PI LIFE SCIENCE RESEARCH LIMITED

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Mr. Rajnish Sarna

Mr. Mayank Singhal

Mr. Rajendra Dev Kapoor

Bankers

State Bank of India

IDBI Bank Ltd.

Auditors

S.S. Kothari Mehta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Registered Office

Singhal Farm House, Near Airforce Station
Rajokri, New Delhi – 110 038

Corporate Identity Number (CIN)

U73100DL2004PLC131109

BOARD REPORT

Dear Members,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting 19th Board Report on the Business and Operations of the Company together with the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

1. Financial Highlights

(₹ in million)

Particulars	Current Year	Previous year
	2022-23	2021-22
Total Revenues	58.68	56.55
Expenditure	14.07	14.01
Profit before tax	55.33	51.07
Provision for Current Tax	15.60	14.52
Provision for Deferred Tax	(0.14)	(0.34)
Income tax of earlier years	-	(0.06)
Profit after tax	39.87	36.94
EPS - Basic & Diluted (in Rs.)	26.63	24.67

2. Key Highlights

During the year, your Company had registered profit before tax amounting to Rs. 55.33 million and generated a net profit after tax of Rs. 39.87 million as compared to Rs.36.94 million in the previous year from its business operations. The earnings per share (EPS) for the year stood at Rs. 26.63 per equity share.

3. Transfer To Reserves

During the year under review, the Company has not transferred any amount to the General Reserve.

4. Change In The Nature Of Business, If Any

There is no change in the nature of business of your Company during the period under review.

5. Dividend

The Board of directors of your company has decided that it would be prudent to retain its earnings for reinvesting in growth of the business and not to recommend any Dividend for the year under review.

6. Material Changes and Comments, If Any, Affecting The Financial Position of The Company

There are no material changes or commitments subsequent to the closure of the financial year of the Company that may affect the financial position of the Company.

7. Internal Control System and Their Adequacy

Your Company has adequate system of internal control for planning, review, revenue recognition, expense authorization, risk management, investment etc. Your Company is following all the applicable Accounting Standards for properly maintaining the books of accounts and reporting financial statement.

8. Risk Management

In accordance with Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, your Company has adopted a well-defined risk management policy which inter-alia, includes identification of risks, including cyber security and related risks inherent to operations of the Company. Risk management process has been established across the Company and is designed to identify, assess and frame a response to threats that affect the achievement of its objectives.

9. Particulars of Contracts or Arrangements with Related Parties

All contracts/arrangements/transactions entered by the Company during the financial year with Related Parties were in ordinary course of business and on an arms' length basis. Your Directors draw attention of the members to Note No. 25 to the financial statement which set out related party disclosures.

10. Statutory Auditors and Auditors' Report

The shareholders of the Company at its Annual General Meeting held on August 24, 2022 had re-appointed M/s S.S. Kothari Mehta & Co, Chartered Accountants (Firm Registration No. 000756N), Chartered Accountants, New Delhi, as the Statutory Auditors of the Company for a Second term of 5 consecutive years and accordingly they hold their office till the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the year 2027.

The Auditors' Report is unmodified. It does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark which needs to be clarified.

11. Particulars of Loans, Guarantees or Investments

Your Company has neither granted any loans, guarantees nor made any investments during the financial year 2022-23.

12. Deposits

Your Company has not accepted any public deposits during the financial year 2022-23 and no amount of principal or interest was outstanding as on March 31, 2023.

13. Board of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

I. Composition of the Board:

The composition of the Board is in conformity with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. The Board members possess requisite qualifications and experience necessary to act in the capacity of Directors of the Company.

Your Company is managed and controlled by a Board comprised of following Directors as on March 31, 2023:

(i) Mr. Rajnish Sarna, Chairperson*

(ii) Mr. Mayank Singhal, Director

(iii) Mr. Rajendra Dev Kapoor, Director

* Mr. Rajnish Sarna was designated as Chairperson by the Board in its meeting held on February 01, 2023

II. Director liable to retire by rotation:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 152(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Mayank Singhal (DIN: 00006651), retires by rotation at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offers himself for re-appointment. The Board recommends his re-appointment for the approval of the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

III. Number of Board Meetings:

During the year, Board of Directors met 4 (four) times. The meetings were held on May 05, 2022, July 15, 2022, October 14, 2022, and February 01, 2023 respectively. The gap between any two Board Meetings was not more than 120 days.

The names of members of the Board, their attendance at the Board Meetings are as under:

S No.	Name of Director	Category	No. of Board Meetings held during FY 2022-23	No. of Board Meetings attended during FY 2022-23
1.	Mr Rajnish Sarna	Chairperson	4	4
2.	Mr. Mayank Singhal	Director	4	4
3.	Mr. Rajendra Dev Kapoor	Director	4	4

14. Particulars Relating to Conservation of Energy, Technology Absorption and Foreign Exchange Earning and Outgo

Your Company does not carry out any manufacturing activity nor have any exports, hence information pertaining to conservation of energy, technology absorption, foreign exchange earning and outgo, as required under Section 134 (3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, is not applicable to the Company.

15. Directors' Responsibility Statement

In accordance with the provisions of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 the Board hereby submits its responsibility statement, that:

(a) in the preparation of the annual accounts for the period ended March 31, 2023, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

(b) the Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as on March 31, 2023 and of the profit/loss of the Company for that period;

(c) the Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

(d) the Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;

(e) the Directors had laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively 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; and

(f) the Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

16. Subsidiary, Joint Ventures & Associate Companies

As on March 31, 2023, your Company had two (2) Associate Company and one (1) Joint Venture and it doesn't have any Subsidiary Company. In accordance with Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company has prepared consolidated financial statements consisting financials of all its Associate/ Joint Venture Companies.

The key highlights of the associate and joint venture companies are as under:

Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited

Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited ('Solinnos') is carrying out registration activities for different products of Mitsui Chemicals Agro Inc., Japan, ('MCAG') in India. Your Company holds 49% stake in Solinnos whereas remaining 51% stake is held by MCAG, Japan. The Company posted a net profit of ₹31.24 Mn during the year ended March 31, 2023.

PI Kumiai Private Limited (Joint Venture)

PI Kumiai Private Limited ('PI Kumiai') is mainly engaged in manufacturing & trading of agrochemicals in collaboration with Kumiai Chemical Industry Co. Ltd, Japan who owns 50% stake in this joint venture. Your Company holds remaining 50% equity in PI Kumai Private Limited. The company posted a net profit of ₹106.31 Mn during the year ended March 31, 2023.

PI Collabotech Inc. (Associate)

PI Collabotech Inc, Japan is carrying out R&D, manufacturing and distribution of new generation Lithium Ion Battery and related products. Your Company holds 343 equity shares, representing 30% stake in PI Collabotech Inc, Japan. The company posted a net profit of ₹3.27 Mn during the year ended March 31, 2023.

Pursuant to Section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, a statement containing salient features of the financial statements of the Joint Venture/Associate Companies is given in form AOC- 1. Refer Annexure 'A' to this Report.

17. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):

In accordance with the requirements of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, your Company has constituted a CSR Committee comprising of two (2) members viz., Mr. Rajnish Sarna, Chairperson and Mr. Rajendra Dev Kapoor, Member. Your Company has formulated a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy (CSR Policy) pursuant to the Companies (Corporate social responsibility Policy) Amendment Rules, 2021 notified by the MCA on January 22, 2021. During the financial year 2022-23, the Company has contributed an amount of ₹ 0.765 million to PI Foundation, aggregating to 2% of its average net profits for preceding 3 financial years.

However, during the period under review, the CSR obligation remained unspent as the project identified for carrying out the CSR activities for utilization of CSR funds could not be initiated as on March 31, 2023.

Accordingly, the unspent amount with respect to ongoing projects pertaining to CSR obligation for the FY 2022-23 to the tune of ₹0.765 million has been transferred to Unspent CSR Account in terms of Section 135(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The CSR Policy and Annual Report on Corporate Social Resjponsibility (CSR) Activities are highlighted in the report format provided under the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 in Annexure 'B' which is attached to this report.

18. Secretarial Standards

Your Company had complied with the Secretarial Standard-1 on meetings of the Board of the Directors and Secretarial Standard-2 on General Meetings.

19. General

Your directors state that no disclosures or reporting is required in respect to the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the period under review or were not applicable: -

a) Disclosure covered under section 178(1) on Director's appointment and remuneration including other matters provided under section 178(3).

b) A statement relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

c) Maintenance of cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

d) Management Discussion and Analysis Report.

e) Company has not failed to complete or implement any corporate action.

f) Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividends, voting or otherwise.

g) Issue of shares (including Sweat equity shares) to the employees of the Company under any scheme.

h) No significant or material orders were passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals, which impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

i) No frauds has been reported by auditors pursuant to provision of sub-section (12) of section 143.

j) No revision has been made in financial statement or the Board Report in preceding financial year.

k) Disclosure of statement on declaration given by Independent Directors under section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

l) Disclosure of employee particulars required under Rule 5 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

20. Acknowledgment

Your directors wish to express their grateful appreciation for the valuable support and co-operation received by the Company from the parent company, bankers and various departments of the Government of India, Delhi and Business Associates.

Your directors place on record their appreciation to the employees who put forth their efforts in operation of the Company.

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For **PI Life Science Research Limited**

Rajnish Sarna
Chairperson
DIN: 06429468

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 27, 2023

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ANNEXURE – A

FORM AOC-I

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries: Nil

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in Mn.)

S. No.	Particulars	Name of the subsidiaries
1.	**The date since when subsidiary was acquired**	
2.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	
3.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	
4.	Share capital	
5.	Reserves & surplus	
6.	Total assets	
7.	Total Liabilities	
8.	Investments	
9.	Turnover	
10.	Profit before taxation	
11.	Provision for taxation	
12.	Profit after taxation	
13.	Proposed Dividend	
14.	Extent of shareholding (In %)	

Notes: The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement:

1. Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations **Nil**
2. Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year. **Nil**

FORM AOC-I

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries/Associate companies/ Joint ventures

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures
Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures (Rs. in Million)

Sr. No.	Name of Associate Entity	Solinnos Agro Sciences Pvt. Ltd.	PI Kumiai Private Ltd.	PI Collabotech Inc.
1.	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2023
2.	Date on which the Associate was incorporated	May 02, 2016	July 04, 2017	October 11, 2018
3.	Shares of Associate held by the company on the year end No. of shares (No.)	5,14,500 equity shares of Rs.10/- each.	95,50,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each.	343 equity shares of JPY. 291545/- each
	Amount of Investment in Associates (Rs. in Mn)	5.15	95.50	41.95
	Extend of Holding (In percentage)	49%	50%	30%
4.	Description of how there is significant influence	PI Life Science Research Ltd. holds 49% equity in Solinnos Agro Sciences Pvt. Ltd., 50% in PI Kumiai Private Ltd. and 30% in Collabotech Inc., accordingly able to participate in financial and operating policy decision making of the Company.		
5.	Reason why the associate is not consolidated	In case of Solinnos, control is with Mitsui Chemicals Agro Inc., Japan which holds 51% equity in the Company. In case of PI Kumiai, PI Life Science Research Ltd. holds 50% equity and 50% equity is held by Kumiai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd. In Collabotech Inc, Company holds only 30% equity. Hence, same is not consolidated line by line and is accounted on equity basis only.		
6.	Net worth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	45.37	472.93	19.46
7.	Profit/Loss for the year	31.24	106.31	3.27
	i. Considered in Consolidation	15.31	53.16	-
	ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	15.93	53.16	3.27

1. Names of associates or joint ventures which are yet to commence operations. **Nil**
2. Names of associates or joint ventures which have been liquidated or sold during the year. **Nil**

On behalf of the Board of Directors
For **PI Life Science Research Limited**

Rajnish Sarna
Chairperson
DIN: 06429468

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 27, 2023

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ANNEXURE-B

PI LIFE SCIENCE RESEARCH LIMITED

Effective: October 14, 2022

1. Short Title

This policy in relation to the Corporate Social Responsibility ("CSR") of PI Life Science Research Limited is titled as the "CSR Policy" and shall include any alterations, amendments, or modifications hereto from time to time.

2. Vision:

The CSR Policy sets out our commitment to ensuring that our activities extend beyond business and include initiatives and endeavours for the benefit and development of the community and society. The CSR Policy lays down the guidelines for undertaking programmes geared towards social welfare activities or initiatives.

3. Our interventions:

- We shall take part in the socio-economic developmental activities of the communities, so that the weaker and marginalized sections of the society will have a sustainable higher income and better standard of living.
- We will engage in projects ensuring environmental sustainability and conservation of limited natural resources. We will promote water conservation on mass scale.
- We will enable through our CSR activities the local community access to basic amenities like safe drinking water, health, and sanitation.
- We will promote education and engage in employment enhancing vocational skills, especially to under privileged youth/students and farmers.
- We will provide them sustainable livelihood options and handhold them through training and skill development.
- We will engage in programmes enabling poverty eradication, increase in farm productivity and food security.
- We will promote activities reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups.
- We will actively involve in rural development projects. In rural areas we will focus on rural infrastructure development activities like setting up of Distance Education Centres, Krishi Mitra Kendras /Agri Clinics, Rural BPOs, Common Service Centres (CSCs) /Community Centres, Skill Development Centres, Adoption of Primary Health Centres, Village Roads, Street Lights, Watershed Development activities, Revival of Water bodies, Irrigation and Water Storage Structures, etc.
- We will actively engage in programmes focusing on improving access to primary and secondary healthcare as well as integrating with govt. health schemes for tertiary care.
- We will promote gender equality and empower women by engaging them in economic activities to create a sustainable base for earning.
- We will involve in supporting the relief operations and responding to disaster like situations in the country.

4. Our Modalities of Execution

- PI Life Science Research Limited will identify various developmental projects to participate and implement it "either by the company directly or through PI Foundation or through an implementing agency in accordance with the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with CSR rules as amended from time to time.
- The Company may collaborate with other companies to undertake CSR projects, provided the CSR Committees of the respective companies are able to report separately on such projects.
- The Company may engage international organizations for designing, monitoring and evaluation of the CSR projects or programmes as per its CSR policy as well as for capacity building of their own personnel for CSR.
- We will initiate public-private-community participation programmes, wherever required.
- All our CSR projects will be in the form of development projects/programmes.

5. Governance and Monitoring

- As prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013, if the amount to be spent by a company under the provisions exceed fifty lakh rupees, the Board of Directors shall constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee (CSR Committee) consisting of two or more directors of the Company.
- PI Foundation will work as per the advice of the Board/ CSR Committee of the Company in executing the projects basis the annual action plan approved by the Board members.
- The Board/ CSR Committee of the Company shall be responsible for formulating/recommending, as the case may be, the CSR policy and a CSR annual action plan, provided that the Board/CSR Committee may alter such plan at any time during the financial year, based on reasonable justification to that effect.
- Our CSR projects will have the following components:

    - ❖ Need based assessment/baseline survey/study
    - ❖ Clearly identified time frame
    - ❖ Specific Annual financial allocation
    - ❖ Clearly identified milestones
    - ❖ Clearly identified & measurable objectives /goals
    - ❖ Robust & periodic review & monitoring
    - ❖ Evaluation & impact Assessment by independent agencies every three years of execution

- The Board/CSR Committee of a company shall satisfy itself that the funds so disbursed have been utilised for the purposes and in the manner as approved by it and the CFO or the person responsible for financial management shall certify to the effect.
- Board/CSR Committee shall monitor the implementation of the Project with reference to the approved timelines and shall be competent to make modifications, if any, for smooth implementation of the project within the overall permissible time period.

6. CSR Expenditure

- The Company, in every financial year, shall spend at least 2% of the average net profits of the Company made during the three immediately preceding financial years in pursuance of the CSR Policy. For this purpose, the net profit and average net profit shall be calculated in accordance with the provisions of Section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014.

- The administrative overheads not to exceed 5% of total CSR expenditure of the Company for the financial year relating to the general management and administration of CSR functions in the Company.
- The surplus arising out of the CSR activities shall be ploughed back into the same project or shall be transferred to the Unspent CSR Account and shall be spent in pursuance of this CSR policy and approved annual action plan.
- PI Foundation may transfer such surplus amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII of the Act, within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year.
- Any excess amount spent on CSR activities may be set off against the requirements to spend in the succeeding financial years in accordance with the applicable CSR provisions.
- Any unspent amount, other than unspent amount relating to an ongoing project, will be transferred to a Fund specified in Schedule VII, within a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year.
- Further, unspent CSR funds of ongoing projects will be transferred within a period of 30 days from the end of the financial year to a special account opened by the company in any scheduled bank called the "Unspent Corporate Social Responsibility Account". Such amount shall be spent by the company towards CSR within a period of 3 financial years from the date of such transfer, failing which, the company shall transfer the same to a Fund specified in Schedule VII, within a period of 30 days from the date of completion of the third financial Year.

7. Impact assessment

When average CSR obligation of the Company is Rupees 10 Crores or more in pursuance of Section 135(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 in the three immediately preceding financial years, it shall carry out an impact assessment for projects having outlays of one crore rupees or more in the following manner :-

a) Impact assessment shall be undertaken through an independent agency, if one year is elapsed post completion of project.
b) The impact assessment reports shall be placed before the Board and shall be annexed to the annual report on CSR.
c) Expenses incurred for undertaking impact assessment may be booked towards Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure for that financial year; such that it shall not exceed two percent of the total CSR expenditure for that financial year or fifty lakh rupees, whichever is higher.

8. Review

The CSR Policy of PI Life Science Research Limited shall be subject to review in every 3 years and shall be subject to changes as per the amendments in Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014.

PI LIFE SCIENCE RESEARCH LIMITED ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) ACTIVITIES

1. A brief outline of the Company's CSR policy.

The CSR Policy sets out our commitment to ensuring that our activities extend beyond business and include initiatives and endeavours for the benefit and development of the community and society. The CSR Policy lays down the guidelines for undertaking programmes geared towards social welfare activities or initiatives.

2. The Composition of the CSR Committee as on March 31, 2022.

Constitution of CSR Committee is optional for your Company, as the CSR obligation does not exceed ₹ 5 Mn.

3. **Provide the web-link where Composition of CSR Committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company.**

Not applicable.

4. Provide the details of Impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable (attach the report).

Not applicable.

5. Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any.

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in Rs)	Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any (in Rs)
NONE			

6. Average net profit of the company as per section 135(5): 38.25 Mn

7. **(a) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5):0.76 Mn**
(b) Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years: None
© Amount required to be set off for the financial year: None
(d) Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c) : 0.76 Mn

8. (a) CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year:

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (in ` Million)	Amount Unspent (in ` Million)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
Nil	0.76	27.04.23	NA	NA	NA

(b) Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Project duration (in months)	Amount allocated for the project (in ` Million)	Amount spent in the current financial Year (in ` Million)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in ` Million)	Mode of Implementation- Direct (Yes/ No)	Mode of Implementation – Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration number
1.	Saving Little Hearts	Health, Hygiene & Sanitation	No	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	15	0.76	Nil	0.76	No	Aishwarya Trust	CSR00001299

I Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Project duration	Amount allocated for the project (in ` Million)	Amount spent in the current financial Year (in ` Million)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in ` Million)	Mode of Implementation – Direct (Yes/ No)	Mode of Implementation – Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District						Name	CSR Registration number
Not Applicable												

(d) Amount spent in Administrative Overheads: ₹ Nil
I Amount spent on Impact Assessment, if applicable: Not Applicable
(f) Total amount spent for the Financial Year (8b+8c+8d+8e): Nil
(g) Excess amount for set off, if any: Nil

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount (in ₹)
(i)	Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)	0.76 Mn
(ii)	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	Nil
(iii)	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	Nil
(iv)	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	Nil
(v)	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]	Nil

8. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

Sl. No.	Preceding Financial Year.	Transferred to Unspent CSR Account under section 135 (6) (in ` Million)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year (in ` Million).	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per section 135(6), if any.			Amount remaining to be spent in succeeding financial years. (in ` Million)
				Name of the Fund	Amount (in ` Million).	Date of transfer.	
Not Applicable							

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Sl. No	Project ID.	Name of the Project.	Financial Year in which the project was commenced.	Project duration.	Total amount allocated for the project (in ` Million).	Amount spent on the project in the reporting Financial Year (in ` Million).	Cumulative amount spent at the end of reporting Financial Year. (in ` Million)	Status of the project – Completed /Ongoing.
Not Applicable								

10. In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year (asset-wise details): Not Applicable

(a) Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s).
(b) Two percent of average net profit of the company as per section 135(5)Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset. :
(c) Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.:
(d) Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset).

11. Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per section 135(5): The unspent CSR amount has been transferred to the Unspent CSR Account. PI Foundation will utilize the unspent CSR amount as per the regulations in FY23-24.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

	Sd/-	Sd/-
Place: Gurugram	Rajendra Dev Kapoor	Rajnish Sarna
	DIN: 00419722	DIN: 06429468
Date: 10.04.2023	Director	Chairperson of CSR Committee

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **PI Life Science Research Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **PI Life Science Research Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its profit, other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rules issued thereunder.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.

2.

A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant Rules issued thereunder;

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

(g) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to, the company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year ended March 31,2023. Hence, provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the Company and has not commented upon.

B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

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

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the company to or in any other person or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause iv (a) and iv (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.

vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

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

Sd/-
AMIT GOEL
Partner
Membership No. 500607

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 27, 2023
UDIN : 23500607BGURJU3565

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of PI Life Science Research Limited dated April 27, 2023.

Report on the matters specified in paragraph 3 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") as referred to in paragraph 1 of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section.

i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) have been physically verified by the management during the year, the frequency of which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination there is no immovable property held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year. Hence reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and records provided, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The present Company's operations do not give rise to any inventory. Hence, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company during the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company during the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company the Company has not granted loans or advancesin the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii) (c) to (f) 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 records of the Company there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. We have broadly reviewed the books of account-maintained, directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder.

vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under Section 148 of the Act for the Company's activities. Hence, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a.) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on audit procedures performed by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of these statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no dues of goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, customs duty, excise duty, cess, goods and service tax and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. In our opinion, based on audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the

Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. (a) In our opinion, based on audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowing or interest thereon due to any lender during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause ix(a) and clause ix(c) of the order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint venture. Therefore, reporting requirements on clause 3(ix) (e) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us the Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act, has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Act. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) to (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xiii. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us during the course of audit, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) insofar as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

xiv. The Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b)of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred in section 192 of the Act.

xvi. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in note 28 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. (a) in respect of other than ongoing projects, as at balance sheet date, the Company does not have any amount remaining unspent under Section 135(5) of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has transferred the amount of Corporate Social Responsibility remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to ongoing projects to a special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the Act.

xxi. The Company is not subject to prepare consolidated financial statement as inform to us Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(xxi) is not applicable to the Company.

For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 000756N

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership No. 500607

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 27, 2023
UDIN : 23500607BGURJU3565

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of PI Life Science Research Limited dated April 27, 2023.

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Jivagro Limited (the 'Company') as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India". These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India".

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

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership No. 500607

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 27, 2023
UDIN : 23500607BGURJU3565

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	3.27	4.22
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	147.67	147.67
(ii) Other financial assets	6	71.21	57.14
Deferred tax assets	7	6.03	5.90
Total non-current assets		**228.18**	**214.93**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	-	11.95
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	20.93	27.02
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10	133.90	84.47
Current tax assets	11	0.30	4.87
Other current assets	12	1.85	1.06
Total current assets		**156.98**	**129.37**
Total assets		**385.16**	**344.30**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	14.97	14.97
Other equity	14	367.33	327.52
Total equity		**382.30**	**342.49**
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Provisions	15	1.02	0.79
Total non current liabilities		**1.02**	**0.79**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	16	1.68	0.90
Provisions	15	0.03	0.02
Other current liabilities	17	0.13	0.10
Total current liabilities		**1.84**	**1.02**
Total liabilities		**2.86**	**1.81**
Total equity and liabilities		**385.16**	**344.30**

Significant accounting policies 3

Accompanying notes 1- 37 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

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

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership Number: 500607

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 27, 2023

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

Sd/-
Mayank Singhal
Director
Din: 00006651

Sd/-
Rajnish Sarna
Chairperson
Din: 06429468

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations	18	58.68	56.55
Other income	19	10.72	8.53
Total income		**69.40**	**65.08**
Expenses:			
Employee benefit expense	20	5.41	4.45
Depreciation	21	0.95	1.19
Other expense	22	7.71	8.37
Total expenses		**14.07**	**14.01**
Profit before tax		**55.33**	**51.07**
Income tax expense			
Current tax	23	15.60	14.52
Deferred tax		(0.14)	(0.34)
Income tax of earlier years		-	(0.06)
Total tax expense		**15.46**	**14.12**
Profit for the year		**39.87**	**36.94**
Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		(0.08)	0.02
Income tax relating to the above item		0.02	(0.01)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**39.81**	**36.96**
Earnings per equity share	24		
1) Basic (in ₹)		26.63	24.67
2) Diluted (in ₹)		26.63	24.67
Face value per share (in ₹)		10	10

Accompanying notes 1- 37 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date

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

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership Number: 500607

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 27, 2023

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

Sd/-
Mayank Singhal
Director
Din: 00006651

Sd/-
Rajnish Sarna
Chairperson
Din: 06429468

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	**55.33**	**51.07**
Adjustments for :-		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	0.95	1.19
(Gain)/Loss on sale/retirement of property, plant & equipment (net)	-	1.09
Interest Income on financial assets at amortised cost	(10.72)	(8.53)
Operating Profit before working capital changes	**45.56**	**44.82**
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	11.95	(11.95)
(Increase) / Decrease in other non-current financial assets	(14.07)	(22.90)
(Increase) / Decrease in other current assets	(0.79)	0.80
(Increase) / Decrease in bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(49.41)	7.04
Increase / (Decrease) in non-current provisions	0.16	(0.06)
Increase / (Decrease) in other current financial liabilities	0.78	(0.06)
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities	0.03	0.05
Increase / (Decrease) in current provisions	0.01	0.00
Cash generated / (used) from operations before tax	**(5.78)**	**17.74**
Income taxes paid, net	(11.03)	(12.05)
Net cash inflow/ (outflow) from operating activities	**(16.81)**	**5.69**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	10.72	8.53
Net cash generated from investing activities	**10.72**	**8.53**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
No flow from financing activities	-	-
Net increase (decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	**(6.09)**	**14.23**
Opening balance of cash & cash equivalents	**27.02**	**12.79**
Closing balance of cash & cash equivalents	**20.93**	**27.02**

Note: Cash and cash equivalents included in the Cash Flow Statement comprise of the following (Refer Note 9) :-

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
i) Cash on hand	-	-
ii) Balance with banks :		
-In current accounts	20.93	0.89
-In fixed deposits	-	26.13
Total	**20.93**	**27.02**

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in IND AS - 7 “Cash Flow Statement”.
Accompanying notes 1- 37 form an integral part of these financial statements

As per our separate report of even date attached

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

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership Number: 500607

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 27, 2023

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

Sd/-
Mayank Singhal
Director
Din: 00006651

Sd/-
Rajnish Sarna
Chairperson
Din: 06429468

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

Particulars	Notes No.	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	13	1,497,325	14.97	1,497,325	14.97
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting year		**1,497,325**	**14.97**	**1,497,325**	**14.97**

b. Other equity

Particulars	Notes No.	Reserves & Surplus		Total other equity
		Securities premium	Statement of profit and loss	
Balance at April 1, 2021	**14**	**89.48**	**201.09**	**290.57**
Profit for the year		-	36.94	36.94
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	0.01	0.01
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**36.95**	**36.95**
Balance at March 31, 2022		**89.48**	**238.04**	**327.52**
Profit for the year		-	39.87	39.87
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	(0.06)	(0.06)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**39.81**	**39.81**
Balance at March 31, 2023		**89.48**	**277.85**	**367.33**

Accompanying notes 1- 37 form an integral part of these financial statements

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

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

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership Number: 500607

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 27, 2023

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

Sd/-
Mayank Singhal
Director
Din: 00006651

Sd/-
Rajnish Sarna
Chairperson
Din: 06429468

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

1 Corporate Information

PI Life Science Research Ltd. (the Company) (CIN U73100DL2004PLC131109) is a company limited by shares, domiciled in India and has its registered office at Singhal Farm House, Near Airforce Station, Rajokri, New Delhi 110038. The principal activities of the Company are Research and Development. PI Industries Limited owns 100% of the Company's Equity Share Capital.

2 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

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

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on April 27, 2023.

b) Basis of measurement

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

c) Functional and presentation currency

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

d) Current or Non current classification

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

e) Use of judgements and estimates

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

Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates and assumption judgements having the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are:

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

3 Significant Accounting Policies

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

a) Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment or major inspections performed, are recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of all other repairs and maintenance are recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss as incurred.

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

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

b) Depreciation

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

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

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

b) Intangible assets

a) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

b) Amortisation

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

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

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication on impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash flows are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash Generating Units ('CGUs').

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

In respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the assets over its remaining useful life.

d) Financial instruments

a) Initial recognition

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

b) Subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) Financial liabilities

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

(v) Investment in associates and joint venture

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

c) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

d) Derecognition

Financial Assets

Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset. If the company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial Liabilities

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

e) Reclassification of financial assets and Financial Liabilities

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

f) Offsetting

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

e) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

f) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

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

g) Revenue Recognition

a) Sale of goods

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

b) Interest Income

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

h) Employee Benefits

a) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

b) Defined contribution plans

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

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

c) Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

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

d) Other long-term employee benefits

Employee benefits in the form of long term compensated absences are considered as long term employee benefits. The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

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

i) Foreign currency transactions

Initial recognition:

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

Conversion:

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange difference:

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss.

j) Borrowing costs

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

k) Income tax

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

a) Current tax

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

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

i) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

ii) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred tax

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

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss; and
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the forseeable future.

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

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

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

i) The entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

ii) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is probable evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax in future. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the Balance Sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

l) Segment Reporting

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

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

m) Cash and cash equivalents

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

n) Cash flow statement

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

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

o) Earning per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to Equity Shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted Earning per Share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to Equity Shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

p) Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Total
Gross carrying amount				
As at beginning of April 01, 2021	28.55	0.05	0.08	**28.68**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(4.06)	-	-	**(4.06)**
As at March 31, 2022	**24.49**	**0.05**	**0.08**	**24.62**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**24.49**	**0.05**	**0.08**	**24.62**
Accumulated depreciation				
As at beginning of April 01, 2021	22.08	0.03	0.07	**22.18**
Depreciation charge during the year	1.19	0.00	-	**1.19**
Disposals	(2.97)	-	-	**(2.97)**
As at March 31, 2022	**20.30**	**0.03**	**0.07**	**20.40**
Depreciation charge during the year	0.94	0.00	-	**0.95**
Disposals -	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2023	**21.25**	**0.03**	**0.07**	**21.34**
Net carrying amount				
As at March 31, 2022	**4.19**	**0.02**	**0.01**	4.22
As at March 31, 2023	**3.24**	**0.02**	**0.01**	3.27

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

5. Non-Current Investments

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Investment in equity instruments (fully paid up)			
Unquoted shares			
Investment in Associates at cost			
Investment in Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited.		5.15	5.15
5,14,500 (31 March, 2022: 5,14,500) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid.			
Investment in Joint Venture at cost			
Investment in PI Kumiai Private Limited		95.50	95.50
95,50,000 (31 March, 2022: 95,50,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid.			
Investment in others at Fair value			
Investment in PI Colllabo Tech INC		64.64	64.64
343 (31 March, 2022: 343) equity shares @ JPY 291545 each .			
Less :			
Provision for diminution in investment in Collabo Tech Inc.		(22.69)	(22.69)
Investment in others at Fair value			
Investment in Infionic India Pvt Ltd		5.07	5.07
45,273 (31 March, 2022: 45,273) Equity shares @ Rs. 112 each fully paid.			
		147.67	**147.67**
	TOTAL	**147.67**	**147.67**
Aggregate amount of un-quoted investments		**170.36**	**170.36**
Aggregate amount of impairment in the value of investments		**(22.69)**	**(22.69)**

6. Other Financial Assets

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise			
Security deposits		0.01	0.01
Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months		71.20	57.13
	TOTAL	**71.21**	**57.14**

7. Deferred Tax Assets

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:			
Deferred tax liabilities			
Plant, property and equipment		0.52	0.50
Other comprehensive income items			
- Remeasurements on defined benefit plans		(0.01)	0.01
	A	**0.51**	**0.50**
Deferred tax assets			
Provision for employee benefits		0.47	0.35
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlement		-	-
Impairment of investment		5.05	5.05
	B	**5.52**	**5.40**
Net deferred tax assets	**TOTAL**	**6.03**	**5.90**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

Movement in deferred tax:	As at March 31, 2022	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	Other Adjustments	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax liabilities					
Plant, property and equipment	0.50	0.01	-	-	0.52
- Remeasurements on defined benefit plans	0.01	-	(0.02)	-	(0.01)
Sub- Total (a)	**0.50**	**0.01**	**(0.02)**	**-**	**0.51**
Deferred tax assets					
Provision for employee benefits	(0.35)	(0.12)	-	-	(0.47)
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlement	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment of investment	(5.05)	-			(5.05)
Sub- Total (b)	**(5.40)**	**(0.12)**	**-**	**-**	**(5.52)**
Net deferred tax assets (a)-(b)	**5.90**	**0.13**	**(0.02)**	**-**	**6.03**

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

* It consists utilization of MAT credit entitlement.

8. Trade Receivables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade receivables considered good-unsecured	-	11.95
TOTAL	-	**11.95**
Of the above, trade receivable from related parties are given below:		
Total trade receivable from related parties	-	11.95
Net trade receivables	-	**11.95**

Aging of trade receivables as at March 31,2023:

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

Aging of trade receivables as at March 31, 2022:

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

9. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
i. Cash & Cash Equivalents		
Balance with banks		
- Balances in current account	20.93	0.89
-Deposits with maturity of less than 3 months (includes interest accrued but not due)	-	26.13
TOTAL	**20.93**	**27.02**

10. Bank Balances Other Than Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Fixed deposits with bank	133.90	84.47
TOTAL	**133.90**	**84.47**

11. Current Tax Assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Income tax balances (net of provision)	0.30	4.87
TOTAL	**0.30**	**4.87**

12. Other Current Assets

	Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Considered good unless stated otherwise		
Advances to vendors		
Prepaid expenses	0.07	0.10
Other statutory advances	1.78	0.96
TOTAL	**1.85**	**1.06**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

13. Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised shares		
12,000,000 (March 31, 2022: 12,000,000) equity shares of ₹10 each (March 31, 2022: ₹ 10 each)	120.00	120.00
TOTAL	**120.00**	**120.00**
Issued Shares		
1,497,325 (March 31, 2022: 1,497,325) equity shares of ₹10 each (March 31, 2022: ₹ 10 each)	14.97	14.97
	14.97	**14.97**
Subscribed & Fully Paid up Shares		
1,497,325 (March 31, 2022: 1,497,325) equity shares of ₹10 each (March 31, 2022: ₹ 10 each)	14.97	14.97
Total subscribed and fully paid up share capital	**14.97**	**14.97**

a The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹10 per share (Previous Year ₹ 10 per share). Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except interim dividend. However, Company has not proposed any dividend in the current and previous year. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

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

Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital

Equity Shares

Particulars	Equity Share (No. of Shares)		Value of Equity Shares	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Share outstanding at beginning of Year	1,497,325	1,497,325	14.97	14.97
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Share outstanding at end of Year	**1,497,325**	**1,497,325**	**14.97**	**14.97**

Subscribed & paid up

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

Equity Shares

Name of Shareholders	2022-23		2021-22	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
PI Industries Limited and its nominess	1,497,325	100	1,497,325	100

d. Equity Shares held by holding Company

Name of Shareholders	2022-23		2021-22	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
PI Industries Limited and its nominees	1,497,325	100	1,497,325	100

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

f. Shareholding of Promotors

Details of shareholding by promoters	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
Name of Promoters	Number of Shares	Percentage total number of shares	Percentage of change during the year	Number of Shares	Percentage total number of shares	Percentage of change during the year
PI Industries Limited	1,497,325	100%	0%	1,497,325	100%	0%

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

14. Other Equity

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(I) Securities Premium			
Balances at the beginning of the year		89.48	89.48
	TOTAL	**89.48**	**89.48**
Surplus in Statement of Profit & Loss			
Balance at the beginning of the year		238.02	201.08
Addition during the year		39.87	36.94
	TOTAL	**277.89**	**238.02**
(II) Items of other comprehensive income			
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit Plans			
Balance at the beginning of the year		0.02	0.01
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year		(0.06)	0.01
	TOTAL	**(0.04)**	**0.02**
TOTAL OTHER EQUITY		**367.32**	**327.52**

15. Provisions

	Non- Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits				
Long term compensated absences	0.26	0.24	0.01	0.01
Gratuity	0.76	0.55	0.02	0.01
TOTAL	**1.02**	**0.79**	**0.03**	**0.02**

(i) **Information about provisions for legal claims**

16. Other Financial Liabilities

		Current	
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Employee payables		0.60	0.75
Other payable		1.08	0.15
	TOTAL	**1.68**	**0.90**

17. Other Current Liabilities

		Current	
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory dues payable		0.13	0.10
	TOTAL	**0.13**	**0.10**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

18. Revenue From Operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations includes		
- Royalty income	58.68	56.55
TOTAL	**58.68**	**56.55**

19. Other Income

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
- Fixed deposits	10.40	8.45
- Others	0.32	0.08
TOTAL	**10.72**	**8.53**

20. Employee Benefit Expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	4.99	4.11
Contribution to provident & other funds	0.26	0.22
Gratuity and long term compensated absences	0.15	0.12
Employees welfare expenses	0.01	-
TOTAL	**5.41**	**4.45**

21. Depreciation

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0.95	1.19
TOTAL	**0.95**	**1.19**

22. Other Expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Power, fuel & water	2.13	3.67
Repairs to machinery	0.92	0.85
Travelling and conveyance	0.14	0.07
Office expenses	0.35	0.36
Rental charges	1.25	1.19
Rates and taxes	0.01	0.01
Insurance	0.07	0.10
Auditor remuneration	0.07	0.09
Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer note below)	0.76	-
Legal & professional fees	0.07	0.09
Bank charges	0.01	-
Business Support services	1.93	0.85
Asset discarded/ written off	-	1.09
TOTAL	**7.71**	**8.37**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

a. Auditors' remuneration

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
-Statutory audit fees	0.07	0.07
-Certificates & other matters	-	-
TOTAL	**0.07**	**0.07**

22(a) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure (CSR)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Disclosures of CSR expenditures is given below:		
Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	0.76	-
Amount of expenditure incurred	-	-
Amount of shortfall for the year	0.76	-
Amount of cumulative shortfall at the end of the year	0.76	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-

The company has not spent the CSR contribution on ongoing projects and accordingly the same will be transferred to PI Life Science Research Limited, to maintain in a designated bank account.

23 Income Tax Expense

a) Income tax expense recognized in profit and loss	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Current tax expense		
Current tax on profits for the year	15.60	14.52
Adjustment of current tax for prior year	-	(0.06)
Total Current tax expense	**15.60**	**14.46**
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(0.14)	(0.34)
Net Deferred tax expense	**(0.14)**	**(0.34)**
Total Income tax expense	**15.46**	**14.12**

b) Deferred tax related to items recognised in other comprehensive income during the year	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	0.02	(0.01)
Income tax charged to Other comprehensive income	**0.02**	**(0.01)**

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Accounting profit before tax	55.33	51.07
Tax at India's statutory income tax rate @ 27.82% (March 31, 2022: 27.82%)	**15.39**	**14.21**
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years	-	(0.06)
Other (income) /expense	0.07	(0.03)
Income Tax Expense	**15.46**	**14.12**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

24 Earning Per Share

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
a) Net profit for basic & diluted EPS	**39.87**	**36.94**
b) Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	**1,497,325**	1,497,325
Total number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	**1,497,325**	1,497,325
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period - Basic	**1,497,325**	1,497,325
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year - Diluted	**1,497,325**	1,497,325
Basic (₹)	26.63	24.67
Diluted (₹)	26.63	24.67
Face value per share (₹)	10.00	10.00

25. Related Party Disclosures

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

A) List of Related Parties

i) Enterprises which control the entity — PI Industries Ltd.

ii) Enterprises under common control —
PILL Finance and Investments Limited
PI Japan Co. Limited
PI Bioferma Private Limited
PI Health Sciences Limited
Jivagro Limited
PI Fermachem Private Limited

iii) Associate & Joint Venture of Holding Company —
Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited (Associate)
PI Kumiai Private Limited (Joint Venture)

iv) Key Managerial Personnel and their relatives:-

a) Mr. Mayank Singhal — Director
b) Mr. Rajnish Sarna — Director
c) Mr. Rajender Dev Kapoor — Director

v) Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel

Relation with Key Managerial Personnel - -----NA-------

iv) Enterprises over which KMP and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence ------NA-------

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

Nature of Transaction	2022-23			2021-22		
	Transactions during the period		Balance outstanding Dr (Cr)	Transactions during the period		Balance outstanding Dr (Cr)
	Received/Sales	Paid/Purchase		Received/Sales	Paid/Purchase	
Transactions with :-						
Holding Company- PI Industries Limited						
Sale of Services	**58.68**	-	-	56.55	-	11.95
Rent, electricity and other miscellaneous payment	-	3.38	-	-	4.86	-
Associate - Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited.						
Business Support Services	-	1.93	-	-	0.85	-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

c) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The services rendered to and from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

26 Employee Benefits

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

Central provident fund

Gratuity Plan

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act of 1972, PI Life Science Research Ltd contribute to a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan"). The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to the employees at the time of retirement or resignation (after 5 years of continued services of employment), being an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and the number of years of employment with the Company. Based on actuarial valuations conducted as at year end, a provision is recognised in full for the benefit obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in other comprehensive income."

Long term leave encashment

a) Defined Contribution Plans:-

The Company has recognised an expense of ₹ 0.26 mn (Previous Year ₹ 0.22 mn) towards the defined contribution plan.

b) Defined benefits plans - as per actuarial valuation

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Non -Funded		Non -Funded	
	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences
I Change in present value of obligation during the year				
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	0.56	0.26	0.47	0.40
Total amount included in profit and loss:				
- Current service cost	0.09	0.03	0.08	0.04
- Interest cost	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03
- Past Service cost	-	-	-	-
Remeasurement related to long term employee benefit:				
Actuarial losses/(gains) arising from:				
- Financial assumption	-	-	-	-
- Experience judgement	-	(0.03)	-	(0.04)
Total amount included in OCI:				
Remeasurement related to gratuity:				
Actuarial losses/(gains) arising from:				
- Financial assumption	-	-	-	-
- Experience judgement	0.08	-	(0.02)	-
Others				
Benefits paid	-	-	-	(0.16)
Present value of obligation as at year-end	**0.78**	**0.28**	**0.56**	**0.26**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Non -Funded		Non -Funded	
	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences
1 Present Value of obligation as at year-end	0.78	0.28	0.56	0.26
2 Fair value of plan assets at year -end	-	-	-	-
3 Funded status {Surplus/(Deficit)}	(0.78)	(0.28)	(0.56)	(0.26)
Net asset/(liability)	**(0.78)**	**(0.28)**	**(0.56)**	**(0.26)**

III Bifurcation of net liability at the end of the year

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Non -Funded		Non -Funded	
	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences
1 Current liability	**0.02**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**
2 Non-current liability	**0.69**	**0.26**	**0.55**	**0.24**
IV Actuarial assumptions				
1 Discount rate	7.36%	7.36%	7.18%	7.18%
2 Expected rate of return on plan assets	-	-	-	-
3 Mortality table	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)
4 Salary escalation	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%

V The expected contribution for defined benefit plan for the next financial year will be ₹ 0.17 Mn

VI Sensitivity analysis Gratuity

Gratuity	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (.50 % movement)	(0.05)	0.06	(0.04)	0.04
Future salary growth (.50 % movement)	0.06	(0.05)	0.04	(0.04)

Long term compensated absences	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (.50 % movement)	(0.02)	0.02	(0.03)	0.03
Future salary growth (.50 % movement)	0.02	(0.02)	0.03	(0.03)

VII Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Non -Funded		Non -Funded	
	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences
Within the next 12 months	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Between 1-5 years	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.03
Beyond 5 years	0.71	0.26	0.50	0.22

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

27. Ratio Analysis

S.No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	% Variance	Reason for variance
1	Current ratio	Current asset	Current Liabilites	85.42	126.91	-33%	
2	Debt-Equity ratio	Borrowing	Total Equity	-	-	0%	N.A.
3	Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation & amortization	Debt Service = Long term debt + Interest payment + lease	-	-	0%	N.A.
4	Return on Equity ratio	Profit after tax (PAT)	Average equity	11%	12%	-6%	Improved PAT resulted into this improvement
5	Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of Goods sold	Average inventory	-	-	0%	N.A.
6	Receivables Turnover ratio	Sales	Average receivable	9.82	9.46	4%	
7	Payables Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average payable	-	-	0%	N.A.
8	Net Capital Turnover ratio	Sales	Net working capital (CA-CL)	0.38	0.44	-14%	
9	Net Profit ratio	Profit after tax (PAT)	Revenue from operation	68%	65%	4%	Improved PAT resulted into this improvement
10	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	Total equity + Borrowings	14%	15%	-3%	
11	Return on Investment	Earnings before interest and taxes	Average total assets	11%	16%	-30%	Due to increase in total assets

28. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Principal Amount	Interest Amount	Principal Amount	Interest Amount
Principal amount and Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as on 31st March.	-	-	-	-
Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year.	-	-	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act.	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year.	-	-	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of MSMED Act.	-	-	-	-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

29. Financial Instruments

1. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As At March 31, 2023			As At March 31, 2022		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Non-current assets						
Investments - (refer note 5)	47.02	-	100.65	47.02	-	100.65
Other financial asset - (refer note 6)	-	-	71.21	-	-	57.14
Current assets						
Trade receivable - (refer note 8)	-		-	-	-	11.95
Cash and cash equivalents - (refer note 9)	-	-	20.93	-	-	27.02
Other balances with Banks - (refer note 10)	-	-	133.90	-	-	84.47
	47.02	**-**	**326.69**	**47.02**	**-**	**281.23**
Financial liabilities						
Current						
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1.68	-	-	0.90
	-	-	**1.68**	-	-	**0.90**

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

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

30. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Risk management framework

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure and is as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks:

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

Exposure to credit risk:

The gross carrying amount of financial assets, net of impairment losses (if any) recognized represent the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2023 was as follows:

Particulars	As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022
Trade receivables - (refer note 8)	-	11.95
Cash and cash equivalents - (refer note 9)	20.93	27.02
Bank balances other than above - (refer note 10)	133.90	84.47
TOTAL	**154.83**	**123.44**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

(a) Maturities of financial liabilities

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

As At March 31, 2023	Contractual cash flows					
	Total	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Other financial liabilities	1.68	1.68	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.68**	**1.68**	-	-	-	-

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

iii. Market risk

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

Foreign Currency risk

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

Interest rate risk

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

Exposure to interest rate risk

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

Particulars	As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022
Fixed-rate instruments		
Other non current financial assets (Note 6)	71.21	57.14
Bank balances (Note 10)	133.90	84.47
Total	**205.11**	**141.61**

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

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

Price risk

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

31. Operating Segment

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

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

I **Revenue: (Refer note 18)**

A. **Information about revenues from products and services:**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Royalty income	58.68	56.55
Total	**58.68**	**56.55**

B. Geographical areas	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
India	58.68	56.55
	58.68	**56.55**

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

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

	As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022
India	3.27	4.22

32. As per information available with the Management and as certified by them, there is no contingent liability as at March 31, 2023.

33. As per the information available with the Management and as certified by them, there is no outstanding Capital and other Commitment as on March 31, 2023.

34. Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company manages its capital and makes adjustment to it in light of the changes in economic and market conditions.

35. Operating Lease Commitments - As Lease

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

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
-Lease payments recognised in Statement of profit and loss	1.25	1.19

36. Events Occurring After The Balance Sheet Date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and date of authorization of these financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

37. Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any immovable property which is not held in the name of Company.

(ii) The Company has not provided any loan or advances to specified persons.

(iii) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(iv) The Company has not availed any facilities from banks on the basis of security of current assets.

(v) The Company is not declared Wilful Defaulter by any Bank or any Financial Institution.

(vi) The Company does not have any transactions with struck-off companies.

(vii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(viii) The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

(b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ix) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

(b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(x) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(xi) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

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

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership Number: 500607

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 27, 2023

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

Sd/-
Mayank Singhal
Director
Din: 00006651

Sd/-
Rajnish Sarna
Chairperson
Din: 06429468

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of PI Life Science Research Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **PI Life Science Research Limited** (herein after referred to as "the Company" or "the Parent") its associate company and Joint controlled entity, which comprise the Consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Consolidated statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), Consolidated cash flow statement and the Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and a summary of select explanatory notes (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of report of the other auditor on separate financial statements of the associate, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian accounting standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the companies (Indian Accounting standards) rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the Consolidated state of affairs of the Company, its associate and joint controlled entity as at March 31, 2023, and its Consolidated profit (including other comprehensive income), its Consolidated cash flows and the Consolidated changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent to the Company, its associate company and its Joint controlled entity, 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 consolidated 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 and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditor in terms of their report referred to in ''Other Matters" paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

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

The Parent Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed and the reports of the other auditor as furnished to us, 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.

Responsibility of the Management and those charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Parent Company's Management and Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view of the Consolidated financial position, Consolidated financial performance including Consolidated other comprehensive income, Consolidated cash flows and Consolidated changes in equity of the Parent Company, its associate and joint controlled entity in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Ind AS prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant Rules issued thereunder.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Parent Company and its associate and joint controlled entity 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 consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Parent Company, its associate and joint controlled entity 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 and its associate and joint controlled entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the Parent Company, its associate and joint controlled entity are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process of the Parent Company, its associate and joint controlled entity.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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, its associate and jointly controlled entity which are companies incorporated in India, has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and in preparation of the consolidated financial statements, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the company and its associate and joint controlled entity 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 Consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Parent Company and its associate and joint controlled entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Parent Company, its associate and joint controlled entity to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities or business activities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements and other financial information in respect of one associate company which reflect company's share of net gain of Rs 15.31 Million for the year ended March 31, 2023. These financial Statements and other information have been audited by other auditor whose financial statements, other financial information and auditor's report have been furnished to us by the management.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements above and our report on the Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement below, is not modified in respect of above maters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

A. As required by paragraph 3(xxi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("CARO 2020"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks included in the CARO report in respect of the standalone financial statements of the Holding Company, jointly controlled entity and associate Company, which are included in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

B. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on the considerations of the reports of the other auditors on separate financial statements of its associate referred to in the Other Matters paragraph above we report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

c) The consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of profit and loss including (including other comprehensive income), consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements;

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company, joint controlled entity and report of the statutory auditor of its associate, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

f) Clause (i) of section 143(3), with respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Parent Company, its associate and joint controlled entity and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer our separate report in "Annexure A"; and

g) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Parent Company has not paid any managerial remunerations during the year ended March 31, 2023. Hence, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company and not commented upon; and

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us;

i. The Parent Company, its associate and joint controlled entity does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

ii. The Parent Company, its associate and joint controlled entity did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There is no amount required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company, its associate and joint controlled entity.

iv. a) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its associate company and Joint controlled entity, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditor of such associate respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company or any of such joint controlled entity and associate to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b) The respective managements of the Holding Company and its associate company and Joint controlled entity, which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditor of such associate respectively that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the respective Holding Company or any of such subsidiaries from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company or any of such Jointly controlled entity and associate shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and those performed by the auditor of the associate which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v) No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Holding company and its associate company and Joint controlled entity, incorporated in India.

VI) Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023

For S.S. Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm 's Registration No. 000756N

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership No. 500607

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 27, 2023
UDIN: 23500607BGURJV6687

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of PI Life Science Research Limited dated April 27, 2023, on its Consolidated Financial Statements

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") as referred to in paragraph 2(f) of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section.

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statement of **PI Life Science Research Limited** (the Parent Company) as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023, we have audited the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting of the Parent Company, its associate and joint controlled entity, all incorporated in India, for the year ended on that date.

Our reporting on the internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statement is not applicable in respect of its associate and jointly controlled entity.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Parent Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on "the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India" (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

a) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

b) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

c) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Parent Company has, in all material respects, maintained adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the respective company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For S. S. Kothari Mehta & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm 's Registration No. 000756N

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership No. 500607

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 27, 2023
UDIN : 23500607BGURJV6687

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	3.27	4.22
Financial assets			
(i) Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	5	258.70	190.23
(ii) Investments - Others	5	47.02	47.02
(iii) Other financial assets	6	71.21	57.14
Deferred tax assets	7	6.03	5.90
Total non-current assets		**386.23**	**304.51**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	-	11.95
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	20.93	27.02
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10	133.90	84.47
Current tax assets	11	0.30	4.87
Other current assets	12	1.85	1.06
Total current assets		**156.98**	**129.37**
Total assets		**543.21**	**433.88**
EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	14.97	14.97
Other equity	14	525.38	417.10
Total equity		540.35	432.07
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Provisions	15	1.02	0.79
Total non current liabilities		**1.02**	**0.79**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	16	1.68	0.90
Provisions	15	0.03	0.02
Other current liabilities	17	0.13	0.10
Total current liabilities		**1.84**	**1.02**
Total liabilities		**2.86**	**1.81**
Total equity and liabilities		**543.21**	**433.88**

Significant accounting policies 3

Accompanying notes 1- 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

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

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership Number: 500607

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 27, 2023

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

Sd/-
Mayank Singhal
Director
Din: 00006651

Sd/-
Rajnish Sarna
Chairperson
Din: 06429468

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations	18	58.68	56.55
Other income	19	10.72	8.53
Total income		**69.40**	**65.08**
Expenses:			
Employee benefit expense	20	5.41	4.45
Depreciation	21	0.95	1.19
Other expense	22	7.71	8.37
Total expenses		**14.07**	**14.01**
Share of Profit of Associates & Joint Venture		68.47	35.59
Profit before tax		**123.80**	**86.66**
Income tax expense	**23**		
Current tax		15.60	14.52
Deferred tax		(0.14)	(0.34)
Income tax of earlier years		-	(0.06)
Total tax expense		**15.46**	**14.12**
Profit for the year		**108.34**	**72.54**
Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		(0.08)	0.02
Income tax relating to the above item		0.02	(0.01)
Total comprehensive income for the year		**108.28**	**72.55**
Earnings per equity share	**24**		
1) Basic (in ₹)		72.35	48.44
2) Diluted (in ₹)		72.35	48.44
Face value per share (in ₹)		**10**	**10**

Significant accounting policies **3**

Accompanying notes 1- 36 form an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

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

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership Number: 500607

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 27, 2023

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

Sd/-
Mayank Singhal
Director
Din: 00006651

Sd/-
Rajnish Sarna
Chairperson
Din: 06429468

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

a. Equity share capital

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year		1,497,325	14.97	1,497,325	14.97
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the reporting year	**13**	**1,497,325**	**14.97**	**1,497,325**	**14.97**

b. Other equity

Particulars		Note No.	Reserves & Surplus		Total other equity
			Securities premium reserve	Statement of profit and loss	
Balance at April 1, 2021			89.48	255.07	**344.55**
Profit for the year			-	72.54	**72.54**
Other comprehensive income for the year			-	0.01	**0.01**
Total comprehensive income for the year			**-**	**72.55**	**72.55**
Balance at March 31, 2022	**14**		**89.48**	**327.62**	**417.10**
Profit for the year			-	108.34	**108.34**
Other comprehensive income for the year			-	(0.06)	**(0.06)**
Total comprehensive income for the year			**-**	**108.28**	**108.28**
Balance at March 31, 2023	**14**		**89.48**	**435.90**	**525.38**

As per our report of even date

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

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership Number: 500607

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 27, 2023

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

Sd/-
Mayank Singhal
Director
Din: 00006651

Sd/-
Rajnish Sarna
Chairperson
Din: 06429468

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before Income Tax	**123.80**	**86.66**
Adjustments for:-		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	0.95	1.19
(Gain)/Loss on sale/retirement of property, plant & equipment (Net)	-	1.09
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost	(10.72)	(8.53)
Share of (profit)/loss of associate and joint venture	(68.47)	(35.59)
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	**45.56**	**44.82**
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	11.95	(11.95)
(Increase) / Decrease in Non-current financial assets - Loans	-	-
(Increase) / Decrease in other non-current financial assets	(14.07)	(22.90)
(Increase) / Decrease in other current assets	(0.79)	0.80
(Increase) / Decrease in bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(49.43)	7.04
Increase / (Decrease) in non-current provisions	0.18	(0.06)
Increase / (Decrease) in other current financial liabilities	0.78	(0.06)
Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilities	0.03	0.05
Increase/ (Decrease) in current provisions	0.01	-
Cash generated from operations before tax	**(5.78)**	**17.74**
Income Taxes paid, net	(11.03)	(12.05)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	**(16.81)**	**5.69**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	10.72	8.53
Net cash used in investing activities	**10.72**	**8.53**
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating and investing activities	**(6.09)**	**14.23**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
No Flow from Financing Activities	-	-
Net Cash inflow (outflow) from operating, investing & financing activities	**(6.09)**	**14.23**
Net increase (decrease) in Cash & Cash equivalents	**(6.09)**	**14.23**
Opening balance of Cash & Cash equivalents	**27.02**	**12.79**
Closing balance of Cash & Cash equivalents	**20.93**	**27.02**

Note: Cash and cash equivalents included in the Cash Flow Statement comprise of the following (Refer Note No. 9):-

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
i) Cash on Hand	-	-
ii) Balance with Banks :		
-In Current Accounts	20.93	0.89
-In Fixed Deposits	-	26.13
Total	**20.93**	**27.02**

As per our separate report of even date attached

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

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership Number: 500607

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 27, 2023

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

Sd/-
Mayank Singhal
Director
Din: 00006651

Sd/-
Rajnish Sarna
Chairperson
Din: 06429468

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

1 Corporate Information

PI Life Science Research Ltd. (the Company) (CIN : U73100DL2004PLC131109) is a company limited by shares, domiciled in India and has its registered office at Singhal Farm House, Near Airforce Station, Rajokri, New Delhi 110038. The principal activities of the Company are Research and Development. PI Industries Limited owns 100% of the Company's Equity Share Capital.

2 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

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

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on April 27, 2023

b) Basis of measurement

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

c) Functional and presentation currency

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

d) Current or Non current classification

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

e) Use of judgements and estimates

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

Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates and assumption judgements having the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are:

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

f) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures as at March 31, 2023. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The size of the group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of the holdings of the other voting rights holders The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Consolidated Ind AS financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances. If a member of the group uses accounting policies other than those adopted in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements for like transactions and events in similar circumstances, appropriate adjustments are made to that group member's financial statements in preparing the consolidated Ind AS financial statements to ensure conformity with the group's accounting policies.

The financial statements of all entities used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the parent company, i.e., year ended on March 31.

Consolidation procedure:

Associates are all entities over which the company has significant influence but not control or joint control. This is generally the case where the group holds between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting, after initially being recognised at cost.

Joint ventures

Interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method, after initially being recognised at cost in the consolidated balance sheet.

Equity Method:

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit and loss, and the group's share of other comprehensive income of the investee in other Comprehensive income. Dividends received or receivable from associates and joint ventures are recognised as a reduction in the carrying amount of the investment. When the group's share of losses in an equity-accounted investment equals or exceeds its interest in the entity, including any other unsecured long-term receivables, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the other entity. Unrealised gains on transactions between the group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the group's interest in these entities. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of equity accounted investees have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income (OCI) are attributed to the equity holders of the parent of the Group and to the non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

3 Significant Accounting Policies

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

a) Property, plant and equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

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

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment or major inspections performed, are recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of all other repairs and maintenance are recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss as incurred.

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

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

b) Depreciation

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

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

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

b) Intangible assets

a) Recognition and measurement

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

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

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

b) Amortisation

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

Software	6 years

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

c) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication on impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash flows are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or Cash Generating Units ('CGUs').

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

In respect of assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the assets over its remaining useful life.

d) Financial instruments

a) Initial recognition

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

b) Subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) Financial liabilities

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

(v) Investment in associates and joint venture

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

c) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

d) Derecognition

Financial Assets

Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset. If the company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial Liabilities

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

e) Reclassification of financial assets and Financial Liabilities

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

f) Offsetting

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

e) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

f) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

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

g) Revenue Recognition

a) Sale of goods

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

b) Interest Income

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

h) Employee Benefits

a) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

b) Defined contribution plans

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

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

c) Defined benefit plans

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

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

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

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

d) Other long-term employee benefits

Employee benefits in the form of long term compensated absences are considered as long term employee benefits. The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurements are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

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

i) Foreign currency transactions

Initial recognition:

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

Conversion:

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange difference:

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss.

j) Borrowing costs

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

k) Income tax

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

a) Current tax

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

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

i) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

ii) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) Deferred tax

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

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

- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the forseeable future.

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

i) The entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

ii) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is probable evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax in future. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the Balance Sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

l) Segment Reporting

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

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

m) Cash and cash equivalents

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

n) Cash flow statement

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

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

o) Earning per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to Equity Shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted Earning per Share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to Equity Shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

p) Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes

The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

4 Property, Plant and Equipment

	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Office equip-ments	Total
Gross carrying amount				
As at beginning of April 01, 2021	**28.55**	**0.05**	**0.08**	**28.68**
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	(4.06)	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	**24.49**	**0.05**	**0.08**	**28.68**
Additions			-	
Disposals			-	
As at March 31, 2023	**24.49**	**0.05**	**0.08**	**28.68**
Accumulated depreciation				
As at beginning of April 01, 2021	22.08	0.03	0.07	**22.18**
Depreciation charge during the year	1.19	-	-	**1.19**
Disposals	(2.97)	-	-	**(2.97)**
As at March 31, 2022	**20.30**	**0.03**	**0.07**	**20.40**
Depreciation charge during the year	0.94	0.00	-	**0.95**
Disposals	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2023	**21.25**	**0.03**	**0.07**	**21.34**
Net carrying amount				
As at March 31, 2022	**4.19**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**4.22**
As at March 31, 2023	**3.24**	**0.02**	**0.01**	**3.27**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

5. Non-Current Investments

Particulars		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Investment in equity instruments (fully paid up)			
Unquoted shares			
(I) Investment in Associate (Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited)*#		22.23	6.92
Name of Entity	SOLINNOS AGRO SCIENCE PRIVATE LIMITED		
Place of Business	INDIA		
%AGE OF OWNERSHIP	49%		
Accounting Method	EQUITY METHOD		
(II) Investment in Joint Venture (PI Kumiai Private Limited)**#			
Name of Entity	PI KUMIAI PRIVATE LIMITED	236.47	183.31
Place of Business	INDIA		
%AGE OF OWNERSHIP	50%		
Accounting Method	EQUITY METHOD		
TOTAL		**258.70**	**190.23**

* The Company has a 49% interest in Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited, whose principal activities are dealing in advisory services relating to registrations, licenses, other regulatory approvals in India. The Company's interest in Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited is at carrying amount determined using the equity method of accounting.

** The Company has a 50% interest in PI Kumiai Private Limited, whose principal activities are manufacturing and trading of Agri science products. The Company's interest in PI Kumiai Private Limited is at carrying amount determined using the equity method of accounting.

#Share of post acquisition gain / loss has been adjusted in carrying amount.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(A) Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited (Associate)		
Non-Current Assets	-	0.25
Current Assets	499.79	14.03
Non- Current Liabilities	-	-
Current Liabilities	454.42	0.15
NET ASSETS	**45.37**	**14.13**
Revenue	577.20	2.35
Other Expenses	535.45	1.57
Profit / (Loss) for the period	**41.75**	**0.78**
Tax Expense	10.51	0.20
Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax	**31.24**	**0.58**
Other Comprehensive Income for the period	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	**31.24**	**0.58**
Group's share in the total comprehensive income of Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited	**15.31**	**0.28**
Reconciliation of the above summarised Financial Information to the carrying amount of the interest in Solinnos recognised in Financial Statements:		
Net Assets of Associate	45.37	14.13
Proportion of Company's ownership Interest in Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited	0.49	0.49
Carrying amount of Group's interest in Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited	22.23	6.92
(B) PI Kumiai Private Limited (Joint Venture)		
Non-Current Assets	0.15	0.26
Current Assets	648.20	470.89
Non- Current Liabilities	-	-
Current Liabilities	175.42	104.53
NET ASSETS	**472.93**	**366.62**
Revenue	780.58	702.90
Other Expenses	638.12	608.41
Profit / (Loss) for the period	**142.46**	**94.49**
Tax Expense	36.15	23.88
Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax	**106.31**	**70.61**
Other Comprehensive Income for the period	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	**106.31**	**70.61**
Group's share in the total comprehensive income of PI Kumiai Private Limited	**53.16**	**35.31**
Net Assets of Associate	472.93	366.62
Proportion of Company's ownership Interest in Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited	0.50	0.50
Carrying amount of Group's interest in Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited	236.47	183.31

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Investments - Others

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Fair value through profit or loss			
Investments in PI Colllabo Tech INC		64.64	64.64
343 (31 March, 2022: 343) equity shares @ JPY 291545 each .			
Less : Provision for diminution in investment in Collabo Tech Inc.		(22.69)	(22.69)
Investments in others at Fair value			
Investments in Infionic India Pvt Ltd	5.07	5.07	
45,273 (31 March, 2022: 45,273) Equity Shares @ Rs. 112 each fully paid.			
	TOTAL	**47.02**	**47.02**
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments		**47.02**	**47.02**

6. Others Financial Assets

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise			
Security deposits		0.01	0.01
Deposits with original maturity of more than 12 months		71.20	57.13
	TOTAL	**71.21**	**57.14**

7. Deferred Tax Assets

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred tax liabilities			
Plant, property and equipment		0.52	0.50
Other comprehensive income items			
- Remeasurements on defined benefit plans		(0.01)	(0.01)
	A	**0.52**	**0.50**
Deferred tax assets			
Provision for employee benefits		(0.47)	(0.35)
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlement		-	-
Impairment of Investment		(5.05)	(5.05)
	B	**(5.52)**	**(5.40)**
Net deferred tax assets	**TOTAL**	**6.03**	**5.90**

Movement in deferred tax:	As at March 31, 2022	Recognized in P&L	Recognized in OCI	Other Adjustments	As at March 31, 2023
Deferred tax liabilities					
Plant, property and equipment	0.50	0.01	-	-	0.52
- Remeasurements on defined benefit plans	0.01	-	(0.02)	-	(0.01)
Sub- Total (a)	**0.50**	**0.01**	**(0.02)**	**-**	**0.52**
Deferred tax assets					
Provision for employee benefits	(0.35)	(0.12)	-	-	(0.47)
Minimum alternate tax (MAT) credit entitlement	-		-	-	-
Impairment of Investment	(5.05)	-	-	-	(5.05)
Sub- Total (b)	**(5.40)**	**(0.12)**	**-**	**-**	**(5.52)**
Net deferred tax assets (a)-(b)	**5.90**	**0.13**	**(0.02)**	**-**	**6.03**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

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

* It consists utilization of MAT credit entitlement.

8 Trade Receivables

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Trade receivables considered good-Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good-Unsecured	-	11.95
	-	**11.95**
	-	-
TOTAL	**-**	**11.95**
Of the above, trade receivable from related parties are given below:		
Total trade receivable from related parties	-	-
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful debts	-	-
Net trade receivables	-	-

Aging of trade receivables as at March 31,2023:

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

Aging of trade receivables as at March 31, 2022:

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

9. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
i. Cash & Cash Equivalents		
Balance with banks		
- Balances in current account	20.93	0.89
-Deposits with maturity of less than 3 months (includes interest accrued but not due)	-	26.13
TOTAL	**20.93**	**27.02**

10. Bank Balances Other Than Cash and Cash Equivalents

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Fixed deposits with bank	133.90	84.47
TOTAL	**133.90**	**84.47**

11. Current Tax Assets

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Income tax balances (net of provision)	0.30	4.87
TOTAL	**0.30**	**4.87**

12. Other Assets

	Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Considered good unless stated otherwise		
Prepaid expenses	0.07	0.10
Other statutory advances	1.78	0.96
TOTAL	**1.85**	**1.06**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

13. Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised shares		
12,000,000 (March 31, 2022: 12,000,000) equity shares of ₹10 each (March 31, 2022: ₹ 10 each)	120.00	120.00
TOTAL	**120.00**	**120.00**
Issued Shares		
1,497,325 (March 31, 2022: 1,497,325) equity shares of ₹10 each (March 31, 2022: ₹ 10 each)	14.97	14.97
	14.97	**14.97**
Subscribed & Fully Paid up Shares		
1,497,325 (March 31, 2022: 1,497,325) equity shares of ₹10 each (March 31, 2022: ₹ 10 each)	14.97	14.97
Total subscribed and fully paid up share capital	**14.97**	**14.97**

a The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of ₹10 per share (Previous Year ₹ 10 per share). Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting except interim dividend. However, Company has not proposed any dividend in the current and previous year. In the event of liquidation, the Equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

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

Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital

Equity Shares

Particulars	Equity Share (No. of Shares)		Value of Equity Shares	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Share outstanding at beginning of Year	1,497,325	1,497,325	14.97	14.97
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Share outstanding at end of Year	**1,497,325**	**1,497,325**	**14.97**	**14.97**

Subscribed & paid up

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

Equity Shares

Name of Shareholders	2022-23		2021-22	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
PI Industries Limited and its nominess	1,497,325	100	1,497,325	100

d. Equity Shares held by holding Company

Name of Shareholders	2022-23		2021-22	
	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
PI Industries Limited and its nominees	1,497,325	100	1,497,325	100

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

f. Shareholding of Promotors

Details of shareholding by promoters	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2022		
Name of Promoters	Number of Shares	Percentage total number of shares	Percentage of change during the year	Number of Shares	Percentage total number of shares	Percentage of change during the year
PI Industries Limited and its nominees	1,497,325	100%	0%	1,497,325	100%	0%

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

14. Other Equity

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(I) Securities Premium		
Balances at the beginning of the year	89.48	89.48
TOTAL	**89.48**	**89.48**
Surplus in Statement of Profit & Loss		
Balance at the beginning of the year	327.62	255.07
Addition during the year	108.34	72.54
Other comprehensive income for the year	(0.06)	0.01
TOTAL	**435.90**	**327.62**
TOTAL OTHER EQUITY	**525.38**	**417.10**

14(a) Dividend Proposed

Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Subsequent to the year end, the Board of Directors has approved an interim dividend of ₹ .. per fully paid equity share (March 31, 2022 ₹ Nil).		

15. Provisions

	Non- Current		Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits				
Long term compensated absences	0.26	0.24	0.01	0.01
Gratuity	0.76	0.55	0.02	0.01
TOTAL	**1.02**	**0.79**	**0.03**	**0.02**

16. Other Financial Liabilities

	Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Employee payables	0.60	0.75
Other payable	1.08	0.15
TOTAL	**1.68**	**0.90**

17. Other Liabilities

	Current	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Statutory dues payable	0.13	0.10
TOTAL	**0.13**	**0.10**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

18. Revenue From Operations

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from operations includes		
- Royalty income	58.68	56.55
TOTAL	**58.68**	**56.55**

19. Other Income

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
- Fixed deposits	10.40	8.45
- Others	0.32	0.08
TOTAL	**10.72**	**8.53**

20. Employee Benefit Expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Salaries, wages and bonus	4.99	4.11
Contribution to provident & other funds	0.26	0.22
Gratuity and long term compensated absences	0.15	0.12
Employees welfare expenses	0.01	-
TOTAL	**5.41**	**4.45**

21. Depreciation

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0.95	1.19
TOTAL	**0.95**	**1.19**

22. Other Expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Power, fuel & water	2.13	3.67
Repairs to machinery	0.92	0.85
Travelling and conveyance	0.14	0.07
Office Expenses	0.35	0.36
Rental charges	1.25	1.19
Rates and taxes	0.01	0.01
Insurance	0.07	0.10
Auditor remuneration (Refer note 25 a below)	0.07	0.09
Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer note below)	0.76	-
Net foreign exchange differences	-	-
Legal & professional fees	0.07	0.09
Bank charges	0.01	-
Business Support services	1.93	0.85
Asset discarded/ written off	-	**1.09**
TOTAL	**7.71**	**8.37**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

a. Auditors' Remuneration

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
-Statutory audit fees	0.07	0.04
-Certificates & other matters	-	0.05
TOTAL	**0.07**	**0.09**

22(a) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure (CSR)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Disclosures of CSR expenditures is given below:		
Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	0.76	-
Amount of expenditure incurred	-	-
Amount of shortfall for the year	0.76	-
Amount of cumulative shortfall at the end of the year	0.76	-
Total of previous years shortfall	-	-

The company has not spent the CSR contribution on ongoing projects and accordingly the same will be transferred to PI Life Science Research Limited, to maintain in a designated bank account.

23 Income Tax Expense

a) Income tax expense recognized in profit and loss	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Current tax expense		
Current tax on profits for the year	15.60	14.52
Adjustment of current tax for prior year	-	(0.06)
Total Current tax expense	**15.60**	**14.46**
Deferred tax expense		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(0.14)	(0.34)
Net Deferred tax expense	**(0.14)**	**(0.34)**
Total Income tax expense	**15.46**	**14.12**

b) Deferred tax related to items recognised in other comprehensive income during the year	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	0.02	(0.01)
Income tax charged to Other comprehensive income	**0.02**	**(0.01)**

c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Accounting profit before tax	123.80	86.66
Tax at India's statutory income tax rate @ 27.82% (March 31, 2022: 27.82%)	**34.44**	**24.11**
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of previous years	-	(0.06)
Adjustment for share in P&L of Joint venture and associate	(19.05)	(9.90)
Other (income) /expense	0.07	(0.03)
Income Tax Expense	**15.46**	**14.12**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

24 Earning Per Share

	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
a) Net Profit for Basic & Diluted EPS	**108.34**	**72.54**
b) Number of Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	1,497,325	1,497,325
Total Number of Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**1,497,325**	**1,497,325**
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the period - Basic	**1,497,325**	**1,497,325**
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year - Diluted	**1,497,325**	**1,497,325**
Basic (₹)	72.35	48.44
Diluted (₹)	72.35	48.44
Face value per share (₹)	10.00	10.00

25. Related Party Disclosures

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

A) List of Related Parties

i) Enterprises which control the entity	PI Industries Ltd.
ii) Enterprises under common control	
	PILL Finance and Investments Limited
	PI Japan Co. Limited
	PI Bioferma Private Limited
	PI Health Sciences Limited
	Jivagro Limited
	PI Fermachem Private Limited
iii) Associate & Joint Venture of Holding Company	Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited (Associate)
	PI Kumiai Private Limited (Joint Venture)
iv) Key Managerial Personnel & their relatives (KMP)	
Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	
Mr. Mayank Singhal	Director
Mr. Rajnish Sarna	Director
Mr. Rajender Dev Kapoor	Director

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

Nature of Transaction	2022-23			2021-22		
	Transactions during the period		Balance outstanding Dr (Cr)	Transactions during the period		Balance outstanding Dr (Cr)
	Received/Sales	Paid/Purchase		Received/Sales	Paid/Purchase	
Transactions with :-						
Holding Company- PI Industries Limited						
Sale of Services	**58.68**		-	56.55	-	11.95
Rent, electricity and other miscellaneous payment	-	3.38			4.86	-
Associate - Solinnos Agro Sciences Private Limited.						
Business Support Services	-	1.93	-		0.85	-

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

c) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The services rendered to and from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

26 Employee Benefits

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

Central provident fund

Gratuity Plan

Long term leave encashment

a) Defined Contribution Plans:-

The Company has recognised an expense of ₹ 0.26 mn (Previous Year ₹ 0.22 mn) towards the defined contribution plan.

b) Defined benefits plans - as per actuarial valuation

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Non -Funded		Non -Funded	
	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences
I Change in present value of obligation during the year				
Present value of obligation at the beginning of the year	0.56	0.26	0.47	0.40
Total amount included in profit and loss:				
- Current Service Cost	0.09	0.03	0.08	0.04
- Interest Cost	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03
Remeasurement related to long term employee benefit:				
Actuarial losses/(gains) arising from:				
- Financial assumption	-		-	-
- Experience Judgement		(0.03)	-	(0.04)
Total amount included in OCI:				
Remeasurement related to gratuity:				
Actuarial losses/(gains) arising from:				
- Financial assumption	-		-	
- Experience Judgement	0.08		(0.02)	
Others				
Benefits Paid	-	-	-	(0.16)
Present Value of obligation as at year-end	**0.78**	**0.28**	**0.56**	**0.26**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

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

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Non -Funded		Non -Funded	
	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences
1 Present Value of obligation as at year-end	0.78	0.28	0.56	0.26
2 Fair value of plan assets at year -end	-	-	-	-
3 Funded status {Surplus/(Deficit)}	(0.78)	(0.28)	(0.56)	(0.26)
Net Asset/(Liability)	(0.78)	(0.28)	(0.56)	(0.26)

III Bifurcation of net liability at the end of the year

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Non -Funded		Non -Funded	
	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences
1 Current Liability	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
2 Non-Current Liability	0.69	0.26	0.55	0.24
IV Actuarial Assumptions				
1 Discount Rate	7.36%	7.36%	7.18%	7.18%
2 Expected rate of return on plan assets	-	-	-	-
3 Mortality Table	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)	IALM (2006-08)
4 Salary Escalation	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%

V The expected contribution for Defined Benefit Plan for the next financial year will be ₹ 0.17 Mn

VI Sensitivity Analysis

Gratuity	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (.50 % movement)	(0.05)	0.06	(0.04)	0.04
Future salary growth (.50 % movement)	0.06	(0.05)	0.04	(0.04)

Long term compensated absences	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (.50 % movement)	(0.02)	0.02	(0.03)	0.03
Future salary growth (.50 % movement)	0.02	(0.02)	0.03	(0.03)

VII Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

	For the year ended March 31, 2023		For the year ended March 31, 2022	
	Non -Funded		Non -Funded	
	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences	Gratuity	Long term Compensated Absences
Within the next 12 months	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Between 1-5 years	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03
Beyond 5 years	0.71	0.26	0.50	0.22

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

27. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Principal Amount	Interest Amount	Principal Amount	Interest Amount
Principal amount and Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as on 31st March.	-	-	-	-
Interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year.	-	-	-	-
Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act.	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year.	-	-	-	-
Further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of MSMED Act.	-	-	-	-

28. Financial Instruments

1 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As At March 31, 2023			As At March 31, 2022		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Non-current Assets						
Investments - Refer note 5(ii)	47.02	-	258.70	47.02	-	190.23
Other financial asset - Refer note 6	-	-	71.21	-	-	57.14
Current Assets						
Trade Receivable - Refer note 8	-		-	-	-	11.95
Cash and cash equivalents - Refer note 9	-	-	20.93	-	-	27.02
Other balances with Banks - Refer note 10	-	-	133.90	-	-	84.47
	47.02	-	484.74	47.02	-	370.81
Financial liabilities						
Current						
Trade payables - Refer note 16	-	-	1.68	-	-	0.90
	-	-	1.68	-	-	0.90

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

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

29. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Risk management framework

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure and is as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks:

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

Exposure to credit risk:

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

Particulars	As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022
Trade Receivables Refer note 8	-	11.95
Cash and cash equivalents Refer note 9	20.93	27.02
Bank balances other than above Refer note 10	133.90	84.47
Total	**154.83**	**123.44**

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

(a) Maturities of financial liabilities

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

As At March 31, 2023	Contractual cash flows					
	Total	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Other financial liabilities - refer note 16	1.68	1.68	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.68**	**1.68**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

As At March 31, 2022	Contractual cash flows					
	Total	3 months or less	3-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Other financial liabilities - refer note 16	0.90	0.90	-	-	-	-
Total	**0.90**	**0.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

iii. Market risk

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

Foreign Currency risk

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

Interest rate risk

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

Exposure to interest rate risk

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

Particulars	As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022
Fixed-rate instruments		
Other non current financial assets (Note 6)	71.21	57.14
Bank balances (Note 10)	133.90	84.47
Total	**205.11**	**141.61**

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed-rate instruments

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

Price Risk

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

30 Operating Segment

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

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

I Revenue: - Refer note 18

A. Information about revenues from products and services:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
Royalty Income	58.68	56.55
Total	**58.68**	**56.55**

B. Geographical areas	For the year ended March 31, 2023	For the year ended March 31, 2022
India	58.68	56.55
	58.68	**56.55**

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

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

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

	As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022
India - Refer note 4	3.27	4.22

31 As per information available with the Management and as certified by them, there is no contingent liability as at March 31st, 2022 (Previous year: Nil)

32 As per the information available with the Management and as certified by them, there is no outstanding Capital and other Commitment as on March 31, 2022 (Previous year: Nil)

33 Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company manages its capital and makes adjustment to it in light of the changes in economic and market conditions.

34 Operating Lease Commitments - As Lease

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

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
-Lease payments recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	1.25	1.19

35 Events Occurring After The Balance Sheet Date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between the reporting date and date of authorization of these financial statements.

36 Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company does not have any immovable property which is not held in the name of Company.

(ii) The Company has not provided any loan or advances to specified persons.

(iii) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(iv) The Company has not availed any facilities from banks on the basis of security of current assets.

(v) The Company is not declared Wilful Defaulter by any Bank or any Financial Institution.

(vi) The Company does not have any transactions with struck-off companies.

(vii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(viii) The Company has not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

(b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ix) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

(All amounts in ₹ million, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or

(b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(x) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(xi) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

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

Sd/-
Amit Goel
Partner
Membership Number: 500607

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 27, 2023

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

Sd/-	Sd/-
Mayank Singhal	**Rajnish Sarna**
Director	Chairperson
Din: 00006651	Din: 06429468