A PURI & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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11, TOLSTOY MARG,
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements of BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2021, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for the period 1st August 2020 to 31st March 2021, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. The Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared by the Management of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the relevant Rules issued thereunder for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements of Fabindia Overseas Private Limited, the Holding Company and not to report on the subsidiary as a separate entity.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Financial Statements give the information required by 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 31st March, 2021, its profit including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Restriction on Distribution and Use

The Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared to assist Fabindia Overseas Private Limited, the Holding Company in preparation of its consolidated financial statements and not to report on the subsidiary as a separate entity.

Our report is intended solely for the use of Board of Directors /Joint Auditors for the above purpose and should not be distributed to or used by any other parties. A Puri & Associates shall not be liable to the Company or to any other concerned for any claims, liabilities or expenses relating to this assignment. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES ★ NEW DELHI ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

The management is responsible for the preparation of these Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with the relevant Rules issued thereunder.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special Purpose Financial Statements, the 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 the 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 Responsibility for the Audit of Special Purpose Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting 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 Special Purpose 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 Special Purpose Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Special Purpose 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.

Other Matter

The Company has prepared a separate set of financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2021 in accordance with the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act in compliance with the Ind AS prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014; on which we issued a separate auditor's report to the shareholders of the company dated 19th July 2021.

For A PURI & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 009203N

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JYOTI SUBARWAL
PARTNER
Membership Number: 080654
UDIN: 21080654AAAAHF1747

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATED: 19TH JULY, 2021

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2021

	NOTES	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
ASSETS		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	3A	199
CAPITAL WORK-IN PROGRESS	3A	700
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	3B	44
INCOME TAX ASSETS (NET)	4	302
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (NET)	5	24
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		**1,269**
CURRENT ASSETS		
INVENTORIES	6	6,035
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
TRADE RECEIVABLES	7	23,978
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	8	26,814
OTHER CURRENT ASSETS	9	1,889
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**58,716**
TOTAL ASSETS		**59,985**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	10	10,000
OTHER EQUITY	11	23,789
TOTAL EQUITY		**33,789**
LIABILITIES		
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
PROVISIONS	12	169
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		**169**
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
TRADE PAYABLES	13	
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DUES OF MICRO ENTERPRISES AND SMALL ENTERPRISES		18,324
TOTAL OUTSTANDING DUES OF CREDITORS OTHER THAN MICRO ENTERPRISES AND SMALL ENTERPRISES		3,367
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	14	2,931
OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES	15	1,397
PROVISIONS	12	8
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**26,027**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**59,985**
CORPORATE INFORMATION & SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	1,2	
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS	27	
OTHER NOTES	23-32	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

"As per our Report of even date"

FOR A PURI & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 009203N

JYOTI SUBARWAL
PARTNER
Membership Number: 080654

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SANIA ARORA JAIN
Managing Director
DIN: 08408372

SHANTANU JAIN
Director
DIN: 07701282

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: 19TH JULY, 2021

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
FOR THE PERIOD 01ST AUGUST, 2020 TO 31ST MARCH, 2021

	NOTES	FOR THE PERIOD 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
INCOME		
REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	16	75,434
TOTAL INCOME		**75,434**
EXPENSES		
COST OF CONTRACT MANUFACTURED GOODS	17	42,326
(INCREASE)/DECREASE IN INVENTORIES	18	(6,035)
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	19	7,083
FINANCE COSTS	20	68
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE	3A & 3B	23
OTHER EXPENSES	21	2,421
TOTAL EXPENSES		**45,886**
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		**29,548**
TAX EXPENSE:	22	
CURRENT TAX		(5,230)
DEFERRED TAX		24
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD		**24,342**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
A. ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS		-
B. ITEMS THAT WILL BE RECLASSIFIED TO STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS		-
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**24,342**
EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE (in ₹)	28	
BASIC		36
DILUTED		36
CORPORATE INFORMATION & SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES	1,2	
OTHER NOTES	23-32	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

"As per our Report of even date"

FOR A PURI & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 009203N

PURI & ASSOCIATES * NEW DELHI * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

JYOTI SUBARWAL
PARTNER
Membership Number: 080654

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

SANIA ARORA JAIN
Managing Director
DIN: 08408372

SHANTANU JAIN
Director
DIN: 07701282

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: 19TH JULY 2021

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE PERIOD 01ST AUGUST, 2020 TO 31ST MARCH, 2021

	FOR THE PERIOD 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021 *(₹ in Thousands)*
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX	29,548
ADJUSTMENTS FOR NON-CASH ITEMS:	
DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSE	23
INTEREST EXPENSE	68
PROVISION FOR GRATUITY & LEAVE ENCASHMENT	132
PROVISION FOR RENT EQUALISATION CREATED	45
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	**29,816**
ADJUSTMENTS FOR CHANGES IN WORKING CAPITAL:	
(INCREASE)/DECREASE IN TRADE RECEIVABLES	(23,978)
(INCREASE)/DECREASE IN INVENTORIES	(6,035)
(INCREASE)/DECREASE IN OTHER ASSETS	(1,889)
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN TRADE PAYABLES	21,624
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	2,377
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN OTHER LIABILITIES	1,397
CASH GENERATED FROM/(USED IN) OPERATIONS	**23,312**
TAXES PAID (NET OF REFUNDS)	(5,532)
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**17,780**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
PURCHASE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS	(966)
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(966)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
PROCEEDS FROM SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS (NET)	600
REPAYMENT OF SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS (NET)	(600)
PROCEEDS FROM ISSUE OF SHARES	9,900
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**9,900**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	**26,714**
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS - OPENING BALANCE	100
CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS - CLOSING BALANCE	26,814
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	**26,714**

NOTES:

1 The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" set out in the Ind AS - 7 "Statements of Cash Flows".

2 Figures in bracket indicate cash outflow.

3 Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year consist of cash on hand and balance with banks as follows:

CASH ON HAND	1
BALANCE WITH BANKS	
- IN CURRENT ACCOUNTS	26,813
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**26,814**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements

"As per our Report of even date"

FOR A PURI & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 009203N

JYOTI SUBARWAL
PARTNER
Membership Number: 080654

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: 19TH JULY 2021

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SANIA ARORA JAIN
Managing Director
DIN: 08408372

SHANTANU JAIN
Director
DIN: 07701282

FABINDIA OVERSEAS PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(₹ In Thousands)

PARTICULARS	NOTE	AMOUNT
BALANCE AS AT 31ST JULY, 2020	10	**100**
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the period 01st August 2020 to 31st March 2021		9,900
BALANCE AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2020		**10,000**

B. OTHER EQUITY

(₹ In Thousands)

PARTICULARS	RESERVES AND SURPLUS	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		TOTAL
	RETAINED EARNINGS	REMEASUREMENTS OF THE NET DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS (NET OF TAX)	OTHER ITEMS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	
BALANCE AS AT 31ST JULY, 2020	**(553)**	-	-	**(553)**
Profit for the period 01st August 2020 to 31st March 2021	24,342	-	-	24,342
BALANCE AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2021	**23,789**	-	-	**23,789**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

"As per our Report of even date"

FOR A PURI & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 009203N

JYOTI SUBARWAL
PARTNER
Membership Number: 080654

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

SANIA ARORA JAIN
Managing Director
DIN: 08408372

SHANTANU JAIN
Director
DIN: 07701282

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: 19TH JULY 2021

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 01ST AUGUST, 2020 TO 31ST MARCH, 2021

1. Corporate Information

Biome Life Sciences India Private Limited ('the Company') is a private company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") on 22nd October, 2019.

The Company is engaged in the business of contract manufacturing, consulting and selling of Drugs and Medicines, Health Supplements, Food, Cosmetics & Toilet Preparations, Ayurveda and Life Sciences products.

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee ("₹") which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of preparation of Financial Statements and Statement of Compliance

These special purpose financial statements for the period 1st August, 2020 to 31st March, 2021 have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time for the purpose of preparing the consolidated financial statements of Fabindia Overseas Private Limited, the Holding Company and not to report on the subsidiary as a separate entity.

These special purpose financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

All amounts disclosed in the special purpose financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Thousands as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated. Transactions and balances with values below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company have been reflected as "0" in the relevant notes to these special purpose financial statements.

b) Critical accounting judgements and key source of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. 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. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and estimations that have been made by the management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements and/or key sources of estimation uncertainty that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

(i) Income Tax:
Tax expense is calculated using applicable tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted. In arriving at taxable profit and tax bases of assets and liabilities the Company adjudges taxability of amounts in accordance with tax enactments, case law and opinions of tax counsel, as relevant. Where differences arise on tax assessment, these are booked in the period in which they are agreed or on final closure of assessment.

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

Deferred Tax assets are recognized only to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilized and are reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent it is no longer probable that related tax benefit will be realized.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets:
The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected credit loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(iii) Depreciation / amortization, useful lives and residual value of Property, Plant and Equipment / Intangible Assets:
Property, Plant and Equipment / Intangible Assets are depreciated / amortized over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation / amortization to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation / amortization for future periods is revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

(iv) Provisions:
Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19 (COVID-19):

The COVID-19 pandemic is an evolving human tragedy declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organisation with adverse impact on economy and business. Supply Chain disruptions in India as a result of the outbreak started with restrictions on movement of goods, closure of borders etc., in several states followed by a nationwide lockdown from the 25th of March 2020 announced by the Indian Government, to stem the spread of COVID-19 and also lock down as announced by various State Governments from time to time. Due to this the operations of the Company got temporarily disrupted.

In light of these circumstances, the Company has considered the possible effects that may result from COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of financials assets, inventory, receivables, advances, property plant and equipment, Intangibles etc. as well as liabilities accrued. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company has used internal and external information and based on current estimates the Company expects the carrying amount of these assets will be recovered and there is no significant impact on liabilities accrued. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

c) Operating Cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act and Ind AS-1 – "Presentation of Financial Statements" based on the nature of products and the time between acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purposes of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.





d) Property, Plant and Equipment

(i) Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Cost comprises of all cost of purchase, construction and expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. Subsequent expenditures relating to Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred.

(ii) Depreciation is recognized on a Straight-line basis, over the useful life as specified under Schedule II of the Act, and given below:

Particulars	Useful Life
Office Equipment	5 Years
Computers / Servers	3 Years / 6 Years

(iii) The residual value of all depreciable assets, being negligible, is estimated at Nil.

(iv) The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and the effect of any changes in estimate is accounted for prospectively.

(v) Cost of Property, Plant and Equipment not ready for intended use on the date of balance sheet are disclosed as "Capital Work- in- Progress".

e) Intangible Assets

(i) Intangible assets are recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the assets will flow to the enterprise and cost of the asset can be measured reliably in accordance with the notified Ind AS– 38 on "Intangible Assets".

(ii) Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses (if any).

(iii) Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and the effect of any changes in estimate is accounted for prospectively.

(iv) Amortization is calculated using straight line method to allocate cost over the useful economic life of the assets mentioned below:

Particulars	Useful Life
Computer Software	5 Years

f) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets - Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that any property, plant and equipment and intangible assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists the recoverable amount (i.e., higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value in use) of the asset is estimated, or, when it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is estimated. If the recoverable amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The impairment loss recognized in the prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

g) 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.

(i) Financial Assets

Financial assets include trade/other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are initially recognized at fair value, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to or deducted from the fair value on initial recognition of financial assets. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognized using trade date accounting.

Subsequent Measurement

i. Financial Assets carried at Amortized Cost:
A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ii. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI):
A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

iii. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL):
A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is measured at fair value through profit and loss.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset (or a group of financial assets) such as trade receivables and advances held at amortized cost and financial assets that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are tested for impairment based on evidence or information that is available without undue cost or effort. Expected credit losses are assessed and loss allowances recognized if the credit quality of the financial asset has deteriorated significantly since initial recognition.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, except for the following, which are measured as 12 month expected credit losses:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e., the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities primarily comprise of trade/other payables.

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value.

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

Subsequent Measurement

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

(iii) Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS-109 "Financial Instruments".

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except in case where Holding and subsidiary relationship exists, where it is adjusted against equity or in the statement of profit and loss proportionately based on the initial recognition of the said liability.

(iv) Offsetting of Financial Instruments

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

h) Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost is determined on 'Weighted Average' method. The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

i) Foreign Currencies Transactions and Translations

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

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the relevant functional currency at exchange rates in effect at the Balance Sheet date. The gains and losses resulting from such translations are included in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and non-monetary liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of the transaction. 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 recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit or Loss are also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or Statement of Profit or Loss, respectively).

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled.





j) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after deduction of any trade discounts, volume rebates and any taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government such as Goods and Services Tax, etc. Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

(i) Sales of Goods:
Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The Company considers, whether there are other promises in the contract in which there are separate performance obligations, to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties). In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

k) Employee Benefits

(i) Short-Term Employee Benefits:
The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognized as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

(ii) Post-Employment Benefits:

Defined Contribution Plans
A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

The Company is not covered by The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and Employee State Insurance Act, 1984, as the number of employees is less than the statutory minimum as required by the said Acts.

Defined Benefit Plan
A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

All employees are covered under Employees' Gratuity Scheme which is a defined benefit plan.
The liability in respect of gratuity is calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method and spread over the period during which the benefit is expected to be derived from employees' services. The fair value of any plan assets is deducted from the present value of the defined benefit obligation to determine the amount of deficit or surplus. The net defined benefit liability / (asset) is determined as the amount of the deficit or surplus, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling. The net defined benefit liability / (asset) is recognised in the balance sheet.

Defined benefit costs are recognised as follows:
a) Service cost in the Statement of Profit and Loss
b) Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) in the Statement of Profit and Loss
c) Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) in Other Comprehensive Income

Compensated Leave of Absence
Accrual for leave encashment benefit is based on actuarial valuation as on the date of balance sheet in pursuance of the Company's leave rules.

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

l) Tax Expenses

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income or in Equity. In which case, the tax is also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

Current Tax
Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Tax
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except 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. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for the future tax consequences to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

m) Earnings Per Equity Share

Basic earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per equity share are computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company as adjusted by the after tax amount of dividends and interest recognized in the period in respect of dilutive potential equity shares by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

n) Leases

Company as a lessee
The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.





To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:
(i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset;
(ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease; and
(iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low-value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

o) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions
Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. 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 recognized as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities
Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

p) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, cheques on hand, cash in transit, balance with banks in current accounts, balance in deposit accounts with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

q) Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either -
-In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
-In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy classifies the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels, which are as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

For financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.





r) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing Cost includes interest and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, as defined in Ind AS-23 – "Borrowing Costs" are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

s) Dividend Distribution

The final dividend on shares is recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders, and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

t) Recent Accounting Developments

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards.

MCA issued a notification dated 24th March, 2021 to amend Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 to enhance the disclosures required to be made by the Company in its financial statements. These amendments are applicable to the Company for the financial year starting 1st April, 2021.

On 18 June 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has also notified new Company (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2021 and carried out amendments to the following accounting standards

a. Ind AS 116 Leases – The amendments extend the benefits of the COVID 19 related rent concession that were introduced last year (which allowed lessees to recognize covid 19 related rent concessions as income rather than as lease modification) from 30 June 2021 to 30 June 2022.

b. Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments – The amendment provides a practical expedient for assessment of contractual cash flow test, which is one of the criteria for being eligible to measure a financial asset at amortised cost, for the changes in the financial assets that may arise as a result of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform along. An additional temporary exception from applying hedge accounting is also added for Interest Rate Benchmark Reform.

c. Ind AS 101 Presentation of Financial Statements – The amendment substitutes the item (d) mentioned in paragraph BI as 'Classification and measurement of financial instruments. The term 'financial asset' has been replaced with 'financial instruments.

d. Ind AS 102 Share Based Payment – The amendments to this standard are made in reference to the Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting under Ind AS in terms of defining the term 'Equity Instrument' which shall be applicable for the annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2021.

e. Ind AS 103 Business Combinations – The amendment substitutes the definition of 'assets' and 'liabilities' in accordance with the definition given in the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements in accordance with Ind AS for qualifying the recognition criteria as per acquisition method.

f. Ind AS 104 Insurance Contracts – The amendment covers the insertion of certain paragraphs in the standard in order to maintain consistency with IFRS 4 and also incorporates the guidance on accounting treatment for amendments due to Interest Rate Benchmark Reform.

g. Ind AS 105 Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations – The amendment substitutes the definition of —'fair value less costs to sell' with 'fair value less costs of disposal' shall be substituted

h. Ind AS 106 Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources – The amendment has been made in reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards in respect of expenditures that shall not be recognized as exploration and evaluation assets.

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

i. Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Recognition, Presentation and Disclosure – The amendment clarifies the certain additional disclosures to be made on account of Interest Rate Benchmark Reform like (i) the nature and extent of risks to which the entity is exposed arising from financial instruments subject to interest rate benchmark reform, (ii) the entity's progress in completing the transition to alternative benchmark rates, and how the entity is managing the transition.

j. Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements – In order to maintain consistency with the amendments made in Ind AS 103, respective changes have been made in Ind AS 111.

k. Ind AS 114 Regulatory Deferral Accounts – The amendment clarifies that an entity may only change its accounting policies for the recognition, measurement, and impairment and derecognition of regulatory deferral account balances if the change makes the financial statements more relevant to the economic decision-making needs of users and no less reliable.

l. Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers – Certain amendments have been made in order to maintain consistency with number of paragraphs of IFRS 15.

m. Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – In order to maintain consistency with the amendments made in Ind AS 114 and to substitute the word 'Framework' with the 'Conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting in Ind AS', respective changes have been made in the standard.

n. Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment –The amendment has been made by substituting the words 'Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use' with 'Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use'.

o. Ind AS 34 Interim Financial Reporting –The amendments to this standard are made in reference to the conceptual Framework of Financial Reporting in Ind AS.

p. Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets–The amendment substitutes the definition of term 'Liability' as provided in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards.

q. Ind AS 38 Intangible Assets - The amendment substitutes the definition of term 'Asset' as provided in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards.

Application of above standards are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021

3A. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

(₹ in Thousands)

	Office Equipments	Computers	Total Tangible Assets
Gross Carrying Value			
As at July 31, 2020	-	-	-
Add: Additions made during the period	18	198	216
Less: Disposals / Adjustments during the period	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**18**	**198**	**216**
Accumulated Depreciation			
As at July 31, 2020	-	-	-
Add: Depreciation charge for the period	1	16	17
Less: On Disposals / Adjustments during the period	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**1**	**16**	**17**
Net Carrying Value			
As at March 31, 2021	**17**	**182**	**199**

Notes:

1. Capital Work-in-Progress includes:

	Development of Visual Merchandising and Display Prototype In Progress	
	01st August 2020 to 31st March 2021 *(₹ in Thousands)*	**01st April 2019 to 31st July 2020** *(₹ in Thousands)*
Balance as on 31st July 2020	-	-
Add: Additions made during the period	700	-
Less: Disposals /Adjustments during the period	-	-
As at 31st March 2021	**700**	**-**

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021

3B. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(₹ in Thousands)

	Computer Software	Total Intangible Assets
Gross Carrying Value		
As at July 31, 2020	-	-
Add: Additions made during the period	50	50
Less: Disposals / Adjustments during the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	**50**	**50**
Accumulated Amortization		
As at July 31, 2020	-	-
Add: Amortization expense for the period	6	6
Less: On Disposals / Adjustments during the period	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	6	6
Net Carrying Value		
As at March 31, 2021	**44**	**44**

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 01ST AUGUST, 2020 TO 31ST MARCH, 2021

4 INCOME TAX ASSETS (NET)

	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021 *(₹ in Thousands)*
Balance as on 31st July 2020	-
Add: Current Tax payable for the period	(5,230)
Add: Earlier Years Tax payable	-
Less: Taxes paid	5,532
Provision for Taxation (Net of Advance Income Tax)	302

5 DEFERRED TAX ASSET (NET)

	Increase/(Decrease) For the Period 01st August 2020 to 31st March 2021 *(₹ in Thousands)*	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021 *(₹ in Thousands)*
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	(7)	(7)
Rent Equalisation Reserve	8	8
Provision for Employee Benefits	23	23
	24	24

6 INVENTORIES

	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021 *(₹ in Thousands)*
Finished Goods	
Manufactured	6,035
	6,035

- As per inventory taken and valued by the Management.

7 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021 *(₹ in Thousands)*
Unsecured	
Considered Good	23,978
Having Significant increase in Credit Risk	-
	23,978
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses	-
	23,978
Includes due from Related Parties:	
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	23,978
Total Trade Receivables from related parties	23,978
Less: Allowance for Credit Losses	-
Net Trade Receivables from Related Parties	23,978

The trade receivables have been recorded at their respective carrying amounts and are not considered to be materially different from their fair values as these are expected to realised within a short period from the date of balance sheet. All of the Company's trade receivables have been reviewed for indications of impairment. An allowance for credit losses as on 31st March, 2021 of ₹ Nil (2020: ₹ Nil) has been recorded.

8 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021 *(₹ in Thousands)*
Balances with Banks	
In Current Accounts	26,813
Cash on Hand	1
	26,814

9 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

(Unsecured, Considered Good)	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021 *(₹ in Thousands)*
Other Prepaid Expenses	46
Goods and Services Tax (GST) Input Tax Credit	1,843
	1,889

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 01ST AUGUST, 2020 TO 31ST MARCH, 2021

10. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021	
	No of Shares	*(₹ in Thousands)*
AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL		
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	40,00,000	40,000
		40,000
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & PAID UP		
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	10,00,000	10,000
		10,000

a). Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares
The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to dividends as and when the Company declares and pays dividend after obtaining shareholders approval. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. During the year ended 31st March, 2021, the Company has not proposed/paid any dividend

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders

b). The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares as at 31st March 2021 is set out below:

Name of shareholder	AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2021	
	Shares held (No.)	Shares held (%)
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up		
Shantanu Jain	-	-
Sania Arora Jain	-	-
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	5,00,100	50.01%
Shantanu Jain jointly with Sania Arora Jain	4,89,900	48.99%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

c). The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding as at 31st March 2021 is set out below:

Particulars	AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2021
Authorised Share Capital	
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	
Number of shares as on 01st August, 2020	40,00,000
Addition during the period	-
Number of shares at the end	40,00,000
Issued, Subscribe and Paid Up Share Capital	
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	
Number of shares as on 01st August, 2020	10,000
Add: Shares issued during the period*	9,90,000
Number of shares at the end	10,00,000

* Shares issued during the current period as under:

- During the period ended 31st March 2021, the Company has issued and allotted 500,100 equity shares of nominal value of ₹ 10/- each at a face value of ₹ 10/- per share on right renunciation basis to Fabindia Overseas Private Limited and 489,900 equity shares of nominal value of ₹ 10/- each at a face value of ₹ 10/- per share on right basis to Shantanu Jain jointly with Sania Arora Jain.





BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 01ST AUGUST, 2020 TO 31ST MARCH, 2021

11 OTHER EQUITY

	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
Summary of Other Equity Balance	
Retained Earnings	23,789
	23,789

Nature and purpose of reserves:
a) Retained Earnings
Retained Earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to General Reserve, Dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

12 PROVISIONS

	NON-CURRENT AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)	CURRENT AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity	64	-
Leave Encashment	60	8
Provision for Rent Equalisation	45	-
	169	**8**

Provision for Rent Equalisation:
The provision has been recognized on low-value operating leases entered by the Company during the year. As per provision of Ind AS 116 " Leases", lease payments of low-value operating lease are recognised on straight-line basis over the term of lease.

	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
Movement in Provision for Rent Equalisation during the year:	
Balance as on 31st July 2020	-
Provision during the period	45
Amounts utilized / written back during the period	-
Balance at the end	**45**

13 TRADE PAYABLES

	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
For Goods and Services	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 31)	18,324
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	3,367
	21,691

14 OTHER CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
Commission payable to Directors	1,842
Interest payable under MSMED Act, 2006	68
Other Accruals	1,021
	2,931

15 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
Statutory Liabilities	1,397
	1,397

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS * NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

16 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

	FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
Revenue from Contract with Customers:	
Sale of Products	75,434
	75,434
Disaggregation of Revenue based on Products	
Personal Care Products	75,434
	75,434
Reconciliation of Revenue with Contract Price	
Revenue as per contracted price	85,998
Adjustments:	
Discounts and Sales Return	10,564
	10,564
Total Revenue from Contract with Customers	**75,434**

17 COST OF CONTRACT MANUFACTURED GOODS

	FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
Purchase of Finished Goods - Contract Manufactured	42,169
Freight Inwards	157
	42,326

18 (INCREASE)/DECREASE IN INVENTORIES

	FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
Opening Inventory	
Finished Goods-Manufactured	-
	-
Closing Inventory	
Finished Goods-Manufactured	(6,035)
	(6,035)
Total (Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	**(6,035)**

19 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

	FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
Salaries and Wages	6,982
Staff Welfare Expense	101
	7,083

20 FINANCE COSTS

	FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
Interest Expense:	
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	68
	68

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

21 OTHER EXPENSES

	FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
Rent	125
Legal and Professional Charges	1,148
Payment to Auditors*	200
Travelling and Conveyance	259
IT Support Service Charges	40
Rates and Taxes	4
Repair and Maintenance	
Common Area Maintenance Charges	4
Computers, Air Conditioners and Other Equipments	13
Others	180
Sales Promotion	276
Bank Charges	2
Miscellaneous Expenses	170
	2,421

***Payments to Auditors**

	FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
Statutory Auditors	
As Audit Fee	150
As Tax Audit Fee	50
Total	**200**

22 TAX EXPENSE

(a) Tax expense recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss	FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
Current Tax	
In respect of the current period	5,230
Total (A)	**5,230**
Deferred Tax	
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(24)
Total (B)	**(24)**
Total (A+B)	**5,206**

(b) Amounts recognized in Other Comprehensive Income

The tax (charge)/credit arising on income and expenses recognized in Other Comprehensive Income is as follows:

On items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss	-
On items that will be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss	
Total	-

(c) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

The income tax expenses for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Profit before Tax	29,548
Tax using the Company's Domestic Tax Rate @ 17.16%	5,070
Tax Effect of:	
Effect of tax related to expenses not deductible for income tax	136
Income tax recognized in Profit or Loss	**5,206**

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

23 Financial Instruments – Fair Value Measurement

Financial Instruments by Category *(₹ in Thousands)*

Particulars	31st March 2021		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortized Cost
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables (Current)	-	-	23,978
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Current)	-	-	26,814
Total	-	-	**50,792**
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables (Current)	-	-	21,691
Other Financial Liabilities (Current)	-	-	2,931
Total	-	-	**24,622**

Financial instruments by category *(₹ in Thousands)*

Particulars	Total Carrying Value
	31st March 2021
Financial Assets	
Trade Receivables (Current)	23,978
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Current)	26,814
Total	**50,792**
Financial Liabilities	
Trade Payables (Current)	21,691
Other Financial Liabilities (Current)	2,931
Total	**24,622**

Fair Value Hierarchy:
Level 3 : All amortized cost financial assets and liabilities are classified as level 3 inputs.

Notes:
1. Trade receivables comprise amounts receivable from the sale of goods.
2. The Management considers that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximates their fair value.
3. Cash & Cash Equivalents comprise cash and bank balance held by the Company. The carrying amount of these assets approximates their fair value.
4. Trade payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases. The Management considers that the carrying amount of trade payables approximates to their fair value.
5. Financial assets and liabilities maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date and which are not carried at fair value, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

24 Financial Risk Management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
(a) Credit Risk;
(b) Liquidity Risk; and
(c) Market Risk

Risk Management Framework
The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and company activities. The Company's Board of Directors oversees how the management monitors compliance with Company's risk management policies and procedures, and review adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

(a) Credit Risk:
Credit risk is a risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligation resulting in financial loss to the Company. The credit risk for the Company primarily arises from credit exposures to trade receivables and balance with bank.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk from trade receivables by establishing a appropriate credit period for customer. The Company's credit policy requires each new customer to be analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment terms and conditions are offered.

(b) Liquidity Risk:
Liquidity risk is a risk that the Company may not be able to meet its financial obligations on a timely basis through its cash and cash equivalents.

Management manages the liquidity risk by monitoring rolling cash flow forecasts and maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. This monitoring includes financial ratios and takes into account the accessibility of cash and cash equivalents.

Maturities of Financial Liabilities
The table below summarises the maturity profile (remaining period of contractual maturity at the balance sheet date) of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows.

The details of the contractual maturities of financial liabilities as of 31st March 2021 are as follows:

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Less than 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	21,691	-	-	21,691
Commission payable to Directors	1,842	-	-	1,842
Other Accruals	1,089	-	-	1,089
	24,622	-	-	**24,622**

(c) Market Risk:
Market risk is the risk that changes in market place could affect the future cash flows to the Company. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables. The Company's transactions are in Indian Rupees (INR) and therefore, there is no foreign currency risk. The Company has not availed any loan and hence not subject to any interest rate risk. The financial instruments are not market price sensitive and hence not subject to market price risk.

Impact of COVID-19
The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of financial assets, inventory, receivables, loans and advances, property plant and equipment, intangibles etc as well as liabilities accrued. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company has used internal and external information. Having reviewed the underlying data and based on current estimates, the Company does not expect any material impact on the carrying amount of these assets and liabilities. The impact of COVID-19 on the Company's financial statements may differ from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions. The Company has also evaluated the impact of the same on the aforementioned risks i.e. credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk and does not foresee any material impact on account of the same.

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021

25 Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard continuity as a going concern, provide appropriate return to shareholders and maintain a cost efficient capital structure. The capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder's value. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2021 and 31st July, 2020 except for budgeting for cash flow projections considering the impact of ongoing pandemic COVID - 19.

The Board of Directors seek to maintain a balance of higher returns by sound capital composition and accordingly the Company does not have any long term and short term borrowings as at 31st March 2021.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of total debt to total equity on a periodic basis. The following table summarizes the capital of the Company:

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	**As at 31st March 2021**
Long Term Borrowings	-
Short Term Borrowings	-
Total Debt	-
Equity Share Capital	10,000
Other Equity	23,789
Total Equity	**33,789**
Debt-Equity Ratio	0.00

The Company's objective is to keep the debt equity ratio as low as possible which it has achieved in these years.

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021

26 RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

As required by Ind AS - 24 "Related Parties Disclosures", the disclosure are as follows:

A. List of Related Parties where control exists:
(i) List of related parties who have control over the Company (either individually or with others)
- Fabindia Overseas Private Limited — Holding Company (w.e.f. 1st August 2020)

B. Other related parties with whom the Company had transactions:
(i) Key Management Personnel (KMP):
- Sania Arora Jain — Managing Director (w.e.f. 11th March 2021)
- Shantanu Jain — Director
- Viney Singh — Director (w.e.f. 1st August 2020)
- Mukesh Kumar Chauhan — Director (w.e.f. 1st August 2020)

C. Summary of the transactions with related parties is as follows :

(₹ in Thousands)

Nature of transaction	Enterprises where control exists	Key Management Personnel and their relatives	Total
	01st August 2020 to 31st March 2021	01st August 2020 to 31st March 2021	01st August 2020 to 31st March 2021
Issue and Allotment of Equity Shares	5,001	4,989	9,990
Sale of Goods / Samples	75,434	-	75,434
Purchase of Finished Goods - Contract Manufactured	236	-	236
Remuneration (included under Salary and Wages)	-	2,544	2,544
Commission to Director (included under Salary and Wages)	-	2,915	2,915
Reimbursement of Expenses Paid	-	681	681
Reimbursement of Fixed Assets purchased on behalf of Company	-	251	251
Loan Taken	-	600	600
Loan Repaid	-	600	600
Rent paid	80	-	80
CAM Charges	4	-	4

Outstanding Balances	Enterprises where control exists	Key Management Personnel and their	Total
	01st August 2020 to 31st March 2021	01st August 2020 to 31st March 2021	01st August 2020 to 31st March 2021
Outstanding Payables	92	2,020	2,112
Outstanding Receivables	23,978	-	23,978

Terms and conditions:
1. All transactions with these related parties are priced on an arm's length basis (As certified by Management).
2. None of the balances outstanding are secured.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The remuneration of Key Management Personnel during the year was as follows: *(₹ in Thousands)*

Particulars	01st August 2020 to 31st March 2021
Short-Term Benefits	5,459
Post-Employment Benefits	47
Other Long-Term Benefits	50
Share-Based Payments	-
Termination Benefits	-
Total compensation paid to key management personnel	5,556

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES ANNEXED TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021

D. Disclosure in respect of all related party transactions:

Particulars	01st August 2020 to 31st March 2021 (₹ in Thousands)
Issue and Allotment of Equity Shares	
Shantanu Jain jointly with Sania Arora Jain	4,989
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	5,001
Sale of Goods / Samples	
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	75,434
Purchase of Finished Goods - Contract Manufactured	
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	236
Remuneration (included under Salary and Wages)	
Sania Arora Jain	2,544
Commission to Directors (included under Salary and Wages)	
Sania Arora Jain	2,915
Reimbursement of Expenses Paid	
Sania Arora Jain	505
Shantanu Jain	176
Reimbursement of Fixed Assets purchased on behalf of Company	
Shantanu Jain	251
Loan Taken	
Shantanu Jain	600
Loan Repaid	
Shantanu Jain	600
Rent Paid	
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	80
CAM Charges	
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	4
Outstanding Payable	
Sania Arora Jain	1,922
Shantanu Jain	98
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	92
Outstanding Receivable	
Fabindia Overseas Private Limited	23,978

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

27 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

A Contingent Liabilities:

There is no contingent liability as on 31st March 2021.

B Commitments:

(a) The Company has outstanding capital commitments of ₹ 300 Thousands as at 31st March, 2021.

(b) Lease Commitments:
The Company has entered into operating leases for its registered office & warehouse premises. The lease commitments (Minimum Lease Payments) towards non-cancellable leases is as below:

	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2021 *(₹ in Thousands)*
a. Not later than one year	25
b. Later than one year but not later than five years	-
c. Later than five years	-

28 EARNINGS PER EQUITY SHARE (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts has been 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 has been calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company as adjusted by the after tax amount of dividends and interest recognized in the period in respect of dilutive potential equity 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 data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:	**FOR THE PERIOD 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021**
Profit for the period (in ₹)	24,342
Weighted average number of equity shares (Nos.)	6,69,096
Nominal value of equity shares (in ₹)	10
Earnings per equity share (in ₹)	
Basic	36
Diluted	36
Weighted average number of equity shares	
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares outstanding for Basic EPS	6,69,096
Number of shares considered as weighted average shares (including dilutive shares) outstanding for Diluted EPS	6,69,096

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

29 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company has classified the various benefits provided to employees as under:-

(a) Contribution to Gratuity Fund (Defined Benefit Plan)

The Company has defined benefit gratuity plan (unfunded) wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to 15 days of total basic salary last drawn for each completed year of service. Gratuity is payable to all eligible employees of the Company on retirement, separation, death or permanent disablement, in terms of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The most recent actuarial valuation of plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation for gratuity were carried out as at March 31, 2021. The present value of the defined benefit obligations and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit

(b) Compensated Leave of Absence Plan (Other Long Term Benefit Plan)

The Company permits encashment of leave accumulated by their employees on retirement and separation. The liability for encashment of privilege leave is determined and provided on the basis of actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at the date of the balance sheet.

Actuarial valuation was done in respect of the aforesaid defined benefit plan and other long term benefit plan based on the following assumptions-

Economic Assumptions

The discount rate and salary growth rate are the key financial assumptions and should be considered together; it is the difference or 'gap' between these rates which is more important than the individual rates in isolation.

Discount Rate

The discounting rate is generally based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities & salary growth rate. For the current valuation a discount rate of 6.76 % p.a. compound, has been used in consultation with the employer.

Salary Growth Rate

The salary growth rate usually consists of at least three components, viz. seniority, regular increments and promotional increase and price inflation. The assumptions used are summarized in the following table:

	Gratuity (Unfunded)	Compensated Absences Earned Leaves (Unfunded)
	01st August 2020 to 31st March 2021	01st August 2020 to 31st March 2021
Discount rate(per annum)	6.76%	6.76%
Future salary increase(per annum)	3.50%	3.50%
In Service Mortality	IALM (2012-14)	IALM (2012-14)
Retirement Age	58 years	58 years
Withdrawal rates : Ages/ withdrawal rate		
-upto 30 years	3.00%	3.00%
-from 31 years to 44 years	2.00%	2.00%
-above 44 years	1.00%	1.00%

(₹ in Thousands)

	Gratuity (Unfunded)	Compensated Absences Earned Leaves (Unfunded)
	01st August 2020 to 31st March 2021	01st August 2020 to 31st March 2021
1. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	-	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Current Service Cost	64	68
Benefits Paid	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on obligation	-	-
Defined Benefit Obligation at the end of the year	**64**	**68**
2. Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of Plan Assets		
Fair value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Expected return on Plan Assets	-	-
Employer Contribution	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on plan assets	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
3. Reconciliation of fair value of Assets and Obligations		
Fair value of Plan Assets	-	-
Present value of Obligation	64	68
Amount recognized in Balance Sheet (Surplus/(Deficit))	**(64)**	**(68)**
4. Expenses recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	64	68
Net Interest Cost	-	-
Net actuarial (Gain)/Loss recognized in the period	-	-
Net Cost	**64**	**68**
5. Expenses recognized in Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss for the year on Obligation	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss for the year on Plan Assets	-	-
Net (Income)/Expense in OCI	-	-

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI

30 IMPAIRMENT

The Company has not recognized any loss on impairment in respect of assets of the Company in terms of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) - 16 on "Property, Plant and Equipment"/ Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) - 36 on Impairment of Assets" since in the opinion of the Management, as confirmed by the Board of Directors, the reduction in value of any asset, to the extent required, has already been provided for in the books of accounts of the Company.

31 DUE TO MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER THE MSMED ACT, 2006

The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier	**FOR THE PERIOD 01ST AUGUST 2020 TO 31ST MARCH 2021** *(₹ in Thousands)*
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	18,324
Interest due on above	-
Amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amounts of payments made to supplier beyond the appointed day	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006.	68
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	68

32 OTHER NOTES

(a) Debit and credit balances of trade payables, trade receivables, loans and advances to the extent not confirmed are subject to confirmation and reconciliation with the parties.

(b) As per the requirement of Schedule III of the Act, the Board of Directors have considered the values of all assets of the Company other than property, plant and equipment, and have come to a conclusion that these have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business which is not less than the value at which they are stated in the balance sheet. On account of outbreak of Covid-19 impact, there may be certain delays in recoveries of Current Assets/ Loans and Advances but there is not likely to be any material reduction in values. Although Management expects a slowdown, there are no plans to downsize the Company's operations presently or in the near future.

(c) Provision for income tax has been computed by considering that the Company opts for payment of income tax as per the provisions of Section 115BAB of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(d) These Special Purpose Financial Statements are prepared for the purpose of consolidation with the accounts of Fabindia Overseas Private Limited, the Holding Company.

"Signatures to Notes 1 to 32"

"As per our Report of even date"

FOR A PURI & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 009203N

JYOTI SUBARWAL
PARTNER
Membership Number: 080654

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SANIA ARORA JAIN
Managing Director
DIN: 08408372

SHANTANU JAIN
Director
DIN: 07701282

PLACE: NEW DELHI
DATE: 19TH JULY, 2021

29 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

6. Sensitivity Analysis of the Defined Benefit Obligation:

Significant Actuarial Assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount trade, expected salary increase and employee turnover. The sensitivity analysis below, have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The result of Sensitivity analysis is given below:

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	31st March 2021
	Increase by 0.50%
Impact of the change in Discount Rate (0.50% movement)	(6)
Impact of the change in Salary Increase Rate (0.50% movement)	7

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change due to these are not calculated.

7. Description of Risk Exposures:

Valuations are based on certain assumptions, which are dynamic in nature and vary over time. As such company is exposed to various risks as follow -

A). Salary Increases - Actual salary increases will increase the Plan's liability. Increase in salary increase rate assumption in future valuations will also increase the liability.
B). Investment Risk - If Plan is funded then assets liabilities mismatch & actual investment return on assets lower than the discount rate assumed at the last valuation date can impact the liability.
C). Discount Rate - Reduction in discount rate in subsequent valuations can increase the Plan's liability.
D). Mortality & Disability - Actual deaths & disability cases proving lower or higher than assumed in the valuation can impact the liabilities.
E). Withdrawals - Actual withdrawals proving higher or lower than assumed withdrawals and change of withdrawal rates at subsequent valuations can impact Plan's liability.

A. PURI & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

BIOME LIFE SCIENCES INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED NEW DELHI