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 2019, 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.

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 2019, 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.

Material uncertainty in respect of going concern

We draw attention to Note 2(b) of the financial statements, which explains the Company has accumulated losses and its net worth has been fully eroded. Further, the Company's net current liabilities has exceeded its net current assets by Rs. 6,966 thousands and the Company has no pending service order for its existing business at balance sheet date which indicates that a material uncertainty exist which may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, the financial statements of the Company have been prepared on a going concern basis for the reasons stated in Note 2(b). Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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 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 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 the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 made by management.

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

   (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 book.

   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 specified under section 133 of the Act.

e) In our opinion, the going concern matter described under the Material uncertainty in respect of going concern above may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.

f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

g) 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amount which were 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 2019.

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

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No.: 108044

Place: Noida
Date: 15 May 2019

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Jubilant DraxImage Limited ("the Company") on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019

We report that:

(i) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has sold all the assets during the year and have no assets at year end. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) The Company do not have inventory at year end. 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) Accordingly the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148 (I) of the Act for any of the products manufactured/ services rendered by the Company. 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 and any other material statutory dues, to the extent applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities during the year. As explained to us, Company did not have any dues on account of provident fund, employees' state insurance, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax and cess. According to the information and explanations given to us, no payable in respect of undisputed statutory dues in respect of Income tax and other material statutory dues, to the extent applicable, were in arrears as at 31 March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of the records of the Company examined by us, there are no disputed amounts dues of income tax which have not been deposited with appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(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) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(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) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, 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.

(xiv) According to 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.

(xv) According to 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 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.

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

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No.: 108044

Place: Noida
Date: 15 May 2019

Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditors' report on the financial statements of Jubilant DraxImage Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2019.

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 1(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 2019 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 2019, 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls 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 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 financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to 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 Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No.: 108044

Place: Noida
Date: 15 May 2019

Jubilant DraxImage Limited

Ind AS financial statements

March 2019

Jubilant DraxImage Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2019

(INR in thousands)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	273
Other intangible assets	4	-	-
Financial assets			
i. Loans	5(b)	20	29
ii. Other financial assets	5(c)	176	159
Total non-current assets		**196**	**461**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	-	8,552
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	5(a)	-	12,986
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	5(d)	7,131	2,914
iii. Other bank balances	5(e)	605	1,545
iv. Other financial assets	5(c)	131	269
Other current assets	9	2,344	3,187
Total current assets		**10,211**	**29,453**
Total assets		**10,407**	**29,914**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	10(a)	781	781
Other equity		(7,551)	(24,579)
Total equity		**(6,770)**	**(23,798)**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	13	-	963
Total non-current liabilities		-	**963**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Trade payables	11(a)		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		10,871	47,576
ii. Other financial liabilities	11(b)	-	2,456
Other current liabilities	12	313	2,182
Provisions	13	-	142
Current tax liabilities (net)		5,993	393
Total current liabilities		**17,177**	**52,749**
Total liabilities		**17,177**	**53,712**
Total equity and liabilities		**10,407**	**29,914**

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/W100022

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

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No: 108044

Pramod Yadav
Director
DIN:05264757

Sanjay Bhartia
Director
DIN: 08126107

Place : Noida
Date : 15 May 2019

Jubilant DraxImage Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2019

(INR in thousands)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Revenue from operations	14	39,404	1,01,154
Other income	15	832	172
Total income		40,236	1,01,326
Expenses			
Purchases of stock-in-trade		1,058	77,523
Changes in inventories of traded goods	16	8,552	(8,552)
Employee benefits expense	17	1,054	13,193
Finance costs	18	452	34
Depreciation expense	19	47	225
Other expenses	20	6,438	16,107
Total expenses		17,601	98,530
Profit before tax		**22,635**	**2,796**
Tax expense			
- Current tax	6	5,607	1,061
Total tax expense		5,607	1,061
Profit for the year		**17,028**	**1,735**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligations		-	148
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	**148**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**17,028**	**1,883**
Earnings per equity share of INR 10 each	27		
Basic (INR)		218.07	22.22
Diluted (INR)		218.07	22.22

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/W100022

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

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No: 108044

Pramod Yadav
Director
DIN:05264757

Sanjay Bhartia
Director
DIN: 08126107

Place : Noida
Date : 15 May 2019

Jubilant DraxImage Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2019

(a) Equity Share Capital	(INR in thousands)
Balance as at 1 April 2017	**781**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**781**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**781**

(b) Other Equity (INR in thousands)

	Reserve and surplus			**Total**
	Capital Reserve	**Securities premium**	**Retained earnings**	
Balance as at 1 April 2017	**130**	**10,966**	**(37,558)**	**(26,462)**
Profit for the year	-	-	1,735	1,735
Other comprehensive income	-	-	148	148
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**130**	**10,966**	**(35,675)**	**(24,579)**
Balance as at 1 April 2018	**130**	**10,966**	**(35,675)**	**(24,579)**
Profit for the year	-	-	17,028	17,028
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2019	**130**	**10,966**	**(18,647)**	**(7,551)**

Refer note 10(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/W100022

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

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No: 108044

Pramod Yadav
Director
DIN:05264757

Sanjay Bhartia
Director
DIN: 08126107

Place : Noida
Date : 15 May 2019

Jubilant DraxImage Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2019

(INR in thousands)

	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net Profit before tax	**17,028**	**2,796**
Adjustments :		
Depreciation expense	47	225
Profit on sale/ disposal/ discard of fixed assets (net)	(2)	-
Finance costs	4	34
Expected credit loss allowance	4,460	255
Provisions written back	(27,922)	-
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	-	1,099
Interest income	(127)	(172)
	(6,512)	**4,237**
Operating cash flow before working capital changes		
Decrease in trade receivables, other financial assets and other assets	9,453	8,736
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	8,552	(8,552)
Decrease in trade payables, provisions and other liabilities	(8,060)	(4,968)
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	3,433	(547)
Income tax paid, net of refunds	(456)	(568)
Net cash generated from /(used in) operating activities	**2,977**	**(1,115)**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Proceed from sale of property, plant and equipment	228	-
Movement in other bank balances	923	856
Interest received	190	148
Net cash generated from investing activities	**1,341**	**1,004**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(139)
Repayments of finance lease obligations	(97)	-
Finance costs paid	(4)	(34)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(101)**	**(173)**
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	4,217	(284)
Add: cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	**2,914**	**3,198**
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 5(d))	**7,131**	**2,914**

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/W100022

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

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No: 108044

Pramod Yadav
Director
DIN:05264757

Sanjay Bhartia
Director
DIN: 08126107

Place : Noida
Date : 15 May 2019

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 Life Sciences 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 except for the changes mentioned below:-

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" effective from 1 April 2018. The Company applied Ind AS 115 using the cumulative effect method which is applied to contracts that were not completed as of 1 April 2018. Accordingly, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted. The Company has also adopted Appendix B, "Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration" to Ind AS 21, "the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates" effective from 1 April 2018 prospectively to all assets, expenses and income in the scope of the said Appendix. The adoption of the above Standard/Appendix does not have any significant impact on the financial position or performance of the Company.

The Company has not early adopted any Standards or amendments that has been issued but is not yet effective.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) ***Statement of compliance***

These Ind AS 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") 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 15 May 2019.

(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, as at the end of the year, the Company has no pending service order for its existing business. Management is in the process of negotiating new business or evaluating the other business opportunities. Jubilant Life Sciences Limited, the ultimate holding Company, has expressed that it would continue to provide financial support to the Company to the extent of INR 2,000 thousands. In view of committed support from the ultimate holding company, the management considers that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, 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) Property, plant and equipment (PPE) and Intangible assets

(i) Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, which includes capitalized finance costs, less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. The cost of an item of a PPE comprises its purchase price including import duty, and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition of its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Advances paid towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date, are shown under other non-current assets and cost of assets not ready for intended use before the year end, are shown as capital work-in-progress.

(ii) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that are acquired are measured initially at cost, which includes capitalized finance costs. After initial recognition, an intangible asset is carried at its cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment loss.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits from the specific asset to which it relates. Expenditure for acquisition and implementation of software systems is recognised as part of the intangible assets.

Software systems are being amortised over a period of five years being their useful life.

(iii) Depreciation and amortization methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is provided on straight line basis on the original cost/ acquisition cost of assets or other amounts substituted for cost of fixed assets as per the useful life specified in Part 'C' of Schedule II of the Act, read with notification dated 29 August 2014 of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, except for the following classes of fixed assets which are depreciated based on the internal technical assessment of the management as under:

Category of assets	Management estimate of useful life	Useful life as per Schedule II
Motor Vehicles under finance lease	Tenure of lease or 5 years whichever is shorter	8 years
Computer servers and networks	5 years	6 years

Software systems are being amortized over a period of five years being their useful life.

Depreciation and amortization on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets added/disposed off during the year has been provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of addition/disposal.

Depreciation and amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted if appropriate.

(iv) Derecognition

A property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use and disposal. Losses arising from retirement and gains or losses arising from disposal of a tangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value except scrap, which is valued at net estimated realisable value.

The methods of determining cost of various categories of inventories are as follows:

Finished goods (traded)	Weighted average method
Goods in transit	Cost of purchase

Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition inclusive of excise duty wherever applicable. Excise duty liability is included in the valuation of closing inventory of finished goods.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

(f) 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.

(g) 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.

(h) 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.

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.

d) Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by-instrument basis.

The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Equity 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 primarily 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.

(i) 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.

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash and only passage of time is required as per contractual terms. Contract liabilities are recognised when there are billings in excess of revenues. Contract liabilities relate to the advance received from customers and deferred revenue against which revenue is recognised when or as the performance obligation is satisfied.

(j) Employee benefits

(i) *Short-term employee benefits*: All employee benefits falling due within twelve months of the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are classified as short-term employee benefits, which include benefits like salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, performance incentives, etc. and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service and measured accordingly.

(ii) *Post-employment benefits*: Post employment benefit plans are classified into defined benefits plans and defined contribution plans as under:

a) Gratuity

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. The liability in respect of Gratuity, is recognised in the books of accounts based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary.

b) Provident fund

(i) The Company makes provident fund contribution of its employees with Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. This is treated as defined contribution plan.

(ii) Company's contribution to the provident fund is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefits:

Compensated absences

As per the Company's policy, eligible leaves can be accumulated by the employees and carried forward to future periods to either be utilised during the service, or encashed. Encashment can be made during service, on early retirement, on withdrawal of scheme, at resignation and upon death of the employee. Accumulated compensated absences are treated as other long-term employee benefits .The Company's liability in respect of other long-term employee benefits is recognised in the books of account based on actuarial valuation using projected unit credit method as at Balance Sheet date by an independent actuary. Actuarial losses/gains are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

(*iv) Termination benefits:*

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Actuarial valuation

The liability in respect of all defined benefit plans is accrued in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each year of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Remeasurement gains and losses in respect of all defined benefit plans arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised 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 recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost. Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognised when the curtailment or settlement occurs. Any differential between the plan assets (for a funded defined benefit plan) and the defined benefit obligation as per actuarial valuation is recognised as a liability if it is a deficit or as an asset if it is a surplus (to the extent of the lower of present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reduction in future contribution to the plan).

Past service cost is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits are already vested immediately following the introduction of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan, the past service cost is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Past service cost may be either positive (where benefits are introduced or improved) or negative (where existing benefits are reduced)

(k) 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, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and

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.

(l) Leases

At the inception of each lease, the lease arrangement is classified as either a finance lease or an operating lease, based on the substance of the lease arrangement.

Finance leases

Assets leased by the Company in its capacity as lessee where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership vest in the Company are classified as finance leases. A finance lease is recognized as an asset and a liability at the commencement of the lease, at the lower of the fair value of the asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability

Operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases

(m) 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.

(n) 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

(o) 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.

(p) 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

- Assessment of useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset –Note 2(d)
- Estimation of assets and obligations relating to employee benefits- Note 2(i)
- Lease classification- Note 2 (k)
- Fair value measurement- Note 2(n)
- Recognition and estimate of tax expense including deferred tax- Note 2 (j)
- Evaluation of going concern – Note 2 (b)
- Estimated impairment of financials assets and non- financial assets
- Valuation of inventories – Note 2 (e)

(q) Recent accounting pronouncements

Applicable standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has not early adopted the following new standards or amendments to standards in preparing these financial statements.

Ind AS 116, Leases

MCA vide its notification dated 30 March 2019, notified Ind AS 116 “Leases”. The standard is effective from 1 April 2019. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases standard, Ind AS 17 “Leases” and sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lessee accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises present value of the lease payment (discounted using incremental borrowing rate or interest rate implicit in the lease) as right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments and lease rent expense will be replaced with the amortization of right-of use-asset and interest accrued on lease liability. The standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees and will have consequential impact on cash flows categories as well. The new standard substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The Company will adopt Ind AS 116 effective annual reporting period beginning April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective approach. Therefore, the cumulative effect of adopting new standard will be recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 April 2019, with no restatement of comparative information.

The Company has completed an initial assessment of the potential impact on its financial statements but has not yet completed its detailed assessment. The quantitative impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on the financial statements in the period of initial application is not reasonably estimable as at present.

Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits

MCA vide its notification dated 30 March 2019, notified amendments to Ind AS 19 – "Employee Benefits" regarding plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments are as follows:

• If a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is now mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the remeasurement are determined using the assumptions used for the remeasurement;

•In addition, amendments have been included to clarify the effect of a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement on the requirements regarding asset ceiling.

The above amendments are effective from 1 April 2019. The Company has completed its evaluation of the possible impact of Ind AS 19 and does not expect the impact of the adoption of the new Standard to be material.

Appendix C, "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments", to Ind AS 12, Income Taxes

MCA vide its notification dated 30 March 2019, notified Appendix C, "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments", to Ind AS 12, which clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of Ind AS 12 "Income taxes", are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. This appendix explains how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. An uncertain tax treatment is any tax treatment applied by an entity where there is uncertainty over whether that treatment will be accepted by the applicable tax authority. For example, a decision to claim a deduction for a specific expense or not to include a specific item of income in a tax return is an uncertain tax treatment if its acceptability is uncertain under applicable tax law.

The appendix provides specific guidance in several areas where previously Ind AS 12 was silent. Appendix applies to all aspects of income tax accounting where there is an uncertainty regarding the treatment of an item, including taxable profit or loss, the tax bases of assets and liabilities, tax losses and credits and tax rates. The Appendix is effective from 1 April 2019. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of this change on its financial statements.

Note 3: Property, plant and equipment

(INR in thousands)

Description	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles leased	Total
Gross carrying amount Balance as at 1 April 2018	442	397	839
Additions	-	-	-
Deduction	442	397	839
Gross carrying value as at 31 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2018	253	313	566
Depreciation charge for the year	23	24	47
Deduction	276	337	613
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	**-**	**-**	**-**

(INR in thousands)

Description	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles leased	Total
Gross carrying amount as at 1 April 2017	442	397	839
Additions	-	-	-
Gross carrying value as at 31 March 2018	**442**	**397**	**839**
Accumulated depreciation as at 1 April 2017	160	181	341
Depreciation charge for the year	93	132	225
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 March 2018	**253**	**313**	**566**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2018	**189**	**84**	**273**

Note 4: Other intangible assets

(INR in thousands)

Description	Software	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 April 2018	2	2
Dedcutions	2	2
Gross carrying value as at 31 March 2019	-	-
Accumulated amortisation as at 1 April 2018	2	2
Deductions	2	2
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2019	-	-
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2019	-	-

(INR in thousands)

Description	Software	Total
Gross carrying value as at 1 April 2017	2	2
Gross carrying value as at 31 March 2018	**2**	**2**
Accumulated amortisation as at 1 April 2017	2	2
Accumulated amortisation as at 31 March 2018	**2**	**2**
Net Carrying amount as at 31 March 2018	**-**	**-**

Note 5: Financial assets

Note 5(a): Trade receivables

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Unsecured and current		
Trade receivable - considered good	-	12,986
Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	6,243	1,783
Less : Expected credit loss allowance (refer note 22)	(6,243)	(1,783)
Total receivables	**-**	**12,986**

Note 5(b): Loans (Non-current)

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Security Deposits	20	-
Loan to employees	-	29
Total loans	20	29

Note 5(c): Other financial assets

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Non- current	Current	Non- current	Current
Deposits with maturity after 12 months from the reporting date *	176	-	159	-
Interest receivable	-	11	-	74
Others	-	120	-	195
Total	176	131	159	269

* Deposits for INR 176 thousands (31 March 2018 INR 159 thousands) have restricted use.

Note 5 (d): Cash and cash equivalents

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	7,131	2,914
Total cash and cash equivalents	**7,131**	**2,914**

Note 5 (e): Other bank balances

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Deposits accounts with maturity up to twelve months from the reporting date	605	1,545
Total other bank balance	**605**	**1,545**

Note: Deposits for INR 605 thousands (31 March 2018 INR 1,545 thousands) have restricted use.

Note 6: Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 are:

Statement of profit and loss:

Profit or loss section

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019	**As at 31 March 2018**
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	5569	427
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	38	634*
	5,607	**1,061**
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	**5,607**	**1,061**

* Includes INR 600 thousands in respect of MAT Credit as on 1 April 2017, derecognized during the year ended 31 March 2018.

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018:

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019	**As at 31 March 2018**
Accounting profit before income tax	22,635	2,796
At India's statutory income tax rate of 26% (31 March 2018: 25.75%)	5,885	720
- Effect of unrecognized deferred tax	(6,014)	(625)
- Rate change impact of Deferred Tax	-	(75)
- Impact due to unrecognized MAT	5,569	1,023
- Effect of non-deductible expenses	129	18
- True ups of earlier years	38	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	5,607	1,061

Note 7: Deferred tax

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net):

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019	**As at 31 March 2018**
Opening balance as of 1 April	-	600
Tax expense during the period recognised in profit or loss	-	(600)
Closing balance as at 31 March	-	-

Movements in deferred tax assets:

	MAT Credit entitlement	**Total**
At 1 April 2017	**600**	**600**
Charged/(credited)		
- to profit or loss	(600)	(600)
As at 31 March 2018	**-**	**-**
Charged/(credited)		
- to profit or loss	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	**-**	**-**

Breakup of deferred tax

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Provision for compensated absences	-	250
Expenditure allowed on actual payment basis	-	346
MAT credit entitlement	-	1,022
Accumulated losses	7,270	6,703
Other	1,653	497
Deferred tax asset	**8,923**	**8,818**
Deferred tax not recognized	8,923	8,818
Net deferred tax asset	**-**	**-**

The Company has unused tax losses amounting to Rs. 28,076 Thousand (31 March 2018: Rs. 25,782 Thousand) as at year end, available to reduce future income taxes. If not used unused tax losses will expire in the tax year 2020 to 2027.

Note 8: Inventories

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Traded goods	-	8,552
Total inventories	**-**	**8,552**

Note 9: Other current assets

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Balances with Govt. authorities	2,344	3,023
Advance to employees	-	26
Advance for supply of goods and services	-	77
Prepaid expenses	-	61
Total other current assets	**2,344**	**3,187**

Note 10: Equity share capital and other equity

Note 10(a): Equity share capital

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Authorised		
200,000 (31 March 2018 : 200,000) equity shares of INR 10 each	2,000	2,000
	2,000	**2,000**
Issued and subscribed		
78,086 (31 March 2018 : 78,086) equity shares of INR 10 each	781	781
	781	**781**
Paid up		
78,086 (31 March 2018 : 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 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	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 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Number	**% of total shares**	**Number**	**% of total shares**
Jubilant Pharma Limited, Singapore (Holding Company)	78,086	100%	78,086	100%

Note 10(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 11: Financial liabilities

Note 11(a): Trade payables

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprise	-	-
Trade outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises *	10,871	47,576
Total trade payables	**10,871**	**47,576**
* Amount payable to related party included in the above (Refer note 24)	8,650	34,918

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.

11(b) Other financial liabilities

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Current		
Current maturities of finance lease obligations	-	97
Employee benefits payable	-	2,359
Total other current financial liabilities	**-**	**2,456**

Note 12: Other current liabilities

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Advances from customers	305	1,827
Statutory dues payables	8	355
Total other current liabilities	**313**	**2,182**

Note 13: Provisions

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	Current	**Non-current**	**Current**	**Non-current**
Provision for employee benefits	-	-	142	963
Total provisions	**-**	**-**	**142**	**963**

Note 14: Revenue from operations

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2019**	**For the year ended 31 March 2018**
Sale of Traded goods	11,076	1,00,424
Sale of services	406	678
Other operating revenue *	27,922	52
Total revenue from operations	**39,404**	**1,01,154**

* Other operating revenues are in the nature of balances written back amounting to INR 27,922 thousands for the year ended 31 March 2019 and special additional duty refund amounting to INR 52 thousands for the year ended 31 March 2018.

In the following table, revenue is disaggregated by primary geographical market, major products and service line.

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2019**	**For the year ended 31 March 2018**
Primary geographical markets		
India	11,076	99,785
Outside India	406	1,317
Total	**11,482**	**1,01,102**
Major products/ service lines		
Hot Kit	1,396	5,899
Cold Kit	9,680	94,525
Service revenue	406	678
Total	**11,482**	**1,01,102**

Note 15: Other income

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2019**	**For the year ended 31 March 2018**
Interest Income	127	172
Refund of extra duty deposited	703	-
Profit on sale/disposal of fixed assets (net)	2	-
Total other income	**832**	**172**

Note 16: Changes in inventories of traded goods

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2019**	**For the year ended 31 March 2018**
Opening balance of stock in trade	8,552	-
Closing balance of Stock in trade	-	8,552
Total changes in inventories of traded goods	**8,552**	**(8,552)**

Note 17: Employee benefits expense

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2019**	**For the year ended 31 March 2018**
Salaries, wages, bonus, gratuity and allowances	912	12,258
Contribution to provident fund, and other funds	64	597
Staff welfare expenses	78	338
Total employee benefit expense	**1,054**	**13,193**

Note 18: Finance costs

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Finance cost on finance lease obligation	4	34
Finance costs expensed in profit or loss	**4**	**34**

Note 19: Depreciation expense

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	47	225
Total depreciation expense	**47**	**225**

Note 20: Other expenses

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Rates and taxes	53	508
Insurance	-	105
Advertisement, publicity and sales promotion	-	3,164
Travel and conveyance	109	3,890
Vehicle running and maintenance	-	155
Printing and stationery	216	628
Telephone and communication charges	10	401
Payments to statutory auditors (refer note 20(a) below)	40	40
Legal and professional fees	392	1,397
Freight and forwarding	29	3,518
Bank charges	16	161
Commission on sales	428	880
Foreign Exchange Loss	685	1,002
Expected credit loss allowance	4,460	255
Miscellaneous expenses	-	3
Total other expenses	**6,438**	**16,107**

Note 20(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 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
As auditor:		
Statutory audit	40	40
Total payments to statutory auditors	**40**	**40**

Note 21: Fair value measurements

(INR in thousands)

	Note	31 March 2019			31 March 2018		
		FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets							
Trade receivables	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	12,986
Cash and cash equivalents	(a)	-	-	7,131	-	-	2,914
Other Bank Balances	(a)	-	-	605	-	-	1,545
Loans	(a), (b)	-	-	20	-	-	29
Other Financial assets	(a), (b)	-	-	307	-	-	428
Total financial assets		**-**	**-**	**8,063**	**-**	**-**	**17,902**
Financial liabilities							
Borrowings	(b)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	(a)	-	-	10,871	-	-	47,576
Other Financial Liabilities	(a)	-	-	-	-	-	2,456
Total financial liabilities		**-**	**-**	**10,871**	**-**	**-**	**50,032**

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 22: 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))
- market risk (see (iii))

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 2018: Nil)

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

(INR in thousands)

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,783	1,528
Add: Provided during the year (net of reversal)	4,460	255
Balance at the end of the year	**6,243**	**1,783**

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 excepted 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 2019	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash flows		
		Total	Within 1 year	More than 1 year
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Trade payables	10,871	10,871	10,871	-
Other Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-

(INR in thousands)

As at 31 March 2018	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash flows		
		Total	Within 1 year	More than 1 year
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Trade payables	47,576	47,576	47,576	-
Other Financial liabilities	2,456	2,456	2,456	-

iii. Market risk

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

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent that there is a mismatch between the currencies in which sales, purchases and borrowings are denominated and the respective functional currencies of Company. The functional currencies of company are primarily the INR. The currencies in which the company is exposed to risk are US Dollars (USD) and Euro (EUR).

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

(INR in thousands)

	As at 31 March 2019		As at 31 March 2018	
	USD	**EUR**	**USD**	**EUR**
Trade receivables	-	-	59	-
Trade payables	-	14	33,198	1,960
Net statement of financial position exposure	**-**	**(14)**	**(33,139)**	**(1,960)**

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening (weakening) of the USD, EUR and against all other currencies at 31 March 2019 would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in a foreign currency and affected equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

(INR in thousands)

	Profit or loss before tax	
	Strengthening	**Weakening**
31 March 2019		
USD (1% movement)	-	-
Euro (1% movement)	(1)	1
31 March 2018		
USD (1% movement)	(331)	331
Euro (1% movement)	(20)	20

Exposure to interest rate risk

The Company doesn't have floating rate borrowing hence doesn't expose to interest rate risk.

Note 23: 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.
- The company is having nil borrowing (excluding finance lease obligations) as on 31 March 2019 (31 March 2018-Nil)**.**

Note 24: Related Party Disclosures

Related Party where control exists

1. **Ultimate Holding Company:**
   Jubilant Life Sciences Limited

2. **Holding Company:**
   Jubilant Pharma Limited, Singapore

3. **Fellow Subsidiaries:**
   Jubilant DraxImage Inc. Canada

(INR in thousands)

Sr.No	Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Description of Transactions:			
1.	**Commission received:** Jubilant DraxImage Inc Canada	406	678
2.	**Liability written back :** Jubilant DraxImage Inc Canada	27,466	-

(INR in thousands)

S No	Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Amount outstanding			
2.	**Trade payables:**		
	Jubilant Life Sciences Ltd	8,651	8,728
	Jubilant DraxImage Inc	-	26,190

Note 25. Employee Benefits in respect of the Company have been calculated as under:

(A) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company has certain defined contribution plans such as provident fund, employees' pension scheme where in specified percentage in contribution to them during the year, the company has contributed following amount

During the year the Company has contributed following amounts to:

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2019**	**For the year ended 31 March 2018**
Employers contribution to provident fund	48	452
Employers contribution to employee's pension scheme 1995	11	123

(B) Defined Benefit Plans

(i) Gratuity

As at the year end, there is no employee in the company and therefore no actuarial valuation has been conducted during the year. Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan as at 31 March 2018 were determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The discount rate assumed was 7.70% p.a. which was determined by reference to market yield at the Balance Sheet date on Government bonds. The retirement age had been considered at 58 years and mortality table was as per IALM (2006-08).

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation was 10% p.a. for first three years and 6% p.a. thereafter for year ended 31 March 2018, taking into account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**
Balance at the beginning of the year	378	698
Current service cost *	58	99
Interest cost	-	52
Actuarial loss	-	(148)
Benefits paid *	(436)	(323)
Balance at the end of the year	-	378

* Current service cost is based on actual benefits paid to employees and provision made in previous years.

Reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets:

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	-	378
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Net liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet	-	**378**

Expense recognised in profit or loss under employees benefit expense:

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Current service cost	58	99
Interest cost	-	52
Expenses recognised in statement of profit & loss	**58**	**151**

Amount recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income:

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Actuarial gain due to Demographic Assumption change	-	-
Actuarial gain due to Financial Assumption change	-	(7)
Actuarial gain due to Experience Adjustment	-	(141)
Amount recognized in the statement of other comprehensive income	-	**(148)**

Company's best estimate of contribution during next year is Nil (31 March 2018: INR 143.73 thousand)

Sensitivity analysis

Particulars	31 March 2019		31 March 2019	
Assumptions	**Discount rate**		**Salary increase**	
Sensitivity level	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease	0.5% increase	0.5% decrease
Impact on defined benefit	-	-	-	-

(C) Other long term benefits (Compensated absence):

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	-	727

Note 26: Commitments as at year end

a) Guarantees:

Outstanding guarantees furnished by bank as on 31 March 2019 is INR 140 thousand (31 March 2018: INR 140 thousands).

b) Leases:

Asset acquired under finance lease:

The Company has taken vehicles under finance lease during the current year. Future minimum lease payments and their present values under finance lease as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 are as follows:

(INR in thousands)

Particulars	Minimum lease payments		Present value of minimum lease payments		Future interest	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Not later than one year	-	103	-	97	-	6
Later than one year but not later than five years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Later than five years	-	-	-	-	-	-

There is no element of contingent rent or sub lease payments. The Company has option to purchase the assets at the end of the lease term. There are no restrictions imposed by these lease arrangements regarding dividend, additional debt and further leasing.

c) The Company does not have any contingent liabilities other than the 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 can not be reliably estimated.

Note 27: 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 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
(Loss)/profit for the year, attributable to the equity holders	INR thousand	**17,028**	**1,735**
For basic and diluted earnings per share	Nos.	**78,086**	**78,086**
(Loss)/earnings per share (face value of INR 10 each)			
Basic (INR)	INR	**218.07**	**22.23**
Diluted (INR)	INR	**218.07**	**22.23**

Note 28: 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.

Note 29: The Company has established a comprehensive system of maintenance of information and documents as required by the transfer pricing legislation under sections 92-92F of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Since the law requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Company is in the process of updating the documentation for the specified domestic transactions entered into with the specified persons and the international transactions entered into with the associated enterprises during the financial year and expects such records to be in existence before the due date of filing of income tax return. The management is of the opinion that its specified domestic transactions and international transactions are at arm's length so that the aforesaid legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation.

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/W100022

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

Pravin Tulsyan
Partner
Membership No: 108044

Pramod Yadav
Director
DIN:05264757

Sanjay Bhartia
Director
DIN: 08126107

Place : Noida
Date : 15 May 2019