

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited)

### **Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited) ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance sheet as at March 31 2021, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Standalone Cash Flow Statement and the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the standalone financial statements).

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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, 2021, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

#### **Basis for Opinion**

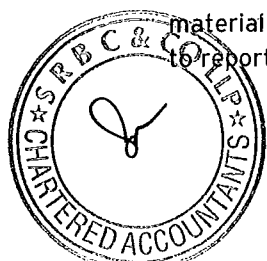
We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

#### **Information Other than the Standalone 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 Annual Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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



**Responsibility of Management for the Standalone 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 and presentation of these standalone 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) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone 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 charged with governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone 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, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. 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 Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Standalone Cash Flow Statement and Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
  - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
  - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to these standalone financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
  - (g) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company being a private company till March 31, 2021, provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable for the year ended March 31, 2021; and



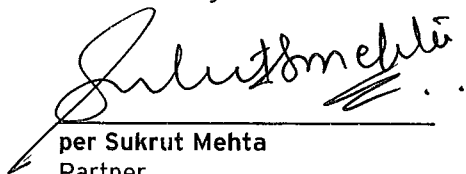
(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 20 to the standalone financial statements;
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **S R B C & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

  
per Sukrut Mehta  
Partner

Membership Number: 101974

UDIN: 21101974AAAAET6561

Place of Signature: Ahmedabad

Date: September 22, 2021



**Annexure 1 referred to in Paragraph of Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date of Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited) for the year ended March 31, 2021.**

- i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
- (b) All property, plant and equipment have not been physically verified by the management during the year however there is a regular programme of verification of all assets over a period of 3 years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification during the year in accordance with the aforesaid plan.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no immovable properties, included in property, plant and equipment of the company and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable.
- ii. The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.
- iii. (a) The Company has granted loan to one company covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the grant of such loans are not prejudicial to the company's interest. There are no other loans secured or unsecured to firms, limited liability partnerships, or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act.
- (b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated for the loans granted and the repayment/receipts are regular.
- (c) There are no amounts of loans granted to aforesaid company, which are overdue for more than ninety days.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 in respect of loans and advances given and investments made have been complied with by the company. Further, in our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, there are no guarantees and securities given during the year in respect of which provision of section 185 and 186 of the Act are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable and hence not commented upon.



- vi. To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Company is not in the business of sale of any goods. Therefore, in our opinion, 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, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, goods and service tax, professional tax, cess and other statutory dues are generally regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in a few cases of depositing Provident fund, Professional tax and Income tax.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, goods and service tax, Professional tax, cess and other material statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) The dues of income-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax and other material statutory dues on account of any dispute, are as follows:

(Amount in millions)

Name of statute	Nature of dues	Amount involved (excluding interest and penalty)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	1.30	2008-09	CESTAT, Ahmedabad
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	21.95	July 2012 to March 2014	CESTAT, Ahmedabad
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	52.81	2015-16	Principal Commissioner
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	45.64	2007-08 to 2011-12	Principal Commissioner
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	26.19	2014-15	Principal Commissioner
Finance Act, 1994	Service tax	6.15	2014-15	CESTAT, Ahmedabad
Customs Act, 1962	Custom duty	2.79	FY 2012-13 to 2013-14	Principal Commissioner
Customs Act, 1962	Custom duty	1.97	FY 2013-14 to 2016-17	CESTAT, Ahmedabad

- viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings from banks. The Company did not have any dues payable to the financial institution, debenture holders and government during the year.



- ix. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer, further public offer, debt instruments and term loans during the year hence, reporting under clause 3(ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- x. Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no material fraud by the company or no material fraud on the company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company being the private company till March 31, 2021, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act were not applicable and hence reporting under clause 3(xi) are not applicable and hence not commented upon.
- xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the standalone financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company being the private company till March 31, 2021, the provision for Section 177 were not applicable to the Company and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xiii) in so far as it relates to Section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given by the management and audit procedures performed by us, the Company has complied with provisions of section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the preferential allotment or private placement of equity shares during the year. According to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that the amounts raised, have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of the Act.



# *S R B C & CO LLP*

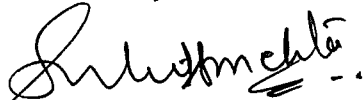
Chartered Accountants

- xvi. 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.

**For S R B C & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003



**per Sukrut Mehta**

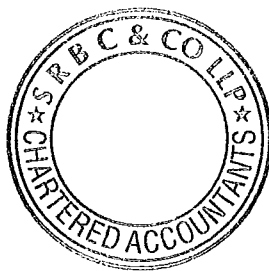
Partner

Membership Number: 101974

UDIN: 21101974AAAAET6561

Place of Signature: Ahmedabad

Date: September 22, 2021





**Annexure 2 to the Independent Auditor's report of even date on the standalone financial statements of Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited)**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited) ("the Company") as of March 31, 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

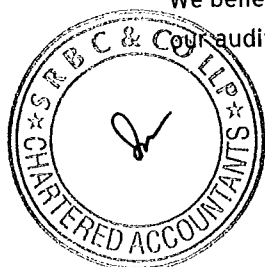
The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial 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 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.

**Auditor's 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 as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent 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 system 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 standalone 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 internal financial controls systems over financial reporting.



**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements**

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of standalone 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 (3) 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 standalone financial statements.

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements**

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements 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.

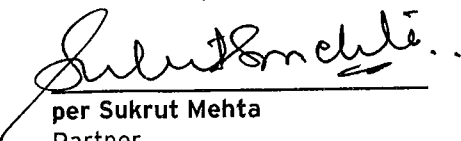
**Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2021, 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 R B C & CO LLP**

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 324982E/E300003

  
per Sukrut Mehta  
Partner

Membership Number: 101974

UDIN: 21101974AAAAET6561

Place of Signature: Ahmedabad

Date: September 22, 2021



Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")  
Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2021  
(All amounts in rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

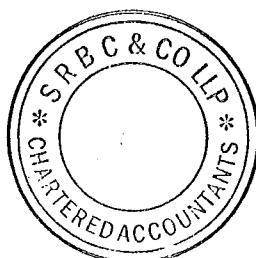
Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
<b>I. ASSETS</b>				
Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant & equipment	3.1	376.04	429.08	374.33
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3.3	4.59	-	74.10
(c) Right of use assets	3.4	363.09	340.77	187.17
(d) Other intangible assets	3.2	4.46	6.70	3.19
(e) Intangible assets under development	3.3	6.74	5.08	3.26
(f) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	4.1	370.21	-	-
(ii) Loans	4.5	214.55	-	-
(iii) Other financial assets	4.6	71.99	69.55	26.93
(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	19	61.88	55.14	49.48
(h) Income tax assets (net)	5	154.32	152.81	76.68
(i) Other non-current assets	6	1.92	1.97	2.14
Total non-current assets		1,649.79	1,061.10	797.28
Current assets				
(a) Inventories	7	56.63	47.75	47.32
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	4.1	298.52	-	18.53
(ii) Trade receivables	4.2	451.51	360.48	399.33
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	4.3	149.61	144.12	176.60
(iv) Bank balance other than (iii) above	4.4	28.44	31.61	25.37
(v) Other financial assets	4.6	174.10	146.74	65.67
(c) Other current assets	6	46.40	23.70	17.25
Total current assets		1,205.21	754.40	750.07
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2,855.00</b>	<b>1,815.50</b>	<b>1,547.35</b>
<b>II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>				
Equity				
(a) Equity Share capital	8	6.01	5.87	5.87
(b) Instruments in the nature of equity	8	352.30	352.30	352.30
(c) Other equity	9	1,339.27	521.83	521.54
Total Equity		1,697.58	880.00	879.71
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Lease liabilities	30	376.54	354.49	194.26
(ii) Other financial liabilities	10.3	0.50	0.50	0.50
(b) Provisions	12	32.85	24.83	20.80
Total non-current liabilities		409.89	379.82	215.56
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	10.1	243.22	166.91	48.84
(ii) Lease liabilities	30	57.48	37.84	30.33
(iii) Trade payables				
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		11.39	6.29	17.21
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	10.2	111.88	81.14	104.43
(iv) Other financial liabilities	10.3	73.60	93.64	130.73
(b) Other current liabilities	11	236.64	158.57	110.07
(c) Provisions	12	13.32	11.29	10.47
Total current liabilities		747.53	555.68	452.08
Total liabilities		1,157.42	935.50	667.64
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>2,855.00</b>	<b>1,815.50</b>	<b>1,547.35</b>

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.1  
Summary of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions 2.2  
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date  
For S R B C & Co. LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI FRN: 324982E/300003

per Sukrut Mehta  
Partner  
Membership No. 101974

Date: September 22, 2021  
Place: Ahmedabad



For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Veeda Clinical Research Limited  
(formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")  
(CIN - U73100GJ2004PLC044023)

Nitin Deshmukh  
Chairman  
DIN: 00060743

Date: September 22, 2021  
Place: Mumbai

Ajay Tandon  
Managing Director  
DIN: 02210072

Place: Gurugram

Nirmal Bhatia  
Company Secretary & CFO  
ICSI Membership No. 12551

Place: Ahmedabad



**Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")**  
**Statement of Standalone Profit & Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2021**  
(All amounts in rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

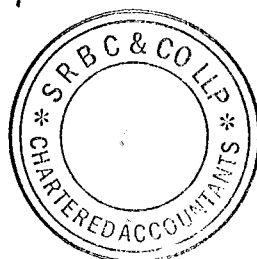
Sr. No.	Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
(I)	Revenue from operations	13	1,958.14	1,512.74
(II)	Other income	14	385.69	24.07
(III)	Total Income (I+ II)		2,343.83	1,536.81
(IV)	Expenses			
	Cost of material consumed	15	139.52	132.85
	Employee benefit expenses	16	491.71	543.26
	Finance costs	17	48.05	50.94
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	3	149.45	158.04
	Other expenses	18	659.76	642.75
	Total Expenses (IV)		1,488.49	1,527.84
(V)	Profit before tax (III-IV)		855.34	8.97
(VI)	Tax expense	19		
	(1) Current tax		228.80	15.30
	(2) Deferred tax		(6.35)	(5.90)
	Total tax expense (VI)		222.45	9.40
(VII)	Profit / (loss) for the year (V-VI)		632.89	(0.43)
(VIII)	Other comprehensive income			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
	Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		(1.55)	0.97
	Income tax effect		0.39	(0.25)
	Total other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (VIII)		(1.16)	0.72
	Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (IX) = (VII+ VIII)		631.73	0.29
	Earnings per equity share (in Rs.)	21		
	Basic		15.47	(0.01)
	Diluted		15.46	(0.01)

Summary of significant accounting policies 2.1  
Summary of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions 2.2  
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date  
For SRBC & Co. LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI FRN: 324982E/E300003

*Sukrut Mehta*  
per Sukrut Mehta  
Partner  
Membership No. 101974

Date: September 22, 2021  
Place: Ahmedabad



For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of  
**Veeda Clinical Research Limited**  
(formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")  
(CIN : U73100GJ2004PLC044023)



*Nitin Deshmukh*  
Nitin Deshmukh  
Chairman  
DIN: 00060743

*Ajay Tandon*  
Ajay Tandon  
Managing Director  
DIN: 02210072

*Nirmal Bhatia*  
Nirmal Bhatia  
Company Secretary & CFO  
ICSI Membership No.12551

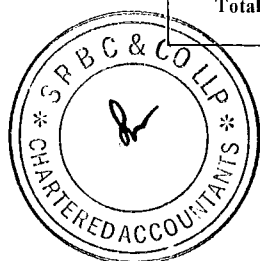
Date: September 22, 2021  
Place: Mumbai

Place: Gurugram

Place: Ahmedabad

Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")  
Statement of standalone cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2021  
(All amounts in rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
<b>A Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax	855.34	8.97
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortization	149.45	158.04
Employee stock option cost	5.92	-
Finance cost	48.05	50.94
Net interest income	(5.73)	(4.76)
Net gain on sale of mutual fund	(9.31)	(0.23)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	0.01	0.04
Liabilities no longer required written back	(15.24)	(7.58)
Provision for doubtful debts	2.71	2.11
Unrealized foreign exchange loss/(gain)	7.56	(1.99)
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>1,038.76</b>	<b>205.54</b>
<b>Adjustments for:</b>		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(95.65)	47.17
(Increase) in inventories	(8.87)	(0.43)
(Increase) in financial assets	(29.31)	(109.52)
(Increase) other assets	(22.65)	(6.28)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	36.93	(33.66)
(Decrease) / Increase in other financial liabilities	(9.16)	27.18
Increase in other current liabilities	78.06	46.85
Increase in provisions	8.49	5.84
<b>Cash generated from operation</b>	<b>996.60</b>	<b>182.69</b>
Direct taxes paid	(230.31)	(91.42)
<b>Net cash flow generated from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>766.29</b>	<b>91.27</b>
<b>B Cash flow from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets including intangible assets under development and Capital work-in-progress	(39.53)	(90.64)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	0.05	0.09
Interest received	4.56	5.01
(Investment) in fixed deposits	(2.76)	(23.49)
Proceeds from redemption of fixed deposits	4.58	-
(Investment in) mutual funds	(872.73)	-
Proceeds from sale of mutual funds	583.52	18.75
Loan to associate	(233.30)	-
Investment in equity shares of Joint venture in which the company is a venturer	(3.50)	-
Investment in equity shares associate	(366.71)	-
<b>Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(925.82)</b>	<b>(90.28)</b>
<b>C Cash flow from financing activities</b>		
Repayment of long-term borrowing	-	(54.15)
Finance cost paid	(7.62)	(9.79)
Proceeds from / (Repayment of) short-term borrowing (net)	76.31	110.31
Payment towards lease liability	(77.95)	(80.84)
Issue of shares (including securities premium)	179.93	-
<b>Net Cash flow (used in)/generated from financing activities (C)</b>	<b>170.67</b>	<b>(34.47)</b>
<b>Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)</b>	<b>11.14</b>	<b>(33.48)</b>
<b>Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(5.65)</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>144.12</b>	<b>176.60</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>149.61</b>	<b>144.12</b>
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalent</b>		
Balance with banks:		
- On current accounts and cash credit accounts	148.45	143.07
Cash on hand	1.16	1.05
<b>Total cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year (refer note 4.3)</b>	<b>149.61</b>	<b>144.12</b>



Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")  
Statement of standalone cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2021  
(All amounts in rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

Notes to statement of cash flows

1) The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flows notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act, 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 (as amended).

2) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	As at April 01, 2020	Cash flows (net)	Others#	As at March 31, 2021
<b>Financing activities</b>				
Short-term borrowings	166.91	76.31	-	243.22
Lease liability	392.33	(77.95)	119.64	434.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>559.24</b>	<b>(1.64)</b>	<b>119.64</b>	<b>677.24</b>

Particulars	As at April 01, 2019	Cash flows (net)	Others#	As at March 31, 2020
<b>Financing activities</b>				
Short-term borrowings	48.84	110.31	7.76	166.91
Long-term borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowing)	54.15	(54.15)	-	-
Lease liability	224.59	(80.84)	248.58	392.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>327.58</b>	<b>(24.68)</b>	<b>256.34</b>	<b>559.24</b>

# The others column includes the effect of reclassification of lease liability and addition to lease liability on account of Ind AS 116.

Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1

Summary of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

2.2

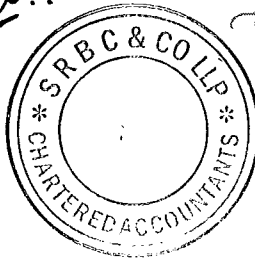
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date  
For S R B C & Co. LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI FRN: 324982E/E100003

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Veeda Clinical Research Limited  
(formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")  
(CIN : U73100GJ2004PLC044023)

per Sukrut Mehta  
Partner  
Membership No. 101974

Date: September 22, 2021  
Place: Ahmedabad



Nitin Deshmukh  
Chairman  
DIN: 09060743

Date: September 22, 2021  
Place: Mumbai

Ajay Tandon  
Managing Director  
DIN: 02210072

Place: Gurugram

Nirmal Bhatia  
Company Secretary & CFO  
ICSI Membership No. 12551

Place: Ahmedabad



Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")  
Statement of Standalone changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2021  
(All amounts in rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

A) Equity share capital:  
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

Particulars	Note	Amount
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid equity shares of Rs.10 each		
Balance as at April 01, 2019		5.87
Issue of equity shares during the year	8	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020		5.87
Issue of equity shares during the year	8	0.14
Balance as at March 31, 2021		6.01

B) Instruments in the nature of equity (Equity Component of Compulsory Convertible Cumulative Participatory Preference shares Class-A (CCCPS Class 'A'))

Particulars	Note	Amount
CCCPS Class 'A'		
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid preference shares of Rs.10 each		
Balance as at April 01, 2019		352.30
Increase during the year	8	-
Balance as at March 31, 2020		352.30
Increase during the year	8	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021		352.30

C) Other equity

C) Other equity					
Particulars	Other equity				Total
	Reserves and surplus				
	Securities premium	Capital redemption reserve	Share options outstanding reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at April 01, 2019	273.00	38.84	-	209.70	521.54
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(0.43)	(0.43)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	0.72	0.72
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	0.29	0.29
Balance as at March 31, 2020	273.00	38.84	-	209.99	521.83
Profit for the year	-	-	-	632.89	632.89
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(1.16)	(1.16)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	631.73	631.73
On issue of equity shares during the year	179.79	-	-	-	179.79
Share based payments (refer note 32)	-	-	5.92	-	5.92
Balance as at March 31, 2021	452.79	38.84	5.92	841.72	1,339.27

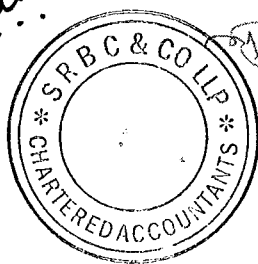
Summary of significant accounting policies 2.1  
Summary of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions 2.2  
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date  
For S R B C & Co. LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI FRN: 324982E/E300003

For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Veeda Clinical Research Limited  
(formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")  
(CIN : U73100GJ2004PLC044023)

per Sukrut Mehta  
Partner  
Membership No. 101974

Date: September 22, 2021  
Place: Ahmedabad



Nitin Deshmukh  
Chairman  
DIN: 00360743

Date: September 22, 2021  
Place: Mumbai

Ajay Tandon  
Managing Director  
DIN: 02210072

Place: Gurugram

Nirmal Bhatia  
Company Secretary & CFO  
ICSI Membership No.12551

Place: Ahmedabad



**Veeda Clinical Research Limited**  
**(formerly known as “Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited”)**  
**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ending March 31, 2021**

**1. Corporate information**

Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited (“the Company”) is a private company domiciled in India with its registered office at Shivalik Plaza – A, 2nd Floor, Opposite Ahmedabad Management Association, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat – 380015, India. The Company was incorporated on April 23, 2004 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India and is carrying on the business of Clinical Research for various Pharmaceuticals Companies. The Company is a one roof service global CRO specializing in the early clinical development of drugs with state-of-the-art facilities in India. The Company provides a full range of services in phase I and II clinical research with Clinical Data management, delivering expert and cost-effective research solutions to the Pharmaceutical and Biotechnology Industries worldwide. The Company has become a Public Limited Company w.e.f. June 30, 2021 and consequently the name of the Company has changed from Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited to Veeda Clinical Research Limited.

The standalone financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on September 22, 2021.

**2.1 Significant accounting policies**

**(A) Basis of preparation and transition to Ind AS**

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the Company.

For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2021 are first time prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer to note 31 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value / amortized cost (Refer note 27).

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) and all values are rounded to the nearest INR millions, except when otherwise indicated.

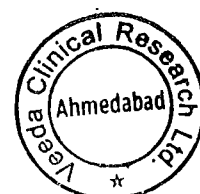
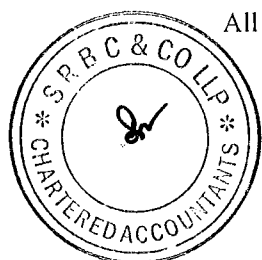
**(B) Summary of significant accounting policies**

**a. Current versus non-current classification**

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

1. Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
2. Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4. Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.





**Veeda Clinical Research Limited**  
**(formerly known as “Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited”)**  
**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ending March 31, 2021**

A liability is treated as current when:

1. It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
2. It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
3. It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
4. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

**b. Foreign currencies**

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also its functional currency.

**Transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates on the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

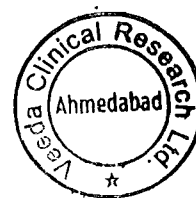
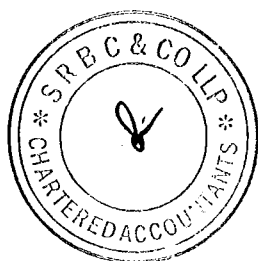
Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or statement of profit and loss are also recognised in OCI or statement of profit and loss, respectively).

**c. Fair value measurement**

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.



**Veeda Clinical Research Limited**  
**(formerly known as “Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited”)**  
**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ending March 31, 2021**

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement and for non-recurring measurement.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

(a) Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 27)

(b) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 27)

(c) Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 27)

**d. Revenue from contract with customer**

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the services is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the services before transferring them to the customer.



**Veeda Clinical Research Limited**  
**(formerly known as “Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited”)**  
**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ending March 31, 2021**

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 2.2.

**Sale of service**

The Company's contracts with customers include promises to transfer multiple services to a customer. Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved, in writing, by the parties to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Revenue from customer contracts are recognized on straight line basis on these identified distinct performance obligations.

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for other fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to determine the actual efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the estimated total efforts or costs to be incurred.

**Contract Balances**

**Contract assets**

A contract asset is initially recognised for revenue earned from clinical services because the receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the project. Upon completion of the project and acceptance by the customer, the amount recognised as contract assets is reclassified to trade receivables.

Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment. Refer to accounting policies on impairment of financial assets in section (p) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

**Trade receivables**

A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in section (p) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

**Contract liabilities**

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

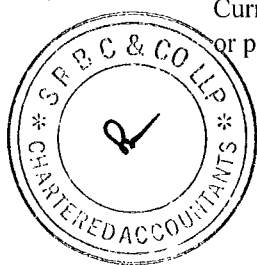
**e. Other Income**

Other income is recognised when no significant uncertainty as to its determination or realisation exists.

**f. Taxes**

**Current income tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those



**Veeda Clinical Research Limited**  
**(formerly known as “Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited”)**  
**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ending March 31, 2021**

that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. The company shall reflect the effect of uncertainty for each uncertain tax treatment by using either most likely method or expected value method, depending on which method predicts better resolution of the treatment.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

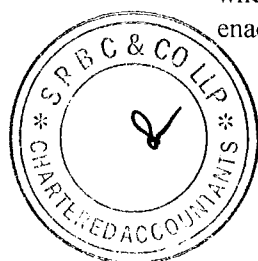
- i) When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- ii) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- i) When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- ii) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.



**Veeda Clinical Research Limited**  
**(formerly known as “Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited”)**  
**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ending March 31, 2021**

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

**Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)**

The company is not eligible for MAT credit entitlement since company has opted for lower tax rate under section 115BAA of Income Tax Act, 1961.

**Goods and services tax paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses**

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of Goods and Services tax paid, except:

- i) When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable; and
- ii) When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included.

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

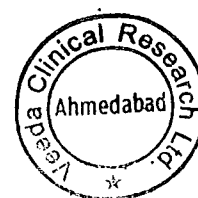
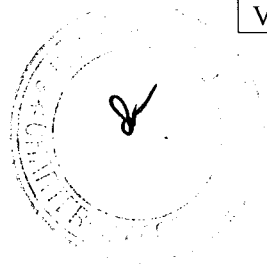
**g. Property, plant, and equipment**

Property, Plant, and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criterias are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criterias are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criterias for a provision are met.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. It comprises of the cost of property, plant and equipments that are not yet ready for their intended use as on the date of balance sheet.

Depreciation is calculated on a written down value method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Useful lives (in years) prescribed in Schedule II of the companies Act 2013</b>
Plant & machinery	5 to 15
Office equipment	10
Computers and peripherals	3
Furniture & fixtures	10
Vehicles	8



**Veeda Clinical Research Limited**  
**(formerly known as “Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited”)**  
**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ending March 31, 2021**

Leasehold improvements are depreciated on straight line basis over the period of lease or useful life, whichever is lower.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives, and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

**h. Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Intangible assets are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

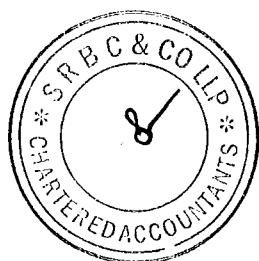
An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

A summary of the policies applied to the company's intangible assets is as follows:

<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>Useful lives</b>	<b>Amortisation method used</b>	<b>Internally generated or acquired</b>
Computer software	3 years	Amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of computer software	Acquired

**i. Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.



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**j. Leases**

The company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

**Company as a lessee**

The company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

**i) Right-of-use assets**

The company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, whichever is shorter, as follows:

Building - up to 10 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

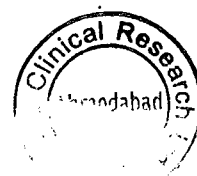
**ii) Lease liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

**iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**

The company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment and office premises (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease



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of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**Company as a lessor**

The company has sub leased certain office premises. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

**k. Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Consumables: cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on first in, first out basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

**l. Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

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

The company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the company operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.





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

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or company of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

**m. Provisions**

**General**

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

**n. Retirement and other employee benefits**

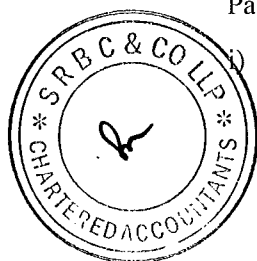
Retirement benefit in the form of contribution towards provident fund and employee state insurance scheme (ESIC) is a defined contribution scheme. The company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund and ESIC. The company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund and ESIC as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

The company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- (i) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment; and



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ii) The date that the company recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the standalone statement of profit and loss:

- i) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- ii) Net interest expense or income.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next twelve months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. The company recognizes expected cost of short-term employee benefit as an expense when an employee renders the related service.

The company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the reporting date. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

**o. Share-based payments**

The Company initially measures the cost of cash-settled transactions with employees using Black-Scholes model to determine the fair value of the liability incurred. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, the liability needs to be remeasured at the end of each reporting period up to the date of settlement, with any changes in fair value recognised in the profit or loss. This requires a reassessment of the estimates used at the end of each reporting period. For the measurement of the fair value of equity-settled transactions with employees at the grant date, the company uses Black-Scholes model for Veeda Employees Stock Option Plan 2019 (VESP). The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 32.

**p. Financial instruments**

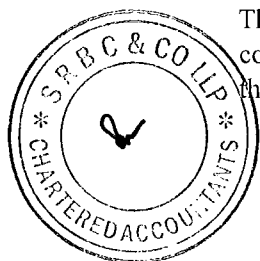
A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

**Financial assets**

***Initial recognition and measurement***

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for



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which the company has applied the practical expedient, the company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are ‘solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)’ on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The company’s business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

***Subsequent measurement***

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

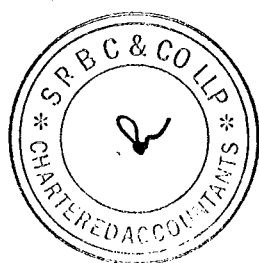
- i) Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)
- iii) Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- iv) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

***Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)***

A ‘financial asset’ is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- ii) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. The company’s financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, other receivables and loans.



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***Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

This category includes investment in mutual fund.

***Embedded Derivatives***

A derivative embedded in a hybrid contract, with a financial liability or non-financial host, is separated from the host and accounted for as a separate derivative if: the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host; a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

***Derecognition***

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

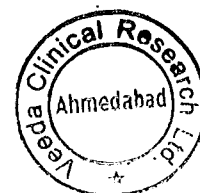
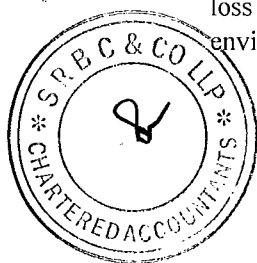
- i) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- ii) The company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the company's continuing involvement. In that case, the company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

***Impairment of financial assets***

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company applies expected credit loss ('ECL') model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss. For trade receivables and contract assets, the company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.



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ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next twelve months (a twelve month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (i.e., a lifetime ECL).

**Financial liabilities**

***Initial recognition and measurement***

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

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

***Subsequent measurement***

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)

***Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss***

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criterias in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit and loss. However, the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. The company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

***Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans and borrowings)***

This is the category most relevant to the company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.



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

This category generally applies to borrowings.

***Derecognition***

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

***Offsetting of financial instruments***

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the standalone balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

**q. Convertible preference shares**

Convertible preference shares are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract.

On issuance of the convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed to fixed classification. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

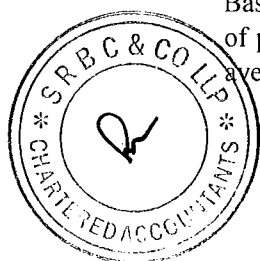
**r. Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the standalone statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company's cash management.

**s. Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity holders of parent company (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.



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For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the parent company and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

**New Standards, Interpretations and amendments adopted by the company**

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the standalone financial statements are consistent with those followed in the preparation of the Company’s annual financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2020, except for the adoption of new standards effective or amendments to the existing Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as of April 01, 2020. The Company has not early adopted any other standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective. The Company applies, for the first time, following new interpretations and amendments w.e.f., April 01, 2020 and do not have material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

- a) Amendments to Ind AS 1, Ind AS 8 and Ind AS 10: Definition of Material;
- b) Amendments to Ind AS 116: Covid-19 related Rent Concessions.

**2.2 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the company’s standalone financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Other disclosures relating to the company’s exposure to risks and uncertainties includes:

- i) Capital management note 29
- ii) Financial risk management objectives and policies note 28
- iii) Sensitivity analyses disclosures note 28

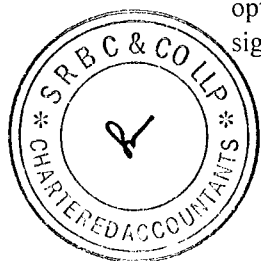
**Judgements**

In the process of applying the company’s accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements:

**Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options – company as a lessee**

The company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements, significant customisation to the leased asset, etc.).



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**Export incentive receivable**

As per Government notification no. 57/2015-2020 dated March 31, 2020 the Company is entitled to Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) benefits on clinical research services till year ended March 31, 2020 and accordingly Company has accounted the same on provisional basis pending notification in receipt of the eligible service and rate of rewards as at reporting date (Refer note 4.6).

**Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**Share-based payments**

While estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions with the employees at grant date, the company uses a DCF model for employee stock option plan. The assumption and models used for estimating fair value for share based payment transactions are disclosed in note 32.

**Taxes**

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

**Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)**

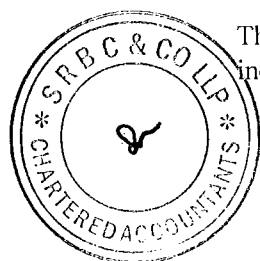
The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment medical benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

**Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

**Leases - Estimating the incremental borrowing rate**

The company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that



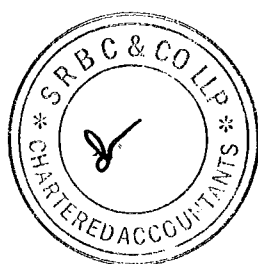


**Veeda Clinical Research Limited**  
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the company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the company ‘would have to pay’, which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates).

**Revenue recognition**

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for other fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to determine the actual efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the estimated total efforts or costs to be incurred. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. The estimation of total efforts or costs involves significant judgment and is assessed throughout the period of the contract to reflect any changes based on the latest available information. Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract.



Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")  
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021  
(All amounts in rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant & equipment, Capital work-in-progress, Other intangible assets and Intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK	
	Opening balance as at April 01, 2020	Addition	Deduction	Closing balance as at March 31, 2021	Opening balance as at April 01, 2020	Charge for the year	Deduction	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
<b>3.1 Tangible assets</b>									
Leasehold improvements	97.86	6.78	-	104.64	12.41	12.04	-	80.19	85.45
Plant & machinery	351.84	17.55	-	369.39	63.99	56.35	-	249.05	287.85
Office equipment	11.68	2.45	0.17	13.96	3.78	3.58	0.11	6.71	7.90
Computers	23.55	5.94	-	29.49	8.97	7.30	-	13.22	14.58
Furniture & fixtures	38.43	1.74	-	40.17	7.26	7.60	-	25.31	31.17
Vehicles	2.90	-	-	2.90	0.77	0.57	-	1.56	2.13
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>526.26</b>	<b>34.46</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>560.55</b>	<b>97.18</b>	<b>87.44</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>376.04</b>	<b>429.08</b>
<b>3.2 Intangible assets</b>									
Computer software	10.81	1.25	-	12.06	4.11	3.49	-	4.46	6.70
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>10.81</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12.06</b>	<b>4.11</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>6.70</b>
<b>Total (A)+(B)</b>	<b>537.07</b>	<b>35.71</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>572.61</b>	<b>101.29</b>	<b>90.93</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>380.50</b>	<b>435.78</b>

3.3 Capital work-in-progress and Intangible assets under development

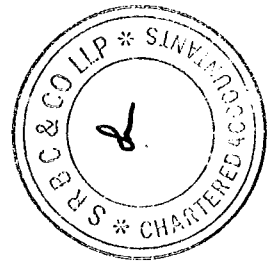
Particulars	Capital work-in-progress	Intangible assets under development	Total
<b>Cost</b>			
As at March 31, 2020	-	5.08	5.08
Addition	10.97	1.66	12.63
Capitalization	6.38	-	6.38
As at March 31, 2021	4.59	6.74	11.33

3.4 Right of use assets (refer note 30)

Category of ROU asset	Amounts
Office premises	340.77
As at March 31, 2020	80.84
Addition	-
Deletion	(58.52)
Depreciation charge for the year	363.09
As at March 31, 2021	

Notes:

- (i) The company has elected to continue with the carrying values as at April 01, 2019 i.e. date of transition to Ind AS under previous GAAP for all the items of Property, plant and equipments and Other intangible assets as its deemed cost.
- (ii) Capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2021: Rs. 4.59 million (March 31, 2020: Nil) comprises expenditure for the property, plant & equipment which are under development and not yet put for use.
- (iii) Intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2021: Rs. 6.74 million (March 31, 2020: Rs. 5.08 million) comprise expenditure for the development of software.



Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")  
Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021  
(All amounts in rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

3 Property, plant & equipment, Capital work-in-progress, Other intangible assets and Intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2020

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK			DEPRECIATION			NET BLOCK	
	Opening balance as at April 01, 2019	Addition	Deduction	Closing balance as at March 31, 2020	Opening balance as at April 01, 2019	Charge for the year	Deduction	Closing balance as at March 31, 2020
<b>3.1 TANGIBLE ASSETS</b>								
Leasehold improvements	46.90	50.96	-	97.86	-	12.41	-	85.45
Plant and machinery	299.90	51.94	-	351.84	-	63.99	-	287.85
Office equipment	2.84	9.21	0.37	11.68	-	4.03	0.25	7.90
Computers	8.12	15.43	-	23.55	-	8.97	-	14.58
Furniture and fixtures	13.75	24.68	-	38.43	-	7.26	-	31.17
Vehicles	2.82	0.13	0.05	2.90	-	0.81	0.04	2.13
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>374.33</b>	<b>152.35</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>526.26</b>	-	<b>97.47</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>429.08</b>
<b>3.2 INTANGIBLE ASSETS</b>								
Computer software	3.19	7.62	-	10.81	-	4.11	-	6.70
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>7.62</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10.81</b>	-	<b>4.11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.70</b>
<b>TOTAL (A)+(B)</b>	<b>377.52</b>	<b>159.97</b>	<b>0.42</b>	<b>537.07</b>	-	<b>101.58</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>435.78</b>

3.3 Capital work-in-progress and Intangible assets under development

Particulars	Capital work-in-progress	Intangible assets under development	Total
Cost			
As at April 01, 2019	74.10	3.26	77.36
Addition	49.77	1.82	51.59
Capitalization	123.87	-	123.87
As at March 31, 2020	-	5.08	5.08

3.4 Right of use assets (refer note 30)

Category of ROU asset	Amounts
Office premises	
As at April 01, 2019	187.17
Addition	210.06
Deletion	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(56.46)
As at March 31, 2020	340.77

Notes:

- The company has elected to continue with the carrying values as at April 01, 2019 i.e. date of transition to Ind AS under previous GAAP for all the items of Property, plant and equipments and Other intangible assets as its deemed cost.
- Capital work-in-progress as at March 31, 2020 Nil (April 01, 2019: Rs. 74.10 million) comprises expenditure the property, plant & equipment which are under development and not yet put for use.
- Intangible assets under development as at March 31, 2020: Rs. 5.08 million (April 01, 2019: Rs. 3.26 million) comprise expenditure for the development of software.



**Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")**  
**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021**  
 (All amounts in rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

**4 Financial assets**

**4.1 Investments**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
<b>Non-current</b>			
<b>Investment in equity shares of associate (carried at cost) (Unquoted)</b>			
2,142,883 (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: Nil) fully paid equity shares of Bionees India Private Limited	366.71	-	-
<b>Investment in equity shares of joint venture (carried at cost) (Unquoted)</b>			
350,000 (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: Nil) fully paid equity shares of Ingenuity Biosciences Private Limited	3.50	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>370.21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Current</b>			
<b>Investment in units of mutual funds (carried at fair value through profit and loss) (Quoted)</b>			
339,115.72 Units (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: Nil) of ICICI Prudential Savings Fund (Regular Growth)	141.07	-	-
165,138.45 Units (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: Nil) of ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund (Regular Growth)	50.04	-	-
208,249.21 (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: Nil) units of Aditya Birla Sun Life Low Duration Fund (Regular Growth)	107.41	-	-
Nil (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: 36,121.37 Units) of ICICI Prudential Banking & Financial Services Fund (Direct Growth)	-	-	2.52
Nil (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: 115,169.34 Units) of IDFC Infrastructure Fund (Direct Growth)	-	-	1.91
Nil (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: 19,617.40 Units) of UTI Pharma & Healthcare Fund (Direct Growth)	-	-	1.79
Nil (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: 113,421.55 Units) of Aditya Birla Sunlife Banking & Financial Services Fund	-	-	3.34
Nil (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: 75,339.03 Units) of ICICI Prudential Focused Bluechip Equity Fund	-	-	3.18
Nil (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: 66,348.64 Units) of IDFC Classic Equity Fund	-	-	3.02
Nil (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: 172,811.06 Units) of L & T Infrastructure Fund (Growth)	-	-	2.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>298.52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.53</b>
<b>Total non-current investment</b>	<b>370.21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Aggregate amount of unquoted investments</b>	<b>370.21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total current investments</b>	<b>298.52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.53</b>
<b>Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof</b>	<b>298.52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.53</b>
<b>Aggregate amount of unquoted investments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Note:**

- i) Subsequent to year end, the members in their meeting held on May 25, 2021 approved acquisition of additional 20.10% of the shareholding in Bionees India Private Limited. Acquisition of the same has been completed on July 16, 2021.
- ii) Subsequent to year end, the board in their meeting held on June 22, 2021 approved investment of Rs. 240 million in optionally convertible redeemable preference shares ("OCRPS") having coupon rate of 0.001% in Bionees India Private Limited which was subsequently approved by members in their meeting held on June 24, 2021 and the same has been completed on July 16, 2021.

**4.2 Trade receivables**

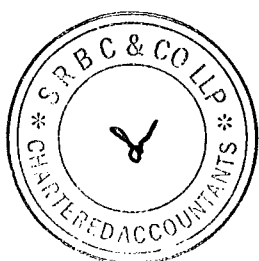
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
<b>Trade receivables</b>			
Secured, considered good	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	451.51	360.48	399.33
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	7.61	4.89	2.78
Trade receivables - credit impaired	8.09	8.09	8.09
<b>Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)</b>			
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	-
Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	(7.61)	(4.89)	(2.78)
Trade receivables - credit impaired	(8.09)	(8.09)	(8.09)
<b>Total</b>	<b>451.51</b>	<b>360.48</b>	<b>399.33</b>

**Notes:**

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30-90 days.

For information about credit risk and market risk related to trade receivable, please refer note 28.

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.



**Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")**  
**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021**  
**(All amounts in rupees million, unless otherwise stated)**

**4.3 Cash and cash equivalents**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Balances with Banks:			
- On current accounts and cash credit accounts	148.45	143.07	108.63
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months (refer note below)	-	-	65.04
Cash on hand	1.16	1.05	2.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>149.61</b>	<b>144.12</b>	<b>176.60</b>

**Note:**

Fixed deposits as at March 31, 2021 amounting to Nil (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: Rs. 65.04 million) are for a period of 7 days and earns interest at 5.75%.

**4.4 Other bank balances**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
- Deposits with Original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months (refer note below)	28.44	31.61	25.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.44</b>	<b>31.61</b>	<b>25.37</b>

**Note:**

Deposits with bank as at March 31, 2021 amounting to Rs. 28.44 million (March 31, 2020: Rs. 31.61 million; April 01, 2019: Rs. 25.37 million) are given as collateral security against cash credit limits. These deposits are made for a varying period for 3 months to 12 months and earns interest ranging between 4.00% to 5.15% (March 31, 2020: 5.80% to 6.60%; April 01, 2019: 7.25% to 7.50%).

**4.5 Loans**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Non-current			
Unsecured, considered good			
Loan to associate (refer note below)	234.55	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>234.55</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**Note:**

Since the above loan given to associate is unsecured and considered good, the bifurcation of loan in other categories as required by schedule III of companies Act, 2013 viz: a) Secured b) Loans which have significant increase in credit risk and c) credit impaired is not applicable.

**Disclosure required under Sec 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013**

Included in loans and advance are certain intercorporate deposits the particulars of which are disclosed below as required by Sec 186(4) of the Companies Act 2013.

Name of the loanee	Rate of Interest	Due date	Secured/ unsecured	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Bioneeds India Private Limited	15%	Loan is repayable on or before final maturity date which shall not be later than 3 months from the date of disbursement or such other date as mutually agreed between the parties to loan.	Unsecured	234.55	-	-

Refer note 23 for terms and conditions of loan to associate



**Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")**  
**Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021**  
**(All amounts in rupees million, unless otherwise stated)**

**4.6 Other financial assets**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>			
<b>Non-current</b>			
Security deposits	23.04	21.03	21.66
Bank deposits with remaining maturity for more than 12 months (refer note i below)	6.08	5.65	5.27
Export incentive receivable (refer note ii below)	42.87	42.87	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>71.99</b>	<b>69.55</b>	<b>26.93</b>
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
Contract asset			
- Due from customer (accrued revenue) (refer note 13.2)	79.51	60.60	58.23
Security deposits	-	-	6.88
Interest accrued on security deposits	0.36	0.45	0.30
Export incentive receivable	69.21	69.21	-
Bank deposits with remaining maturity for less than 12 months (refer note iii below)	17.41	16.48	-
Reimbursement receivable (refer note 23)	7.61	-	-
Others	-	-	0.26
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>174.10</b>	<b>146.74</b>	<b>65.67</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>246.09</b>	<b>216.29</b>	<b>92.60</b>

**Notes:**

i) Bank deposits with remaining maturity for more than 12 months as at March 31, 2021 amounting to Rs. 6.08 million (March 31, 2020: Rs. 5.65 million; April 01, 2019: Rs. 5.27 million) are given as security against bank guarantees. These deposits are made for a period of more than 12 months and earns interest ranging between 5.30% to 9.00% (March 31, 2020: 6.25% to 9.00%; April 01, 2019: 6.25% to 9.00%).

ii) As per DGFT notification no 57/2015-2020 dated March 31, 2020, the company is entitled to Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) benefits on clinical research services till year ended March 31, 2020. Out of the total receivable balance outstanding as on 31 March 2021, the SEIS benefits of Rs. 42.87 million (March 31, 2020: Rs. 42.87 million; April 01, 2019: Nil) for the clinical research services provided during the financial year ended March 31, 2020 has been accounted by the company based on the notification of eligible service category under the scheme of previous year and / or best estimated rates which are pending to be notified by the government authority as at the reporting dates. The company's management is confident that the company will be able to realize the outstanding receivables once the government notifies the said services and rates.

iii) Bank deposits with original maturity for more than 12 months and with remaining maturity for less than 12 months as at March 31, 2021 amounting to Rs.17.41 million (March 31, 2020: Rs. 16.48 million; April 01, 2019: Nil) are given as collateral security against cash credit limits. These deposits are made for a period of more than 12 months and earns interest at 5.70% (March 31, 2020: 7.35%; April 01, 2019: Nil).

**5 Income tax assets (net)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
<b>Non-current</b>			
Advance payment of Income tax (net of provision)	154.32	152.81	76.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>154.32</b>	<b>152.81</b>	<b>76.68</b>

**6 Other assets**

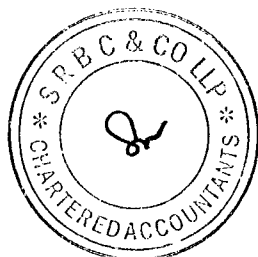
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
<b>Non-Current</b>			
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>			
Balance with government authorities	1.92	1.97	2.14
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>2.14</b>
<b>Current</b>			
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>			
Prepaid expenses	16.12	10.94	9.27
Advance to creditors	8.79	2.24	7.03
Employee advances	1.13	1.40	0.76
Balance with government authorities (refer note below)	20.36	9.12	-
Others	-	-	0.19
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>46.40</b>	<b>23.70</b>	<b>17.25</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.32</b>	<b>25.67</b>	<b>19.39</b>

**Note:**

Balance with government authorities includes GST input tax credit receivable (net of liability).

**7 Inventories (valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Consumables	56.63	47.75	47.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.63</b>	<b>47.75</b>	<b>47.32</b>



8 Share capital

Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020		As at April 01, 2019	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
<b>Authorised share capital</b>						
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	700,000	7.00	600,000	6.00	600,000	6.00
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital</b>						
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	601,196	6.01	587,163	5.87	587,163	5.87

Instruments in the nature of equity (CCCPS Class 'A')

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020		As at April 01, 2019	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
<b>Authorised share capital</b>						
0.0001% CCCPS Class 'A' Rs.10 each	35,640,680	356.41	35,640,680	356.41	35,640,680	356.41
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital</b>						
0.0001% CCCPS Class 'A' Rs.10 each	35,229,780	352.30	35,229,780	352.30	35,229,780	352.30

(a) Reconciliation of the equity shares and instruments entirely equity in nature outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020		As at April 01, 2019	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	587,163	5.87	587,163	5.87	587,163	5.87
Issue of equity shares during the year	14,033	0.14	-	-	-	-
<b>Shares outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>601,196</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>587,163</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>587,163</b>	<b>5.87</b>

Instruments in the nature of equity (CCCPS Class 'A')

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020		As at April 01, 2019	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	35,229,780	352.30	35,229,780	352.30	35,229,780	352.30
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares converted during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Shares outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>35,229,780</b>	<b>352.30</b>	<b>35,229,780</b>	<b>352.30</b>	<b>35,229,780</b>	<b>352.30</b>

(b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares.

In respect of Ordinary shares, voting rights shall be in the same proportion as the capital paid upon such ordinary share bears to the total paid up ordinary capital of the company.

The Dividend proposed by the board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation, the shareholders of ordinary shares are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholdings.

(c) Subsequent to year end, the board in their meeting held on June 26, 2021 approved split of each equity share of Rs. 10 each into 5 equity shares of Rs. 2 each which was subsequently approved by members in their meeting held on June 29, 2021.

(d) Subsequent to year end, the board in their meeting held on June 26, 2021 approved issue of 11 bonus shares fully paid for each equity share of Rs. 2 each which was subsequently approved by members in their meeting held on June 29, 2021.

(e) Terms of conversion / redemption of CCCPS Class 'A'

i. The CCCPS Class 'A' shall be entitled to 0.0001% participatory and cumulative dividend. Subsequent to year end, the Board of Directors at their meeting held on May 25, 2021 have modified the percentage of dividend from 0.0001% to 14.11%, which has been approved and transferred to separate account, for the period from October 27, 2018 till March 31, 2021 amounting to Rs. 120.82 million.

ii. The CCCPS Class 'A' shall not be entitled to any voting rights.

iii. The conversion of CCCPS Class 'A' in to equity shares shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the Company. The outstanding CCCPS Class 'A' shares will be converted into 93,946 equity shares.

iv. The rights of preference shareholders shall be governed in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, including any statutory modification(s) and re-enactment(s), thereof, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, as may be amended from time to time.

v. The conversion of CCCPS Class 'A' in to equity shares shall be subject to all rules, regulations prevailing / applicable at the time of such conversion and shall be subject to approvals / conditions of Central Government of India, Reserve Bank of India and such other statutory authority as may be applicable and prevailing at the time of conversion.



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(f) Subsequent to year end, the members in their meeting held on June 29, 2021 approved conversion of 35,229,780 CCCPS Class 'A' into 93,946 equity shares of Rs. 10 each.

(g) Shares held by holding company

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020		As at April 01, 2019	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Basil Private Limited *						
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	406,194	4.06	406,194	4.06	406,194	4.06

(h) 35,229,780 CCCPS Class 'A' of Rs. 10 each were issued as Bonus and 11,630 CCCPS Class 'B' were bought back by the company during the year ended March 31, 2019.

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

**Equity Share Capital**

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020		As at April 01, 2019	
	Number	% of Holding	Number	% of Holding	Number	% of Holding
Basil Private Limited *	406,194	67.56	406,194	69.18	406,194	69.18
Bondway Investment Inc.	159,708	26.57	159,708	27.20	159,708	27.20

\* The company has passed the board resolution dated March 01, 2021 to transfer the 1,751 equity shares from Basil Private Limited to CX Alternative Investment Fund. The said shareholding has been updated with the registrar on April 15, 2021.

**Instruments in the nature of equity (CCCPS Class 'A')**

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020		As at April 01, 2019	
	Number	% of Holding	Number	% of Holding	Number	% of Holding
Bondway Investment Inc.	22,175,640	62.95	22,175,640	62.95	22,175,640	62.95
Arabelle Financial Services Ltd.	13,048,140	37.04	13,048,140	37.04	13,048,140	37.04

(j) Subsequent to year end, the members in their meeting held on May 25, 2021 approved additional investment of Rs. 979.86 million in equity shares of the company through private placement at Rs. 12,822 per share (face value of Rs. 10 and securities premium of Rs. 12,812).

**9 Other equity**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
<b>Securities premium</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	273.00	273.00
Add: Securities premium on issue of equity shares during the year	179.79	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>452.79</b>	<b>273.00</b>
<b>Capital redemption reserve</b>		
Balance at the beginning and at the end of the year	38.84	38.84
<b>Share options outstanding reserve</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Compensation for options granted during the year (refer note 32)	5.92	-
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Surplus in the statement of profit and loss</b>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	209.99	209.70
Add/(Less): Profit / (loss) for the year	632.89	(0.43)
Add/(Less): Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year (net)	(1.16)	0.72
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>841.72</b>	<b>209.99</b>
<b>Total other equity</b>	<b>1,339.27</b>	<b>521.83</b>

**Nature and purpose of reserves:**

- (1) In cases where the Company issues shares at a premium, whether for cash or otherwise, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the premium received on those shares has been transferred to "Securities Premium". The Company may issue fully paid-up bonus shares to its members out of the securities premium and to buy-back of shares.
- (2) Capital redemption reserve represents the amount transferred on account of buy back of CCCPS Class 'B'.
- (3) The share options outstanding reserve : The share options based payment reserve is used to recognize the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under employee stock option plan.





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**10 Financial liabilities**

**10.1 Borrowings**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
<b>Non-current borrowing</b>			
<b>Secured</b>			
<b>Terms loans from financial institutions</b>			
Indian Rupee loan from financial institutions (refer note 4, 5 and 6 below)	-	-	54.15
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings clubbed under "current financial liabilities" (refer note 10.3)	-	-	(54.15)
<b>Total Non-current borrowings</b>	-	-	-
<b>Current Borrowings</b>			
<b>Secured</b>			
<b>Loans repayable on demand</b>			
Foreign currency demand loan (FCDL) from Bank (refer note 1 & 6 below)	-	166.91	48.84
Cash credit from bank (refer note 2 below)	93.22	-	-
<b>Unsecured</b>			
<b>Other Parties</b>			
Inter corporate loan (refer note 3 below)	150.00	-	-
<b>Total current borrowings</b>	<b>243.22</b>	<b>166.91</b>	<b>48.84</b>
<b>Total borrowings</b>	<b>243.22</b>	<b>166.91</b>	<b>48.84</b>
<b>Aggregate secured loan</b>	<b>93.22</b>	<b>166.91</b>	<b>102.99</b>
<b>Aggregate unsecured loan</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Details of terms and securities for the above rupee loan facilities are as follows:

(1)	The Company has obtained Foreign Currency Demand Loan ('FCDL') which is part of sanctioned credit facility of Rs. 200 million from Axis Bank for working capital requirement of the Company. Outstanding balance of FCDL as at March 31, 2021 is Nil (March 31, 2020: Rs. 166.91 million April 01, 2019: Rs. 48.84 million). The borrowing carries interest of 6 months LIBOR + 2.50% payable on monthly rest. The effective interest rate is Nil (March 31, 2020: 3.558% to 5.185%, April 01, 2019: 5.185%). The FCDL is repayable on demand. The FCDL was secured: (a) by way of hypothecation on entire current assets of the Company including stock and receivables, both present and future; (b) by way of equitable mortgage / hypothecation of immovable / moveable fixed assets (plant and machinery, equipment, etc.) other than those financed by other banks / financial institution; and (c) against TDR in the name of Company having value of Rs. 40.10 million. There is no default in repayment of this loan.
(2)	The Company has availed cash credit facilities of Rs. 200 million from Axis Bank for working capital requirement of the company. Outstanding balance of such facilities as at March 31, 2021 is Rs. 93.22 million (March 31, 2020: Nil, April 01, 2019: Nil). The borrowing carries interest of 3 Months MCLR + 2.15%. The effective interest rate is 9.45% (March 31, 2020: Nil, April 01, 2019: Nil). The said credit facility is repayable on demand. The credit facility is secured: (a) by way of hypothecation on entire current assets of the Company including stock and receivables, both present and future; (b) by way of equitable mortgage / hypothecation of immovable / moveable fixed asset (plant and machinery / equipment etc.) other than those financed by other banks / financial institution; and (c) against TDR in the name of Company having value of Rs. 40.1 million. There is no default in repayment of this loan.
(3)	The company has taken unsecured loan from Ifiunik Pharmaceuticals Limited ('Lender') of Rs. 150 million for a period of 3 months. Outstanding amount of such loan as at March 31, 2021 is Rs. 150 million (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019 : Nil). The borrowing carries interest rate of 11.00% p.a. (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: Nil) compounded annually.
(4)	Term Loan amounting Rs. 31.79 million from GE Capital Service India ('GECSI') for purchase of various medical equipment. Outstanding balance for this facility as at March 31, 2021 is Nil (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: Rs. 10.80 million). The borrowing carries interest 2.95% above the effective State Bank of India based rate (Benchmark rate) payable on monthly rest. The effective interest rate is Nil (March 31, 2020: 11.90%; April 01, 2019: 12.00%). The term loan was repayable in structured monthly instalment and repayment which started from April 26, 2015. The rupee term loan facilities are secured against the first and exclusive charge on the equipment financed by GECSI and against the personal guarantee of Mr. Binoy Gardi and Mr. Apurva Shah. The loan has been repaid in full.



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(5)	Term Loan amounting Rs. 100 million from Tata Capital Financial Services Limited ("TATA") for purchase of equipment. Outstanding balance for this facility as at March 31, 2021 is Nil (March 31, 2020 : Nil, April 01, 2019 : Rs. 43.35 million). The borrowing carries interest at long term lending rate less 5.25% payable on monthly rest. The effective interest rate is 12.25% to 13.25%. The Term Loan was repayable in structured monthly instalment and repayment started from January 25, 2017. The Rupee Term Loan facilities are Secured against the first and exclusive charge on the equipment financed by TATA and against the personal guarantee of Mr. Binoy Gardi and Mr. Apurva Shah. The loan has been repaid in full.
(6)	Indian rupee loans amounting to Rs. 54.15 million and FCDL amounting to Rs. 48.84 million outstanding as on March 31, 2019 from banks and financial institutions were guaranteed by the personal guarantee of Mr. Binoy Gardi and Mr. Apurva Shah. However, said personal guarantee was removed during the year ended March 31, 2020 as well as Indian rupee loans amounting to Rs. 54.15 million from financial institutions was repaid during the year ended March 31, 2020.

**10.2 Trade payables**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2020
Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 25)	11.39	6.29	17.21
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	111.88	81.14	104.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>123.27</b>	<b>87.43</b>	<b>121.64</b>

**Terms and conditions of the above outstanding balances:**

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled in 60-180 days.

For explanation on company's credit risk management process, refer note 28.

For terms and conditions with related party, refer note 23.

**10.3 Other financial liabilities**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
<b>Non- Current</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost</b>			
Security deposits	0.50	0.50	0.50
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.50</b>
<b>Current</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost</b>			
Current maturity of long-term borrowing (refer note 10.1)	-	-	54.15
Creditors for capital goods (refer note below)	5.18	2.75	5.71
Employee benefits payable	60.87	55.30	51.01
Interest accrued but not due on borrowing	0.84	-	0.18
Other payable	6.58	20.37	19.68
<b>Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit &amp; loss</b>			
Mark to market liability on forward contracts	0.13	15.22	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>73.60</b>	<b>93.64</b>	<b>130.73</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.10</b>	<b>94.14</b>	<b>131.23</b>

**Note:**

Creditors for capital goods also include outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises as at March 31, 2021 Rs. 0.34 million (March 31, 2020: Rs. 0.04 million; April 01, 2019: Rs. 0.53 million) (refer note 25).



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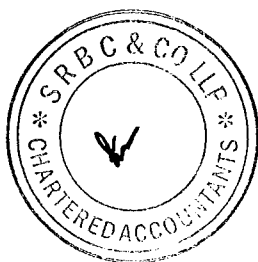
**11 Other current liabilities**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Contract liabilities			
Due to customer (excess billing over revenue) (refer note 13.2)	201.89	132.08	88.44
Advance from customers	18.08	15.99	7.50
Statutory dues payable	16.67	10.50	14.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>236.64</b>	<b>158.57</b>	<b>110.07</b>

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
<b>Reconciliation of contract liabilities:</b>			
<b>Balance at the beginning of the year</b>	148.07	95.94	168.40
Less: Revenue recognized during the year from balance at the beginning of the year	(113.33)	(62.80)	(151.93)
Add: Contract liabilities created during the year	185.24	114.93	79.47
<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>219.98</b>	<b>148.07</b>	<b>95.94</b>

**12 Provisions**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
<b>Non-current</b>			
<b>Provision for employee benefit</b>			
Gratuity (refer note 22)	29.04	22.66	18.69
Compensated absence	3.81	2.17	2.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.85</b>	<b>24.83</b>	<b>20.80</b>
<b>Current</b>			
<b>Provision for employee benefit</b>			
Gratuity (refer note 22)	5.68	4.94	4.37
Compensated absence	7.64	6.35	6.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.32</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>10.47</b>



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**13 Revenue from operations**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
<b>Revenue from operations</b>		
Sale of services	1,958.14	1,400.66
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>	<b>1,958.14</b>	<b>1,400.66</b>
<b>Other operating income</b>		
Export incentives income	-	112.08
<b>Total other operating revenue</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>112.08</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,958.14</b>	<b>1,512.74</b>

**13.1 Revenue from Contracts with Customers**

Set out below is the disaggregation of the company's revenue from contract with customer

**A. Geographical location of customer**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
India	623.43	540.04
Outside India	1,334.71	860.62
<b>Total revenue from contract with customers</b>	<b>1,958.14</b>	<b>1,400.66</b>

**B. Timing of revenue recognition**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Services transferred over time	1,958.14	1,400.66
<b>Total revenue from contract with customers</b>	<b>1,958.14</b>	<b>1,400.66</b>

**13.2 Contract Balances**

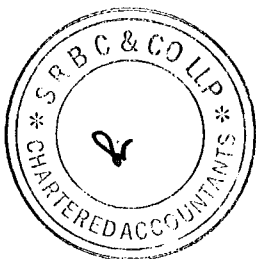
The below table provides information about trade receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from the contracts with customers:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Trade receivables (refer note 4.2)	451.51	360.48	399.33
Contract assets (refer note 4.6)			
- Due from customer (accrued revenue)	79.51	60.60	58.23
Contract Liabilities (refer note 11)			
- Advance from customer	18.08	15.99	7.50
- Due to customer (excess billing over revenue)	201.89	132.08	88.44

Contract assets relates to revenue earned from ongoing clinical services. As such, the balances of this account vary and depend on the number of clinical services at the end of the year.

Trade receivables are recognized when the right to consideration becomes unconditional. These are non interest bearing generally on the terms of 30-90 days. Company has receivable from its customers for the sale of services to its customers. In March 31, 2021 Rs.2.71 million, March 31, 2020 Rs. 2.11 million and April 01, 2019 Rs.2.78 million was recognized as provision for expected credit losses on trade receivables.

Contract liabilities includes short-term advances received for providing clinical services and payment received from customer against invoice raised for which clinical services are yet to be rendered. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company satisfies the performance obligation.



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**13.3 Reconciling the amount of revenue recognized in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Revenue as per contracted price	2,011.64	1,425.17
Adjustments		
Credit notes issued due to change in performance obligation	(53.50)	(24.51)
<b>Revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>1,958.14</b>	<b>1,400.66</b>

**13.4 Information about Company's performance obligation are summarized below:**

The performance obligation satisfied over a period of time as and when services are rendered in accordance with the terms of contract with customer and payment terms is generally due within 30-90 days from the date of invoice. The Company renders customer specific services and accordingly Company is eligible to recover the payment from the customer till the date of service rendered by the Company in case of termination received by the customer as per the terms of contract. Company does not provide any types of warranties and related obligations to customers.

**13.5 Information about major customers:**

For information about major customers, refer note 26.

**14 Other income**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
<b>Interest income on</b>		
-Bank deposits	3.21	3.47
-Loans to associate (refer note 23)	1.25	-
-Security deposits	1.28	1.30
-Income tax refund	-	0.66
-Others	-	0.03
Net gain on investment in mutual funds	9.31	0.23
Liabilities no longer required written back	15.24	7.58
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	9.72	10.54
Rent income	0.08	-
Goods & Services tax refund income (refer note below)	345.52	-
Others	0.08	0.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>385.69</b>	<b>24.07</b>

**Note:**

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) vide its notification dated September 30, 2019 had notified the place of supply of Research and Development services including Bio-equivalence and Bioavailability Studies, Clinical trials and Bio analytical studies as the location of the customer and accordingly Goods and Services Tax ("GST") is not to be levied on export of services. Pursuant to this notification, the Company applied and received GST refund during the year ending March 31, 2021 amounting to Rs. 345.51 million (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: Nil) pertaining to GST deposited with GST authority for the period from July 2017 to September 2019 on matter related to export of services which has been accounted based on certainty of receipt during the year.

**15 Cost of material consumed**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Opening stock of consumables	47.75	47.32
Purchases during the year	148.40	133.28
Less : Closing stock of consumables	(56.63)	(47.75)
<b>Total</b>	<b>139.52</b>	<b>132.85</b>



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**16 Employee benefit expenses**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Salary, bonus and allowances	455.90	513.50
Employee stock option expenses (refer note 32)	5.92	-
Contributions to provident and other funds (refer note 22)	22.75	21.87
Staff welfare expenses	7.14	7.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>491.71</b>	<b>543.26</b>

**17 Finance costs**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Interest expense on		
-Borrowings	4.01	4.26
-Delayed payment of income tax & TDS	0.02	0.52
-Lease liabilities (refer note 30)	39.59	41.34
-Others	0.03	0.11
Bank charges and other borrowing cost	4.40	4.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.05</b>	<b>50.94</b>

**18 Other expenses**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Clinical analytical research expenses	277.06	245.87
Marketing and business promotion expenses	19.11	23.94
Rent expenses (refer note 30)	1.92	1.06
Water and power charges	55.02	59.43
Legal and professional charges	79.27	64.40
House keeping and security expenses	66.71	75.47
Professional charges of phlebotomists, nurses and doctors	16.40	19.55
Bio analytical research expenses	17.04	20.24
Insurance expenses	7.92	7.84
Conveyance and petrol expenses	2.05	2.26
Telephone expenses	3.32	3.24
<b>Repairs and maintenance</b>		
-Buildings	3.83	3.57
-Plant and machinery and others	59.38	52.39
Rates and taxes	9.03	12.39
Payments to the auditor (refer note 18.1)	1.25	1.28
Expenditure towards CSR activities (refer note 24)	8.41	1.50
Miscellaneous expenses	29.20	30.99
Provision for doubtful debts	2.71	2.11
Net loss on mark to market of outstanding forward contract	0.13	15.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>659.76</b>	<b>642.75</b>

**18.1 Payments to the auditor**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
<b>As auditor:</b>		
Audit fees	1.10	1.10
Tax audit fees	0.15	0.15
Reimbursement of expenses	*	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.28</b>

\* Figure nullified in conversion of Rupees in million.



**19 Tax expense**

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

**(A) Profit and loss section**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Current income tax		
Current income tax charge	228.80	15.30
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(6.35)	(5.90)
<b>Total tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>222.45</b>	<b>9.40</b>

**(B) Other comprehensive income (OCI) section**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Deferred tax related to items recognized in OCI during the year		
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	0.39	(0.25)
<b>Deferred tax charged to OCI</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>(0.25)</b>

**(C) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit before tax	855.34	8.97
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (March 31, 2021: 25.17% and March 31, 2020: 25.17%)	215.26	2.26
<b>Adjustment</b>		
Non deductible expense	3.90	0.58
Impact on account of change in tax rate (refer note below)	-	6.71
Income chargeable at different tax rate	(0.56)	-
Others	3.85	(0.15)
<b>Tax expense as per standalone statement of profit and loss</b>	<b>222.45</b>	<b>9.40</b>

**Note:**

The Company has elected to exercise the option permitted under Section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) ordinance, 2019. Accordingly, the company has recognized the provision for income tax for the year ended March 31, 2020 and remeasured its deferred tax basis at the rate prescribed in the aforesaid section. The consequential impact of re-measurement of deferred tax amounting to Rs. 6.71 million was accounted in previous year ended March 31, 2020.

**(D) Balance sheet section**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Income tax assets (net)	154.32	152.81	76.68
<b>Income tax assets (net)</b>	<b>154.32</b>	<b>152.81</b>	<b>76.68</b>

**E) Deferred tax**

Particulars	Balance Sheet			Statement of Profit and Loss		OCI	
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
<b>Deferred tax asset/(Liability) (Net)</b>							
Difference between depreciable assets as per books of accounts and written down value for tax purpose	26.82	24.50	25.66	2.32	(1.16)	-	-
Employee benefits	12.34	9.09	9.10	2.86	0.23	0.39	(0.25)
Effect of MTM loss / (gain) on forward contract payable	0.03	3.83	-	(3.80)	3.83	-	-
Effect of provision for doubtful debts	3.95	3.27	3.16	0.68	0.11	-	-
Right to use assets & lease liabilities	19.31	14.45	12.02	4.86	2.43	-	-
Restatement of mutual fund	(0.57)	-	-	(0.57)	-	-	-
Others	-	-	(0.46)	-	0.46	-	-
<b>Deferred tax expense / (credit)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>5.90</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>(0.25)</b>
<b>Net deferred tax assets (liability)</b>	<b>61.88</b>	<b>55.14</b>	<b>49.48</b>				

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets (net)	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Opening balance as at the beginning of the year	55.14	49.48	49.98
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognized in profit or loss	6.35	5.90	(0.85)
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognized in OCI	0.39	(0.25)	0.35
<b>Closing balance as at the end of the year</b>	<b>61.88</b>	<b>55.14</b>	<b>49.48</b>

**Note:**

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



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**20 Contingent liabilities & capital commitment not provided for**

**20.1 Contingencies**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts:			
(i) Income tax *	109.68	107.91	107.45
(ii) Service tax **	160.43	160.43	161.50
(iii) Customs #	4.75	4.75	4.75

\* Income tax demand comprise demand from the Indian tax authorities for payment of additional tax of Rs 109.68 million (March 31, 2020: Rs 107.91 million; April 01, 2019: Rs. 107.45 million) upon completion of their tax review for the assessment year 2007-08 to 2019-20. The tax demands are mainly on account of disallowances relating to transfer pricing matters, expenditure to earn exempt income, depreciation on software, interest charged on loan advanced, capital expenditure charged to revenue, etc. claimed by the company under the Income tax Act. The matter is pending before various authorities. The said demand amounts have been already adjusted against refund of various years by Income Tax department and hence net demand is Nil in respect of such period.

\*\* Service tax demand comprise demand from the Service tax authorities for payment of additional tax of Rs 160.43 million (March 31, 2020: Rs 160.43 million; April 01, 2019: Rs. 161.50 million), upon completion of their tax review for the financial year 2008-09 to 2015-16. The tax demands are on account of denial of export of service under Rule 4 of place of provision of Services Rules, 2012, reversal of CENVAT credit under Rule 6(3) and 6(5), disallowance of input tax credit, etc. The matter is pending before various authorities.

Above amount excludes Rs. 145.87 million (March 31, 2020 Rs. 145.87 million, April 01, 2019 Rs. 145.87 million) for the period April 2016 to June 2017 in respect of matters where the company has received favourable orders from the first appellate authorities and has received refund. However, the department is pursuing appeal with higher appellate authority. The actual outflow would depend on the final outcome of the matter.

# Custom duty demand comprise demand from CBEC for payment of additional tax of Rs 4.75 million (March 31, 2020: Rs 4.75 million; April 01, 2019: Rs. 4.75 million), upon completion of their tax review for the financial year 2011-12 to 2016-17. The demand is on account of denial of custom duty exemption benefit claimed under the Notification 12/2012 dated March 17, 2012. The matter is pending before various authorities.

The company is contesting the demands and the management, including its tax advisors, believe that its position will likely be upheld in the appellate process. No tax expense has been accrued in the financial statements for the tax demand raised. The management believes that the ultimate outcome of this proceeding will not have a material adverse effect on the company's financial position and results of operations.

**Other claims not acknowledged as debt**

Claim by a party arising out of a commercial contract: Rs. 1018.84 million (March 31, 2020: Rs. 1018.84 million; April 01, 2019: Rs. 1018.84 million). The company has not acknowledged this claim. As advised by the external legal counsel, the claim is not legally tenable. Moreover, the company is adequately insured and the matter is intimated to insurance company as well. The company has filed detailed response to the claim lodged. The matter is pending at commercial court, Ahmedabad. In view of these, the company does not foresee any losses on this count and accordingly no provision is made in books of accounts.

**20.2 Capital commitment**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	9.66	6.05	28.06

**20.3 Undeclared accrued preference share dividend**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Dividend on CCCPS Class 'A' (refer note 8 (e) (i))	*	*	*

\* Figure nullified in conversion of Rupees in million.





## 21 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company (after adjusting for interest on the compulsory convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share used in the basic and diluted EPS computation:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Profit/(loss) after tax	632.89	(0.43)
Less: preference dividend for the year	*	*
<b>Profit / (loss) after tax for the year</b>	<b>632.89</b>	<b>(0.43)</b>
Nominal value of equity share (Amount in Rs.) (refer note i below)	2	2
Total number of equity shares	601,196	587,163
Weighted average number of equity shares	587,970	587,163
Weighted average number of equity shares after considering effect of share split and bonus (A)	35,278,223	35,229,780
Total number of CCCPS Class 'A'	93,946	93,946
Weighted average number of CCCPS Class 'A'	93,946	93,946
Weighted average number of CCCPS Class 'A' after considering effect of share split and bonus (B)	5,636,760	5,636,760
<b>Total number of shares for basic EPS after considering effect of share split and bonus (nominal value of equity share Rs. 2) (C) = (A) + (B)</b>	<b>40,914,983</b>	<b>40,866,540</b>
<b>Effect of dilution:</b>		
Dilutive effect of stock options granted under ESOP	474	-
Dilutive effect on weighted average number of stock options granted under ESOP after considering effect of share split and bonus	28,431	-
<b>Weighted average number of shares adjusted for the effect of dilution</b>	<b>40,943,414</b>	<b>40,866,540</b>
<b>Earning per equity share (Amount in Rs.)</b>		
Basic earnings per share (refer note ii below)	15.47	(0.01)
Diluted earnings per share (refer note iii below)	15.46	(0.01)

\* Figure nullified in conversion of Rupees in million.

### Notes:

- Subsequent to year end, the board in their meeting held on June 26, 2021 approved split of each equity share of Rs. 10 each into 5 equity shares of Rs. 2 each which was subsequently approved by members in their meeting held on June 29, 2021. Hence, nominal value of equity share is presented as Rs. 2 per equity share. (refer note 8)
- Above earnings per share has been computed based on revised number of equity shares considering split of equity shares & issue of bonus shares subsequent to year end (refer note 8).
- There are potential equity shares as at March 31, 2020 which are anti-dilutive and hence they are ignored in the calculation of diluted earnings per share. Accordingly the diluted earning/(loss) per share is the same as basic earnings per share.



## 22 Disclosure for employee benefits

### (a) Defined contribution plans

Amount recognized as expenses and included in Note 16 "Employee benefit expense"

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Contribution to Provident fund	14.62	12.55
Contribution to Employee state insurance	1.64	2.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.26</b>	<b>14.87</b>

### (b) Defined benefits plan

The Company has following post employment benefit which is in the nature of defined benefit plan:

#### Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service calculated on actuarial basis. The gratuity plan is a funded plan to the extent balance available in Gratuity account maintained with bank. Balance available in such account as on 31 March 2021 is Rs. 0.07 million (31 March 2020: Rs.0.07 million; April 01, 2019: Rs. 0.07 million).

#### i. Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening defined benefit obligation	27.67	23.12
Current Service Cost	4.83	4.37
Past Service Cost	-	1.11
Interest Cost	1.69	1.57
Components of actuarial gain/(losses) on obligation		
- Due to Change in financial assumptions	(0.54)	0.41
- Due to change in demographic assumption	-	*
- Due to experience adjustments	(0.95)	0.63
Benefits paid	0.89	1.46
<b>Closing defined benefit obligation</b>	<b>34.79</b>	<b>27.67</b>

\* Figure nullified in conversion of Rupees in million.

#### ii. Reconciliation of the Fair value of Plan assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening value of plan assets	0.07	0.07
Interest Income	0.06	0.06
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	(0.06)	(0.06)
<b>Closing value of plan assets</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.07</b>

#### iii. Net liability/(Asset) recognized in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations	34.79	27.67	23.12
Fair Value of Plan assets	(0.07)	(0.07)	(0.06)
<b>Net liability/(Asset) recognized in the Balance Sheet</b>	<b>34.72</b>	<b>27.60</b>	<b>23.06</b>

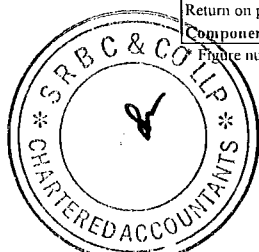
#### iv. Expenses recognized in Profit and Loss

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Current service cost	4.83	4.37
Past service cost	-	1.11
Net interest cost	1.63	1.50
<b>Net Gratuity cost recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss</b>	<b>6.46</b>	<b>6.98</b>

#### v. Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
Actuarial gains / (losses)		
- Due to change in demographic assumption	-	*
- Due to Change in financial assumptions	(0.54)	0.41
- Due to experience adjustments	(0.95)	0.63
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognized in net interest expense	(0.06)	(0.06)
<b>Components of defined benefit costs recognized in other comprehensive income</b>	<b>(1.55)</b>	<b>0.97</b>

\* Figure nullified in conversion of Rupees in million.



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vi. The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Bank balance (escrow account)	100%	100%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

The principal assumptions used in determining above defined benefit obligations for the company's plan are shown below:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020	For the year ended April 01, 2019
Discount rate	6.25% p.a.	6.50% p.a.	7.20% p.a.
Future salary increase	7.00% p.a.	0.00% p.a. for next 1 year & 7.00% p.a. thereafter	12% p.a. for next 3 years & 7.00% p.a. thereafter
Employee turnover	25% p.a. at younger ages reducing to 5% p.a. at older ages	25% p.a. at younger ages reducing to 5% p.a. at older ages	25% p.a. at younger ages reducing to 5% p.a. at older ages
Mortality rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

Sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as under:

Particulars	Sensitivity level	Increase / (decrease) in defined benefit obligation	
		For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Discount rate	0.5% increase	(1.07)	(0.82)
	0.5% decrease	1.14	0.87
Salary increase	0.5% increase	1.12	0.87
	0.5% decrease	(1.06)	(0.83)
Employee turnover	Change by 10% upward	(0.35)	(0.33)
	Change by 10% downward	0.38	0.35

The following are the expected future benefit payments for the defined benefit plan :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	4.19	3.28	2.70
Between 2 and 5 years	18.95	13.99	11.18
Beyond 5 years	11.58	10.33	9.18
<b>Total expected payments</b>	<b>34.72</b>	<b>27.60</b>	<b>23.06</b>



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**23 Related party transactions**

As per the Indian Accounting Standard on "Related Party Disclosures" (Ind AS 24), the related parties of the company are as follows:

**Name of related parties and their relationship**

Name	Relationship
Basil Private Limited	Holding company
Bondway Investment Inc.	Entity with significant influence on the company
Ingenuity Biosciences Private Limited	Joint venture in which the company is a venturer (w.e.f. March 29, 2021)
Bioneds India Private Limited	Associate (w.e.f. March 19, 2021)

**Key managerial personnel of the company**

Mr. Apurva Shah (Director)  
 Mr. Binoy Gardi (Director)  
 Mr. Ajay Tandon (Managing Director - w.e.f. May 25, 2020) (Executive Director - w.e.f. May 15, 2019 up to May 25, 2020)  
 Mr. Vivek Chhachhi (Nominee Director)  
 Mr. Manu Sahni (Nominee Director) (W.e.f. September 28, 2020)  
 Ms. Aparajita Jethy Ahuja (Nominee Director)  
 Mr. Vinayak Shenvi (Alternate Director) (w.e.f. November 21, 2018 upto October 26, 2020)  
 Mr. Saurabh Mehta (Nominee Director) (w.e.f. November 21, 2018 upto May 11, 2020)  
 Mr. Chirag Sachdev (Alternate Director) (W.e.f. May 25, 2020 Up to October 26, 2020)  
 Mr. Kiran Marthak (Director) (W.e.f. September 28, 2020)  
 Mr. Nirmal Bhatia (Company Secretary)

**Relative of key managerial personnel**

Ms. Sujata Gardi

**Entity over which key managerial personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence**

Synersoft Technologies Private Limited

Nature of transactions with related parties	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
<b><u>Joint venture in which the company is a venturer</u></b>		
<b>Ingenuity Biosciences Private Limited</b>		
Investment in equity shares	3.50	-
Reimbursement of expenses incurred	6.81	-
Rent income	0.08	-
<b><u>Associate</u></b>		
<b>Bioneds India Private Limited</b>		
Investment in equity shares	366.71	-
Interest Income on unsecured loan given	1.25	-
Loan given	233.30	-
<b><u>Entity over which key managerial personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence</u></b>		
<b>Synersoft Technologies Private Limited</b>		
Availment of services for development of software	0.14	0.02
<b><u>Key managerial personnel</u></b>		
<b>Remuneration (including perquisites)</b>		
1. Mr. Apurva Shah	3.06	20.73
2. Mr. Binoy Gardi	3.06	38.84
3. Mr. Ajay Tandon	15.00	13.19
<b>Professional fees paid to non-executive director</b>		
1. Mr. Kiran Marthak	1.31	-
<b>Salary (including perquisites)</b>		
1. Mr. Nirmal Bhatia	11.87	11.51
<b>Rent - expense</b>		
1. Mr. Apurva Shah	0.55	0.60



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(All amounts in rupees million, unless otherwise stated)

Nature of transactions with related parties	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
<b>Reimbursement of expenses</b>		
1. Mr. Apurva Shah	-	0.20
2. Mr. Binoy Gardi	-	0.02
3. Mr. Ajay Tandon	-	0.22
4. Mr. Kiran Marthak	0.01	-
5. Mr. Nirmal Bhatia	0.24	0.24
<b>Relatives of key managerial personnel</b>		
<b>Salary</b>		
1. Ms. Sujata Gardi	-	20.26

Outstanding balances at the end of the year	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
<b>Joint venture in which the company is a venturer</b>			
<b>Ingenuity Biosciences Private Limited</b>			
Reimbursement receivable	7.61	-	-
<b>Associate</b>			
<b>Bionees India Private Limited</b>			
Loan given (including interest accrued)	234.55	-	-
<b>Key managerial personnel</b>			
<b>Remuneration payable (including perquisites)</b>			
1. Mr. Apurva Shah	2.32	-	8.30
2. Mr. Binoy Gardi	8.21	5.28	-
3. Mr. Ajay Tandon	1.08	1.05	-
<b>Professional fees payable to non-executive director</b>			
1. Mr. Kiran Marthak	0.16	-	-
<b>Salary payable (including perquisites)</b>			
1. Mr. Nirmal Bhatia	0.79	0.81	0.63
<b>Reimbursement of expenses payable</b>			
1. Mr. Apurva Shah	-	-	0.51
2. Mr. Binoy Gardi	-	-	0.02
3. Mr. Ajay Tandon	-	0.09	-
<b>Relatives of key managerial personnel</b>			
<b>Salary payable</b>			
1. Ms. Sujata Gardi	5.51	5.65	-

#### Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

(1) The company's transactions with related parties are at arm's length. Management believes that the company's domestic and international transactions with related parties post March 31, 2020 continue to be at arm's length and that the transfer pricing legislation will not have any impact on the financial statements particularly on the amount of the tax expense for the year and the amount of the provision for taxation at the year end.

(2) The future liability for gratuity and compensated absence is provided on aggregated basis for all the employees of the company taken as a whole, the amount pertaining to key managerial personnel is not ascertainable separately and therefore not included above.

(3) Loan to associate

The loan granted to Bionees India Private Limited is intended to fund the repayment of its CVCFL liability. The loan is unsecured and is repayable on or before final maturity date which shall not be later than 3 months from the date of disbursement or such other date as mutually agreed among the parties to loan. Loan carries interest rate of 15.00% p.a. compounded annually. The loan has been utilized for the purpose for which it was granted.

#### Commitment with related party

The company has not provided any commitment to related party as at March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Nil; April 01, 2019: Nil).



**Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")**  
**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ending March 31, 2021**  
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**24 Corporate social responsibility (CSR) expenditure**

Particulars	For the year ending March 31, 2021			For the year ending March 31, 2020		
a) The gross amount required to be spent by the company on the corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities during the year as per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	8.40			9.21		
b) Amount approved by the board to be spent during the year	8.41			1.50		
c) Amount Spent during the year	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total	In cash	Yet to be paid in cash	Total
i) Construction/acquisition of asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	8.41	-	8.41	1.50	-	1.50
d) Details related to spent/unspent obligations:						
i) Contribution to public trust	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii) Contribution to charitable trust/Association of person registered under Section 12A of income tax Act, 1961	8.41	-	8.41	1.50	-	1.50
iii) Unspent amount in relation to:						
- Ongoing project	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Other than ongoing project	-	-	-	7.71	-	7.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8.41</b>	<b>9.21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9.21</b>

**25 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006**

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated August 26, 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum in accordance with the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006' ('the MSMED Act').

Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such Enterprises as at March 31, 2021 has been made in the Financial Statements based on information received and available with the Company. Further in view of the Management, the impact of interest, if any, that may be payable in accordance with the provisions of the Act is not expected to be material. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any Supplier as at the Balance Sheet date.

The details as required by MSMED Act are given below;

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year;			
<b>Principal and interest amount</b>			
Trade payable	11.39	6.29	17.21
Capital payable	0.34	0.04	0.53
The amount of interest paid by the buyer under the MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	4.24	16.12	19.70
The amount of interest due and payable for the year (where the principal has been paid but interest under the MSMED Act not paid);	0.03	0.03	0.32
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and	-	0.03	0.46
The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding period, 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, 2006.	-	-	-

On basis of information and records available with the Company, the above disclosures are made in respect of amount due to the micro and small enterprises, which have been registered with the relevant competent authorities. This has been relied upon by the auditors.



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**26 Segment reporting**

The company is mainly engaged in the business of Clinical Research for various Pharmaceuticals Companies. The company's business falls within a single business segment of 'Clinical Research' and all the activities of the Company revolve around this main business. The Chief Operating decision maker (CODM) monitors the operating results of the business as a whole for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Therefore, management views company's business activity as a single segment and there are no separate reportable segments in terms of the requirements of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments" as notified under section 133 of the companies Act 2013.

**Geographical segment**

For management purposes, the company is organized into two major operating geographies India and outside India. More than 30% of the Company's business is from India, there are no individual foreign countries contributing material revenue. Thus, the segment revenue, segment assets and total cost incurred to acquire segment assets are disclosed into two operating geographic- India and outside India in the financial statements for the year ended on March 31, 2021

Revenue from external customers	Year ended March 31, 2021	Year ended March 31, 2020
India	623.43	540.04
Outside India	1,334.71	860.62

The following is an analysis of the carrying amount of non-current assets, which do not include deferred tax assets, income tax assets and financial assets analyzed by the geographical area in which the assets are located:

Carrying amount of non-current operating assets	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
India	756.83	783.60	644.19
Outside India	-	-	-

**Information about major customers:**

The company has assessed that there are no external customers from which the revenue from transactions is 10% or more of the company's total revenue for the year ending March 31, 2021, for the year ending March 31, 2020.



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**27 Financial instrument - fair value hierarchy**

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognized, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2 to the Standalone Financial Statements.

**Fair values**

**A. Category-wise classification of financial instrument**

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2021, March 31, 2020 and April 01, 2019

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
<b>Financial assets:</b>				
<b>At cost</b>				
Investments	4.1	370.21	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>370.21</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>At amortized cost</b>				
Loans	4.5	234.55	-	-
Trade receivables	4.2	451.51	360.48	399.33
Cash and cash equivalents	4.3	149.61	144.12	176.60
Other bank balances	4.4	28.44	31.61	25.37
Other financial assets (current)	4.6	174.10	146.74	65.67
Other financial assets (non-current)	4.6	71.99	69.55	26.93
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,110.20</b>	<b>752.50</b>	<b>693.90</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,480.41</b>	<b>752.50</b>	<b>693.90</b>
<b>Fair value through profit and loss</b>				
Investments	4.1	298.52	-	18.53
		<b>298.52</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18.53</b>
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<b>1,778.93</b>	<b>752.50</b>	<b>712.43</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
<b>At amortized cost</b>				
Borrowings	10.1	243.22	166.91	48.84
Trade payables	10.2	123.27	87.43	121.63
Lease liabilities	30	434.02	392.33	224.59
Other financial liabilities (current)	10.3	73.47	78.43	130.73
Other financial liabilities (non-current)	10.3	0.50	0.50	0.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>874.48</b>	<b>725.60</b>	<b>526.29</b>
<b>At fair value through profit &amp; loss</b>				
Mark to market liability on forward contracts	10.3	0.13	15.22	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.13</b>	<b>15.22</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<b>874.61</b>	<b>740.82</b>	<b>526.29</b>

The management assessed that carrying values of financial assets i.e., cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, trade receivables and other financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2021, March 31, 2020 and April 01, 2019 are reasonable approximations of their fair values largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

**Fair value hierarchy**

The fair value of the Financial Assets and Liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and/or disclosing the fair value of Financial Instruments by valuation techniques:

- (i) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical Assets or Liabilities.
- (ii) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the Assets or Liabilities, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices)
- (iii) Level 3: inputs for the Assets or Liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

**Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy :**

Particulars	Fair Value			Fair Value hierarchy	Significant observable input
	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019		
Investment in mutual funds at Fair value through profit and loss (refer note 4.1)	298.52	-	18.53	Level-1	NAV Statement provided by fund manager
Mark to market liability on forward contracts (refer note 10.3)	0.13	15.22	-	Level-2	MTM statement by bank

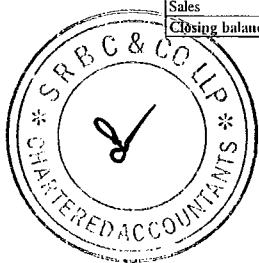
**Financial instrument measured at amortized cost**

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

**Reconciliation of level 1 fair values**

The following table shows a reconciliation from the opening balance to the closing balances for level 1 fair values representing investment in short term liquid mutual funds.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020
Opening balance	-	18.53
Net gain on investment in mutual funds	9.31	-
Purchases	872.73	-
Sales	583.52	18.53
Closing balance	<b>298.52</b>	<b>-</b>





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**28 Financial risk management objectives and policies**

The company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the company's operations. The company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's senior management oversees the management of these risks and ensures that financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the company's policies and risk objectives.

**(a) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, receivables, payables and deposits.

The sensitivity analysis in the following sections relate to the position as at March 31, 2021, March 31, 2020 & April 01, 2019. The sensitivity analysis has been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant. The analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying values of gratuity and other post retirement obligations and provisions.

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2021, March 31, 2020 & April 01, 2019.

**Exposure to interest rate risk**

Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings obligations. Borrowings issued expose to fair value 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.

Variable-rate instruments	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-
Current borrowings	93.22	166.91	48.84
Current portion of long term borrowings	-	-	54.15

**Interest rate sensitivity:**

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased /(decreased) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

Particulars	Profit or (loss)		Equity, net of tax	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
<b>March 31, 2021</b>				
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-	-
Current borrowings	(0.93)	0.93	(0.70)	0.70
Current portion of long term borrowings	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(0.93)</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>(0.70)</b>	<b>0.70</b>
<b>March 31, 2020</b>				
Non-current borrowings	-	-	-	-
Current borrowings	(1.67)	1.67	(1.25)	1.25
Current portion of long term borrowings	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1.67)</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>(1.25)</b>	<b>1.25</b>

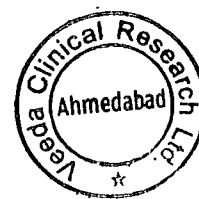
**Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates to the company's operating activities denominated in United States Dollar (USD), Euro (EUR), British Pound Sterling (GBP) and Brazilian real (BRL).

The following table sets forth information relating to unhedged foreign currency exposure as at March 31, 2021, March 31, 2020 and April 01, 2019.

**(i) Foreign currency receivables:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020		As at April 01, 2019	
	In foreign currency	Amount in Rs. million	In foreign currency	Amount in Rs. million	In foreign currency	Amount in Rs. million
<b>Trade receivables:</b>						
- US Dollars	-	-	-	-	3,103,853	214.70
- Euro	1,589,410	136.85	792,100	65.78	831,831	64.64
- BRL	183,021	2.37	-	-	-	-
- British Pound Sterling	4,188	0.42	64,692	6.02	55,893	5.06
<b>Advance to creditors:</b>						
- US Dollars	3,123	0.23	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>139.87</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71.80</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>284.40</b>



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**(ii) Foreign currency payables:**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021		As at March 31, 2020		As at April 01, 2019	
	In foreign currency	Amount in Rs. million	In foreign currency	Amount in Rs. million	In foreign currency	Amount in Rs. million
<b>Trade payables:</b>						
- US Dollars	75,010	5.51	11,047	0.83	-	-
<b>Borrowings:</b>						
- US Dollars	-	-	2,214,122	166.91	706,115	48.84
<b>Advance from customers:</b>						
- US Dollars	78,527	5.77	441,974	33.32	316,652	21.90
- Euro	-	-	13,707	1.14	26,503	2.06
<b>Other payables:</b>						
- US Dollars	235,607	17.32	159,205	12.00	15,588	1.08
- British Pound Sterling	-	-	-	-	58,500	5.29
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>28.60</b>	-	<b>214.20</b>	-	<b>79.17</b>

**Foreign currency sensitivity**

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD, Euro, BRL & British Pound Sterling exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

Particulars	Profit or (loss)		Equity, net of tax	
	Strengthening	Weakening	Strengthening	Weakening
<b>March 31, 2021</b>				
5% Movement				
USD	(1.43)	1.43	(1.07)	1.07
EUR	6.84	(6.84)	5.12	(5.12)
BRL	0.12	(0.12)	0.09	(0.09)
British Pound Sterling	0.02	(0.02)	0.02	(0.02)
<b>March 31, 2020</b>				
5% Movement				
USD	(10.65)	10.65	(7.97)	7.97
EUR	3.23	(3.23)	2.42	(2.42)
British Pound Sterling	0.30	(0.30)	0.23	(0.23)

**(b) Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

**Trade Receivables**

Trade Receivables of the company are unsecured. Credit risk is managed through periodic monitoring of the creditworthiness of customers in the normal course of business. The allowance for impairment of Trade receivables is created to the extent and as and when required, based upon the expected collectability of accounts receivables. The company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its Customers are group of repute.

The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade receivable by geographic region are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Domestic	170.92	167.09	123.03
Other regions	296.29	206.37	287.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>467.21</b>	<b>373.46</b>	<b>410.20</b>

**Age of trade receivables**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Not due	270.66	106.77	169.39
01-30 days past due	75.52	93.22	76.68
31-60 days past due	26.84	38.96	75.41
61-90 days past due	35.74	15.10	6.62
91-360 days past due	48.72	106.31	68.78
More than 360 days past due	9.73	13.10	13.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>467.21</b>	<b>373.46</b>	<b>410.20</b>



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**Financial instruments and cash deposits**

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the company's treasury department in accordance with the company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the senior management. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

**(c) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing through various short term and long term loans at an optimized cost.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<b>As at March 31, 2021</b>					
Borrowings	93.22	150.00	-	-	243.22
Trade payables	-	123.27	-	-	123.27
Lease liabilities	-	57.48	230.60	145.94	434.02
Other financial liabilities #	-	73.60	-	0.50	74.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>93.22</b>	<b>404.35</b>	<b>230.60</b>	<b>146.44</b>	<b>874.61</b>
<b>As at March 31, 2020</b>					
Borrowings	166.91	-	-	-	166.91
Trade payables	-	87.43	-	-	87.43
Lease liabilities	-	37.84	225.02	129.47	392.33
Other financial liabilities #	-	93.63	-	0.50	94.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>166.91</b>	<b>218.90</b>	<b>225.02</b>	<b>129.97</b>	<b>740.80</b>
<b>As at April 01, 2019</b>					
Borrowings	48.84	-	-	-	48.84
Trade payables	-	121.63	-	-	121.63
Lease liabilities	-	30.33	162.90	31.36	224.59
Other financial liabilities #	-	130.72	-	0.50	131.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.84</b>	<b>282.68</b>	<b>162.90</b>	<b>31.86</b>	<b>526.28</b>

# Includes current maturities of long term borrowings and interest accrued and due on borrowings.

**29 Capital management**

The company aims to manages its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize returns to the shareholders.

The capital structure of the company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

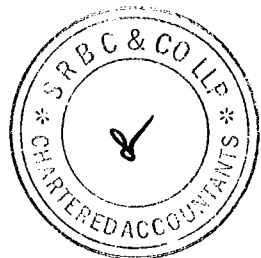
The company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2021, March 31, 2020 and April 01, 2019.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Debt (refer below note)	243.22	166.91	102.99
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	149.61	144.12	176.60
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>93.61</b>	<b>22.79</b>	<b>(73.61)</b>
Equity share capital	6.01	5.87	5.87
Instruments in the nature of equity	352.30	352.30	352.30
Other equity	1,339.27	521.83	521.54
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>1,697.58</b>	<b>880.00</b>	<b>879.71</b>
<b>Net debt to equity ratio</b>	<b>5.51%</b>	<b>2.59%</b>	<b>-</b>

**Note:**

- Debt is defined as long-term borrowings, short-term borrowings and current maturities of long-term borrowings (excluding financial guarantee contracts and contingent consideration).
- Since net debt to equity ratio as at April 01, 2019 is negative, it is not considered for calculation.



30 Leases

Company as a Lessee:

The company has operating lease for various premises which are renewable on a periodic basis and cancellable at its option. The lease terms of premises are between 3 to 9 years. The company has availed the exemption of low value of assets. The company has opted to apply for 'Full Retrospective' as its transition approach under Ind AS 116 with the date of lease commencement. Lease payments evaluated by the company are fixed payments in nature with company not exercising any termination or renewal options to terminate or extend the original lease term. Useful life of right of use asset for computation of amortization expense on right of use assets is assumed to be the term of the lease and method used is Straight-line method.

The company has taken certain premises on lease wherein lease rent is of low value amounting to Rs. 1.92 million for the year ended March 31, 2021 (March 31, 2020: Rs. 1.06 million). The company applies low value lease rent exemption for these leases.

i) The carrying value of right of use and depreciation charged during the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
<b>Premises</b>			
Opening balance	340.77	187.17	187.17
Additions during the year	80.84	210.06	-
Depreciation charged during the year (refer note 3)	(58.52)	(56.46)	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>363.09</b>	<b>340.77</b>	<b>187.17</b>

ii) The movement in lease liabilities during the year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Opening balance	392.33	224.59	224.59
Additions	80.05	207.24	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(77.95)	(80.84)	-
Interest expenses (refer note 17)	39.59	41.34	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>434.02</b>	<b>392.33</b>	<b>224.59</b>

iii) Balances of lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
Current lease liabilities	57.48	37.84	30.33
Non-current lease liabilities	376.54	354.49	194.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>434.02</b>	<b>392.33</b>	<b>224.59</b>

iv) Amount recognized in statement of profit and loss during the year

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Depreciation expense on right of use asset (refer note 3)	58.52	56.46
Interest expense on lease liabilities (refer note 17)	39.59	41.34
Expenses relating to low value leases (included in other expense) (refer note 18)	1.92	1.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.03</b>	<b>98.86</b>

v) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
<b>Maturity analysis of contractual undiscounted cash flows</b>			
Less than one year	57.48	37.84	30.33
One to five years	230.60	225.02	162.90
More than five years	145.94	129.47	31.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>434.02</b>	<b>392.33</b>	<b>224.59</b>

vi) Amount recognized in cash flow Statement

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2020
Total cash outflow for leases	77.95	80.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.95</b>	<b>80.84</b>



### **31 First-time adoption of Ind AS**

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2021, are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 (Indian GAAP).

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on March 31, 2021, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2020, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at April 01, 2019, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at April 01, 2019 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2020.

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions and exceptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS

#### **(a) Deemed cost**

Ind AS 101 permits a first time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognized in the financial statements as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for other intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 Intangible assets and Capital work-in-progress and intangible assets under development. Accordingly the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment, other intangible assets, Capital work-in-progress and intangible assets under development at their Previous GAAP carrying value.

#### **(b) Designation of previously recognized financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified at fair value through profit or loss based on facts and circumstances as at the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. April 01, 2019. Financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value as at the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. April 01, 2019 and not from the date of initial recognition.

#### **c) Estimates**

The estimates at 1 April 2019 and at 31 March 2020 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP except impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model and unquoted equity shares at fair value through profit or loss. The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at April 01, 2019, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of March 31, 2020.

#### **d) Leases**

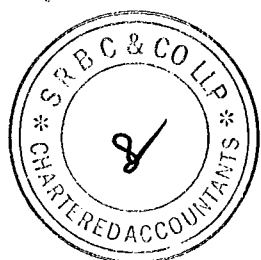
Ind AS 116 requires an entity to assess whether a contract or arrangement contains a lease. According to Ind AS 116, this assessment should be carried out at the inception of the contract or arrangement. However, the Company has used Ind AS 101 exemption and assessed all arrangements based on conditions in place as at the date of transition.

#### **e) Classification and measurement of financial assets**

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

#### **Reconciliation between previously reported Indian GAAP and Ind AS**

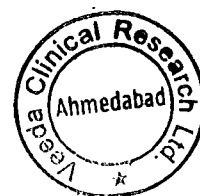
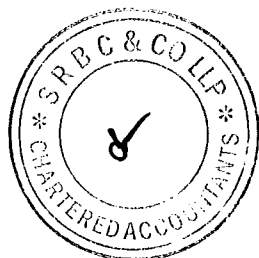
Ind AS 101 requires an entity to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliation from erstwhile Indian GAAP to Ind AS.



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i) Effect of Ind AS adoption on the balance sheet as at April 01, 2019

	Notes to first time adoption	Amount as per Indian GAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
(a) Property, plant & equipment		374.33	-	374.33
(b) Capital work-in-progress		74.10	-	74.10
(c) Right of use assets	1	-	187.17	187.17
(d) Other intangible assets		3.19	-	3.19
(e) Intangible assets under development		3.26	-	3.26
(f) Financial assets				
(i) Other financial assets	2	30.75	(3.82)	26.93
(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	44.60	4.88	49.48
(h) Income tax assets (net)		76.68	-	76.68
(i) Other non-current assets		2.14	-	2.14
		<u>609.05</u>	<u>188.23</u>	<u>797.28</u>
<b>Current assets</b>				
(a) Inventories		47.32	-	47.32
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	5	17.72	0.81	18.53
(ii) Trade receivables	3	402.11	(2.78)	399.33
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		176.60	-	176.60
(iv) Bank balance other than (iii) above		25.37	-	25.37
(v) Other financial assets		65.67	-	65.67
(c) Other current assets		17.25	-	17.25
		<u>752.04</u>	<u>(1.97)</u>	<u>750.07</u>
		<u>1,361.09</u>	<u>186.26</u>	<u>1,547.35</u>
<b>Total assets</b>				
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
(a) Equity share capital		5.87	-	5.87
(b) Instruments in the nature of equity		352.30	-	352.30
(c) Other equity	1 to 5	536.93	(15.39)	521.54
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>895.10</u>	<u>(15.39)</u>	<u>879.71</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Lease liabilities		-	194.26	194.26
(ii) Other financial liabilities	1	22.11	(21.61)	0.50
(b) Provisions		20.80	-	20.80
		<u>42.91</u>	<u>172.65</u>	<u>215.56</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		48.84	-	48.84
(ii) Lease liabilities		-	30.33	30.33
(iii) Trade payables				
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		17.21	-	17.21
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		104.43	-	104.43
(iv) Other financial liabilities		131.49	(0.76)	130.73
(b) Other current liabilities	1	110.64	(0.57)	110.07
(c) Provisions		10.47	-	10.47
		<u>423.08</u>	<u>29.00</u>	<u>452.08</u>
		<u>465.99</u>	<u>201.65</u>	<u>667.64</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>1,361.09</u>	<u>186.26</u>	<u>1,547.35</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>				



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ii) **Effect of Ind AS adoption on the balance sheet as at March 31, 2020**

	Notes to first time adoption	Amount as per Indian GAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
(a) Property, plant & equipment		429.08	-	429.08
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-	-	-
(c) Right of use assets	1	-	340.77	340.77
(d) Other intangible assets		6.70	-	6.70
(e) Intangible assets under development		5.08	-	5.08
(f) Financial assets				
(i) Other financial assets	2	75.41	(5.86)	69.55
(g) Deferred tax assets (net)	4	46.96	8.18	55.14
(h) Income tax assets (net)		152.81	-	152.81
(i) Other non-current assets		1.97	-	1.97
		<b>718.01</b>	<b>343.09</b>	<b>1,061.10</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
(a) Inventories		47.75	-	47.75
(b) Financial Assets				
(i) Trade receivables	3	365.37	(4.89)	360.48
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		144.12	-	144.12
(iii) Bank balance other than included in (ii) above		31.61	-	31.61
(iv) Other financial assets		146.74	-	146.74
(c) Other current assets		23.70	-	23.70
		<b>759.29</b>	<b>(4.89)</b>	<b>754.40</b>
		<b>1,477.30</b>	<b>338.20</b>	<b>1,815.50</b>
<b>Total assets</b>				
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>				
<b>Equity</b>				
(a) Equity share capital		5.87	-	5.87
(b) Instruments in the nature of equity		352.30	-	352.30
(c) Other equity	1 to 4	547.52	(25.69)	521.83
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>905.69</b>	<b>(25.69)</b>	<b>880.00</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Lease liabilities		-	354.49	354.49
(ii) Other financial liabilities	1	24.63	(24.13)	0.50
(b) Provisions		24.83	-	24.83
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		<b>49.46</b>	<b>330.36</b>	<b>379.82</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings		166.91	-	166.91
(ii) Lease liabilities		-	37.84	37.84
(ii) Trade payables				
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		6.29	-	6.29
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		81.14	-	81.14
(iii) Other financial liabilities	1	93.64	-	93.64
(b) Other current liabilities		162.88	(4.31)	158.57
(c) Provisions		11.29	-	11.29
		<b>522.15</b>	<b>33.53</b>	<b>555.68</b>
		<b>571.61</b>	<b>363.89</b>	<b>935.50</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>1,477.30</b>	<b>338.20</b>	<b>1,815.50</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>				



**Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")**  
**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021**  
**(All amounts in rupees million, unless otherwise stated)**

**iii) Effect of Ind AS adoption on the statement of profit and loss for the year ending March 31, 2020**

	Notes to first time adoption	Amount as per Indian GAAP	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
Revenue from operations		1,512.74	-	1,512.74
Other income	2	23.27	0.80	24.07
<b>Total income</b>		<b>1,536.01</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>1,536.81</b>
Cost of materials consumed		132.85	-	132.85
Employee benefit expenses	6	542.29	0.97	543.26
Finance costs	1	8.83	42.11	50.94
Depreciation and amortization expenses	1	101.58	56.46	158.04
Other expenses	1, 3, 5	726.92	(84.17)	642.75
<b>Total expense</b>		<b>1,512.47</b>	<b>15.37</b>	<b>1,527.84</b>
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>23.54</b>	<b>(14.57)</b>	<b>8.97</b>
Tax expense:				
(1) Current tax		15.30		15.30
(2) Deferred tax	4	(2.35)	(3.55)	(5.90)
<b>Total tax expense</b>		<b>12.95</b>	<b>(3.55)</b>	<b>9.40</b>
<b>Profit after tax</b>		<b>10.59</b>	<b>(11.02)</b>	<b>(0.43)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	6, 7	-	0.97	0.97
Income tax effect	4	-	(0.25)	(0.25)
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.72</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>10.59</b>	<b>(10.30)</b>	<b>0.29</b>

**iv) Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2020 and April 01, 2019**  
**Equity reconciliation**

	Notes to first time adoption	As at March 31, 2020	As at April 01, 2019
<b>Total equity as per previous GAAP</b>		<b>547.52</b>	<b>536.93</b>
Impact on account of application of Ind AS 116 (net)	1, 2	(28.98)	(19.07)
Impact of Impairment allowance on trade receivables	3	(4.89)	(2.78)
Change on account of fair value adjustment of financial instruments	5	-	0.81
Others		-	0.77
Impact of above adjustments on deferred taxes	4	8.18	4.88
<b>Closing balance of equity</b>		<b>521.83</b>	<b>521.54</b>

**v) Impact of above Ind AS adjustments in the statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2020 is as follows.**

**Cash flow reconciliation for the year ended March 31, 2020**

Particulars	Indian GAAP	Adjustments	Ind AS
Net cash flow from operating activities	10.42	80.84	91.27
Net cash flow from investing activities	(90.28)	-	(90.28)
Net cash flow from financing activities	46.38	(80.84)	(34.47)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(33.48)	-	(33.48)
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	1.00	-	1.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	176.60		176.60
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	144.12	-	144.12





**Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")**

**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2021**

**(All amounts in rupees million, unless otherwise stated)**

**Notes to first-time adoption**

**1. Leases**

Under Previous GAAP, lease rentals were recognized as an expense after giving straight lining impact. Under Ind AS 116, the lessee shall recognize right of use assets and lease liabilities at the inception of lease. Right of use asset shall be depreciated over the lease period and lease liability shall be classified as financial liability and finance cost shall be charged on it for each reporting period. The above calculated amount is cumulative of depreciation on right-of-use assets, finance cost element and reversal of lease rent expenses.

**2. Interest free security deposits given**

The Company has given certain interest free security deposits towards the lease of its office premises. Under Indian GAAP, these deposits are recorded at its transaction value. However, under Ind AS, these deposits are measured at its fair value on initial recognition. Interest income is accrued on discounted value of these deposits and deferred rent expense is amortized to profit and loss over the lease term.

**3. Impairment allowance on trade receivables**

Under Ind AS, impairment allowance on trade receivables has been determined based on ECL model. This model considers the delay risk (i.e. delayed receipts of payments) and the default risk (i.e. non receipt of payments) for calculating the impairment loss on financial assets.

**4. Deferred tax**

The various transitional adjustments have led to temporary differences and accordingly, the Company has accounted for such differences. Deferred tax adjustments are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in retained earnings or a separate component of equity.

**5. Fair value adjustments on financial instruments**

Current investments - Under Previous GAAP, current investments in instruments such as mutual funds are recognized at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower. Under Ind AS, these investments are required to be measured at fair value. The resulting fair value changes of these investments have been recognized in retained earnings as at the date of transition and subsequently in Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31,

**6. Actuarial gain / loss transferred to Other comprehensive income**

Under Ind AS, re-measurements i.e. actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability are recognized in other comprehensive income instead of Statement of profit and loss. As a result of this change, profit for the year ended March 31, 2020 has increased by Rs. 0.73 million. There is no impact on total equity.

**7. Other comprehensive income**

Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognized in a period should be included in profit or loss for the period unless standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income and expense that are not recognized in profit and loss but are shown in the Statement of profit and loss as 'other comprehensive income' includes remeasurement of defined benefit plans.

**8. Classification and presentation**

The previous year Indian GAAP numbers have been reclassified/regrouped to make them comparable with Ind AS presentation.



### 32 Employee stock option plans

Under ESOP 2019, the board of directors is authorized to grant options exercisable into subscription of shares of the company. Each option shall be convertible into one equity share and the aggregate number of options subscribed into shares shall not exceed 5% of the paid-up capital of the company i.e. 34,055 options. The options granted under ESOP 2019 will be exercisable at an exercise price of Rs. 10,644 per share (Rs. 177.40 after considering effect of split and bonus issue). If the options expire or become unexercisable without having been exercised in full, the unexercised options, which were subject thereto, shall become available for future grant.

The fair value of the share options is estimated at the grant date using Black-Scholes model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted. However, the above performance condition is only considered in determining the number of instruments that will ultimately vest.

The share options can be exercised up to 48 months after 46 months of vesting period and therefore, the contractual term of each option granted is 94 months. There are no cash settlement alternatives. The company does not have a past practice of cash settlement for these share options. The company accounts for the Veeda Employee Stock Option Plan 2019 (VESP) as an equity-settled plan.

The expense recognized for employee services received during the year is shown in the following table:

Particulars	44286	43921
Expense arising from equity-settled share-based payment transactions	5.92	-
<b>Total expense arising from share-based payment transactions</b>	<b>5.92</b>	<b>-</b>

There were no cancellations or modifications to the awards in year ending March 31, 2021 or March 31, 2020.

### Movements during the year

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices (WAEP) of, and movements in, share options during the year.

Particulars	44286		43921	
	Number	WAEP	Number	WAEP
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	13,432	Rs. 10,644	-	-
Granted during the year	6,812	Rs. 10,644	14,244	Rs. 10,644
Forfeited during the year	664	-	812	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-
Expired during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	<b>19,580</b>	<b>Rs. 10,644</b>	<b>13,432</b>	<b>Rs. 10,644</b>
Exercisable at the end of the year	<b>6,319</b>	<b>Rs. 10,644</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The weighted average remaining contractual life for the share options outstanding as at March 31, 2021 is 5.75 years (March 31, 2020: 6.39 years).

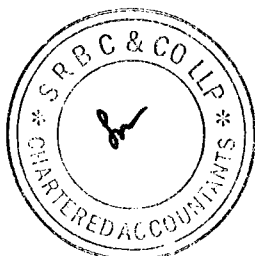
The weighted average fair value of options granted during the year was Rs. 1,858 (March 31, 2020: Rs. Nil).

The following tables list the inputs to the models used for the years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, respectively:

Particulars	44286	43921
	VESP	VESP
Weighted average fair values at the measurement date	1858	0
Dividend yield (%)	0	0
Expected volatility (%)	22.26	17.22
Risk-free interest rate (%)	5.83	7.33
Expected life of share options (years)	5.75	6.39
Weighted average share price (Rs.)	5,014	5,187
Model used	Black-Scholes	Black-Scholes

The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

- 33 An FIR dated February 13, 2021 was filed against five of our employees on allegations of falsifying government issued identification documents of potential clinical study volunteer participants. Although the person with respect of whom the document was allegedly falsified was not a volunteer in our studies nor was the Company named as an accused in the FIR, we conducted a detailed investigation as per investigation plans dated February 24, 2021, as enhanced vide the version dated April 01, 2021, to re-verify volunteer identification information, confirm traceability of volunteer related information and to reassess systems critical to the conduct of studies. While we detected no evidence of falsification of documents at our Mehsana premises, we instituted a corrective and preventive action plan ("CAPA") to improve our systems further. Further, the individual employee who is the prime accused in the FIR has since been suspended pending final investigations. In the same context, the CDSCO, by its orders dated August 9, 2021, cited the severity of lapses and the lack of a system in place to avoid incidences of generation of fake identity cards and screening/allotment and suspended the registrations of our Mehsana facility for a period of thirty days from the date of receipt of the order, and suspended the registration of our Shivalik and Vedant facilities for a period of seven days from the date of receipt of the orders (the "Orders"). During the period of suspension, we were debarred from enrolling new studies but were allowed to continue the ongoing studies across all three of our facilities. Operations at all the three facilities have now been resumed and all the studies have now been rescheduled in subsequent period.



**Veeda Clinical Research Limited (formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")**  
**Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ending March 31, 2021**  
**(All amounts in rupees million, unless otherwise stated)**

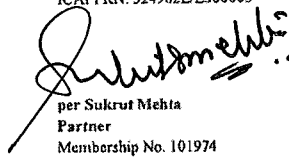
**34 COVID-19 disclosure**

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted various business operations due to lockdown and other emergency measures imposed by the governments. The operations of the Company were impacted briefly, due to shutdown of sites and offices following nationwide lockdown. The company continues with its operations in line with directives from the authorities.

The company has made detailed assessment of its liquidity positions and business operations for next year and its possible effect on the carrying value of assets. The Company does not expect significant impact on its operations and recoverability of value of its assets based on current indicators of future economic conditions. However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration and accordingly the impact may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial results. The company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic condition and its impact, if any.

**35** Government of India's Code for Social Security 2020 (the 'Code') received assent from the President in September 2020. However, the date from when the Code will become applicable and rules have not yet been notified. The company will assess the impact of the Code and account for the same once the effective date and rules are notified.

As per our report of even date  
For S R B C & Co. LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI FRN: 324982E/E300003

  
per Sukrut Mehta  
Partner  
Membership No. 101974

Date: September 22, 2021  
Place: Ahmedabad

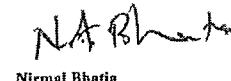
For and on Behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Veeda Clinical Research Limited  
(formerly known as "Veeda Clinical Research Private Limited")  
(CIN : U73100GJ2004PLC044023).

  
Nitin Deshmukh  
Chairman  
DIN: 00060743

Date: September 22, 2021  
Place: Mumbai

  
Ajay Tandon  
Managing Director  
DIN: 02210072

Place: Gurugram

  
Nirmal Bhatia  
Company Secretary & CFO  
ICSI Membership No. 12551

Place: Ahmedabad

