 thousands for the year ended 31 March 2021 and special additional duty refund amounting to INR 1,857 thousands for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Note 12: Other income

Particulars	(INR in thousands)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest Income	59	49
Total other income	59	49

Note 13: Employee benefits expense

Particulars	(INR in thousands)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Contribution to provident fund, and other funds	2	1
Total employee benefits expense	2	1

Note 14: Finance costs

Particulars	(INR in thousands)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest expense on loan (refer note 21)	455	193
Other finance costs	2	313
Total finance costs	457	506

Note 15: Other expenses

Particulars	(INR in thousands)	
	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Rates and taxes	64	497
Travel and conveyance	4	4
Payments to statutory auditors (refer note 15(a) below)	42	42
Legal and professional fees	236	833
Bank charges	1	2
Rent	12	12
Foreign exchange loss	-	18
Printing and stationary	6	-
Total other expenses	365	1,408

Note 15(a): Details of payments to statutory auditors (excluding applicable taxed and out of pocket expenses)

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
As auditor:		
Statutory audit	42	42
Total payments to statutory auditors	42	42

Note 16: Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020 are:

Statement of profit and loss:*Profit or loss section*

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	31
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	-	106
	-	137
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	-	137

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020:

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Accounting profit before income tax	(65)	(9)
At India's statutory income tax rate of 26% (31 March 2020: 26%)	(17)	(2)
- Effect of unrecognized deferred tax	16	(46)
- Rate change impact of Deferred Tax	-	-
- Impact due to unrecognized MAT	-	18
- Effect of non-deductible expenses	1	61
- True ups of earlier years		106
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	137

Deferred tax

Particulars	(INR in thousands)	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Accumulated losses	498	111
Other	1,253	1,623
Deferred tax asset	1,751	1,734
Deferred tax not recognized	1,751	1,734
Net deferred tax asset	-	-

The Company has unused tax losses amounting to Rs.1,914 thousands (31 March 2020: Rs. 426 thousands) as at year end, available to reduce future income taxes. If not used unused tax losses will expire at the end of March 2023 to March 2029.

Note 17: Fair value measurements

	Note	(INR in thousands)					
		31 March 2021			31 March 2020		
		FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets							
Trade receivables	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	-	-	1,115	-	-	1,990
Other bank balances	(a)	-	-	251	-	-	690
Loans	(b)	-	-	20	-	-	20
Other financial assets	(a), (b)	-	-	708	-	-	215
Total financial assets		-	-	2,094	-	-	2,915
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	(a)	-	-	7,000	-	-	7,000
Trade payables	(a)	-	-	2,310	-	-	2,953
Other financial liabilities	(a)	-	-	182	-	-	174
Total financial liabilities		-	-	9,492	-	-	10,127

Note:

- a) Fair valuation of financial assets and liabilities with short term maturities is considered as approximate to respective carrying amount due to the short term maturities of these instruments.
- b) Fair value of non-current financial assets and liabilities has not been disclosed as there is no significant differences between carrying value and fair value.

Note 18: Earnings per share

The calculation of profit attributable to equity shareholders and weighted average no of equity shares outstanding for the purpose of basic and diluted earnings per shares calculations are as follows:

		Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Loss for the year, attributable to the equity holders	INR thousand	(65)	(146)
For basic and diluted earnings per share	Nos.	78,086	78,086
Loss per share (face value of INR 10 each)			
Basic (INR)	INR	(0.83)	(1.87)
Diluted (INR)	INR	(0.83)	(1.87)

Note 19: Financial risk management

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The risk management framework is intended to ensure that risks are taken care with due diligence.

The Company through three layers of defense namely policies and procedures, reviews mechanism and assurance aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand and their roles and obligations. The Audit committee of the Board with top management oversees the formulation and implementation of the risk management policies. The risks are identified at business unit level and mitigation plan are identified, deliberated and reviewed at appropriate forums.

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

- credit risk (see (i))
- liquidity risk and (see (ii))

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the company's receivables from customers, loans and investments.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Trade receivables and other financial assets

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information, industry information and business intelligence. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed annually. Any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority as per policy.

In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, including whether they are an individual or a legal entity, whether they are an institutional, dealers or end-user customer, their geographic location, industry, trade history with the Company and existence of previous financial difficulties.

The Company based on internal assessment which is driven by the historical experience/ current facts available in relation to default and delays in collection thereof, the credit risk for trade receivables is considered low. The Company estimates its allowance for trade receivable using lifetime expected credit loss. The balance past due for more than 6 month (net of expected credit loss allowance), excluding receivable from group companies is Nil (31 March 2020: Nil)

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance of trade receivables are as follows:

	(INR in thousands)	
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Balance at the beginning of the year	6,243	6,243
Add: Provided during the year (net of reversal)	-	-
Add: Amount written off	(1,425)	-
Balance at the end of the year	4,818	6,243

Expected credit loss on financial assets other than trade receivables:

With regards to all financial assets with contractual cash flows other than trade receivable, management believes these to be high quality assets with negligible credit risk. The management believes that the parties from which these financial assets are recoverable, have strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible and accordingly no provision for expected credit loss has been provided on these financial assets. Break up of financial assets other than trade receivables have been disclosed on balance sheet.

ii. Liquidity risk

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

The Management is responsible for managing the short term and long term liquidity requirements. Short term liquidity situation is reviewed by the management. Longer term liquidity position is reviewed on a regular basis by the Board of Directors and appropriate decisions are taken according to the situation.

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

(INR in thousands)

As at 31 March 2021	Contractual Cash flows			
	Carrying Amount	Total	Within 1 year	More than 1 year
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Short term borrowings	7,000	7,000	7,000	-
Trade payables	2,310	2,310	2,310	-
Other financial liabilities	182	182	182	-

(INR in thousands)

As at 31 March 2020	Contractual Cash flows			
	Carrying Amount	Total	Within 1 year	More than 1 year
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Short term borrowings	7,000	7,000	7,000	-
Trade payables	2,953	2,953	2,953	-
Other financial liabilities	174	174	174	-

Note 20: Capital management

(a) Risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to

- safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

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

The company is having Rs. 7,000 thousand borrowing (excluding finance lease obligations) as on 31 March 2021 (31 March 2020- Rs. 7,000 thousand).

Note 21: Related Party Disclosures

Related Party where control exists

- 1. Ultimate Holding Company:**
Jubilant Pharmova Limited
- 2. Holding Company:**
Jubilant Pharma Limited, Singapore
- 3. Fellow Subsidiaries:**
Jubilant Generics Limited

Transactions with related parties	(INR in Thousands)	
	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Reimbursement of expenses incurred by		
Jubilant Pharmova Limited	12	12
Jubilant Generics Limited	-	6,350
Loan received		
Jubilant Generics Limited	-	7,000
Interest Accrued		
Jubilant Generics Limited	455	193
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Due to related parties		
Jubilant Generics Limited	7,182	7,174

Note 22: Commitments as at year end

a) Guarantees:

Outstanding guarantees furnished by bank as on 31 March 2021 is INR 140 thousand (31 March 2020: INR 140 thousand).

Note 23: Contingent Liabilities to the extent not provided for

Claims against Company, disputed by the Company, not acknowledged as debt:

	(INR in thousands)	
	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Sales Tax	5,568	5,241

The above does not include all other obligations resulting from claims, legal pronouncements having financial impact in respect of which the Company generally performs the assessment based on the external legal opinion and the amount of which cannot be reliably estimated.

Note 24: Segment Reporting

Based on the guiding principles given in the Ind AS 108 on “Operating Segments”, the Company is of opinion that its primary business segment is clinical research. As the Company’s business activity falls within a single primary segment, the disclosure requirements of the said of Ind AS 108 in this regard are not applicable.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors **Jubilant DraxImage Limited**

Manish Gupta

Partner

Membership No: 095037

Place: Delhi

Date: 03 June 2021

Arun Kumar Sharma

Director

DIN:06991435

Place: Noida

Date: 03 June 2021

Nikhil Bihari Pandey

Director

DIN: 06708412

Place: Noida

Date: 03 June 2021
