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Muchhal & Gupta

Chartered Accountants

301, Shalimar Corporate Centre,
8-A, South Tukoganj, Indore-452001
Ph: 0731-2519818, 4046818

Independent Auditor's Report

To The Members of **Biograin Protinex Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Biograin Protinex Private Limited** (the 'Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

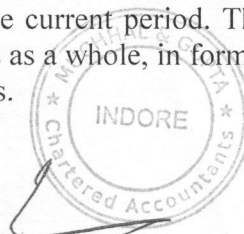
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2022, and loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). 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 independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, which are of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter those charged with governance.

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

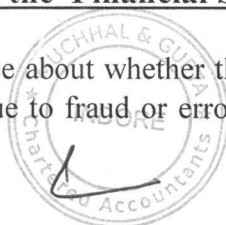
The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134 (5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report

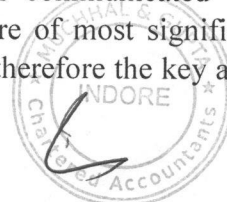


that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in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

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

We also:

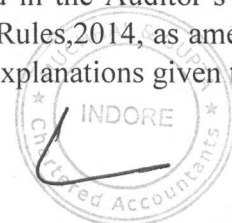
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and
- other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe



these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

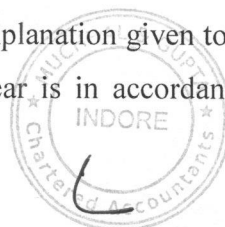
1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the 'Order') issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that :
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31st, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31st, 2022 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 over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended.
 - h) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act read with Schedule V to the Act and section 67 of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017.
 - i) 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:



1. The company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
2. The company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
3. There is no amount required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
4. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:
 - Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the company; or
 - Provide any guarantee or security or like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall:
 - Directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the company; or
 - Provide any guarantee or security or like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (c) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that cause us to believe that the representations under subclause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.
5. No dividend was declared or paid during the year by the company.

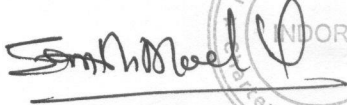
With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under section 197(16) of the Act :

3. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its director during the current year is in accordance with the provision of the



section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For: Muchhal & Gupta
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 004423C



Santosh Muchhal
Partner

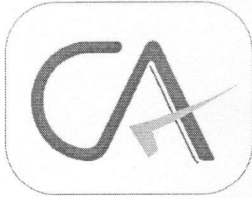
M.No. 073320

UDIN: 22073320AJBHPW2998



Place: Indore

Date: 16th May, 2022



E-mail: ca.mandg@gmail.com

Muchhal & Gupta

Chartered Accountants

301, Shalimar Corporate Centre,
8-A, South Tukoganj, Indore-452001

Ph: 0731-2519818, 4046818

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report on Financial Statements

The Annexure referred to in the Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Biograin Protinex Pvt Ltd.(the 'Company') on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022, we report that:

i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment:

- (a) The Company does not have any fixed assets as on 31st March, 2022. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company does not have any fixed assets as on 31st March, 2022. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties as on 31st March, 2022. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company does not have any fixed assets as on 31st March, 2022. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder

ii. (a) The company does not have any inventories as on 31st March, 2022. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (b) The company does not have any inventories as on 31st March, 2022. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

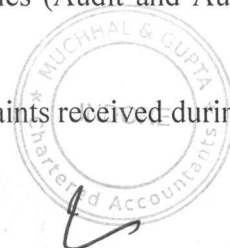
iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. The Company has not granted any loans to companies during the year. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year.



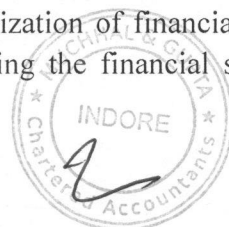
- (a) A. Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans to subsidiaries.
- B. Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans to a party other than subsidiaries.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, we are of the opinion that the aforesaid clause is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the aforesaid clause is not applicable to the company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the aforesaid clause is not applicable to the company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan given falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans given to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same party.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not given any loans repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company has not provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records are not required to be maintained pursuant to the rules specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Thus, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
- (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.



- (b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31st, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- ix. (a) The company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to financial institution, or a bank.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the aforesaid clause is not applicable to the company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds have been raised on short-term basis by the Company.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the Financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the aforesaid clause is not applicable to the company.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- xi. (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) There were no whistle blowing complaints received during the year by the company.



- xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.
- xiv. (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the



Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

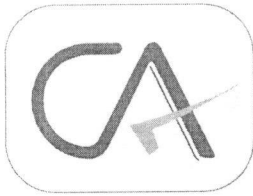
- xx. Provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable hence, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For: Muchhal & Gupta
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 004423C




Santosh Muchhal
Partner
M No. 073320
UDIN: 22073320AJBHPW2998

Place: Indore
Date: 16th May, 2022



E-mail: ca.mandg@gmail.com

Muchhal & Gupta

Chartered Accountants

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Annexure “B” to the Independent Auditor’s Report on Financial Statements

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the Members of Biograin Protinex Private Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 Biograin Protinex Private Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31st 2022, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 respective company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company 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”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.



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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

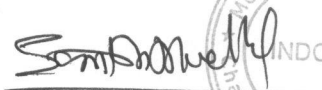

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31st, 2022, 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: Muchhal & Gupta
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 004423C

Santosh Muchhal
Partner
Membership No. 073320
UDIN: 22073320AJBHPW2998

Place: Indore
Date: 16th May, 2022

BIOGRAIN PROTINEX PVT. LTD.

CIN : U11100MP2016PTC040848

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2022

(Rs in thousands, unless stated otherwise)


	Notes	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Other Non-Current Assets		218.94	192.07
Total Non-Current Assets		218.94	192.07
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	9.11	13.98
(b) Other Current Assets	6	10.80	9.90
Total Current Assets		19.91	23.88
Total ASSETS		238.85	215.95
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	7	100.00	100.00
(b) Other Equity	8	-	-
Total EQUITY		100.00	100.00
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	9	123.10	100.20
Total Non-Current Liabilities		123.10	100.20
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	10	10.75	10.75
(b) Provisions	11	5.00	5.00
Total Current Liabilities		15.75	15.75
Total EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		238.85	215.95


Significant accounting policies & key accounting estimates & judgements
See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

1-3
4-16

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date

For & on Behalf of the Board
BIOGRAIN PROTINEX PVT. LTD.

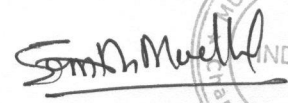

Mukesh Kacholia
Director
DIN:00376922


Ayush Kacholia
Director
DIN:03096933



Date: 16th May 2022
Place: Indore

As per our Report of even date annexed
For MUCHHAL & GUPTA
Chartered Accountants


Santosh Muchhal
(Partner)

M.No.: 073320
FRN: 004423C
UDIN: 22073320AJBHPW2998

BIOGRAIN PROTINEX PVT. LTD.

CIN : U11100MP2016PTC040848

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2022

(Rs in thousands, unless stated otherwise)

	Notes	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
INCOME			
Revenue From Operations		-	-
Other Income		-	-
Total INCOME		-	-
EXPENSES			
Cost of Material Consumed		-	-
Purchases of Stock-in-Trade		-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-Trade and work-in-progress		-	-
Employee Benefit Expenses		-	-
Finance Costs		-	-
Depreciation Expense		-	-
Other Expenses		-	-
Total EXPENSES		-	-
Profit before tax		-	-
Tax Expense		-	-
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Total Tax Expense		-	-
Profit for the period		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax relating to re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income		-	-
Earnings Per Share (In Rs)			
(1) Basic		-	-
(2) Diluted		-	-

Significant accounting policies & key accounting estimates & judgements
See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

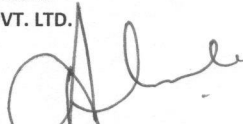
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This is the Statement of Profit & Loss referred to in our report of even date

For & on Behalf of the Board
BIOGRAIN PROTINEX PVT. LTD.



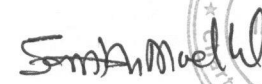
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BIOGRAIN PROTINEX PVT. LTD.

CIN : U11100MP2016PTC040848

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2022

(Rs in thousands, unless stated otherwise)

	Year ended 31st March 2022	Year ended 31st March 2021
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	-	-
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	-	-
Finance Costs	-	-
Interest on Deposit	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	-	-
Adjustments for:		
Decrease/(Increase) in Other assets	(27.77)	(8.20)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	-	-
Cash flow from operating activities post working capital changes	(27.77)	(8.20)
Direct taxes		
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	(27.77)	(8.20)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property Plant and Equipment	-	-
Interest received	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	-	-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Borrowings	22.90	(1.18)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	22.90	(1.18)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	(4.87)	(9.38)
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1st April	13.98	23.36
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31st March	9.11	13.98
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(4.87)	(9.38)

Notes

1. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared in accordance with 'Indirect method' as set out in Ind AS - 7 - 'Statement of Cash Flows', as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the relevant rules issued thereunder.

	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balances with banks	7.68	3.58
Cash on hand	1.43	10.40
	9.11	13.98

This is the Statement of Cash Flow referred to in our report of even date

For & on Behalf of the Board
BIOGRAIN PROTINEX PVT. LTD.



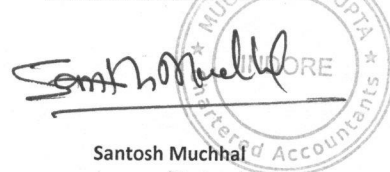
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BIOGRAIN PROTINEX PVT. LTD.

CIN : U11100MP2016PTC040848

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2022

(Rs in thousands, unless stated otherwise)

	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid up (Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each)				
Opening Balance	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00
Closing Balance	10,000	100.00	10,000	100.00

(b) Other equity	Reserves & Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Retained Earnings	Securities Premium		
Balance as at 1st April 2020	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2021	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 1st April 2021	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	-

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date

For & on behalf of the Board
BIOGRAIN PROTINEX PVT. LTD.

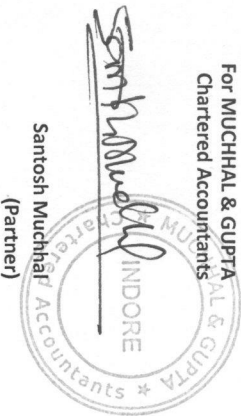
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Date: 16th May 2022
Place: Indore

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES TO THE STANDALONE SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

The Company, Biograin Protinex Private Limited is a subsidiary company of Shanti Overseas (India) Limited. The company has been incorporated on May 05, 2016 and has not started any operations yet.

2. Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis following the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the Generally accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in India (Indian Accounting standards referred to as "IndAS") as specified under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendments rules issued thereafter.

The financial statements are presented in Rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest thousands upto two decimals places except when otherwise indicated.

b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value as required under relevant IndAS.

c) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, 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.

3. Significant accounting policies

3.1 Current versus non-current classification

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

- ▶ Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- ▶ Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- ▶ Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- ▶ 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.

A liability is current when

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



All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

3.2 Property, Plant & Equipments

Recognition and initial measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company.

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Company does not have any Property, Plant & Equipments as on 31st March, 2022.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment has been provided using written down value method using rates determined based on management's assessment of useful economic lives of the asset.

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.

Derecognition

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

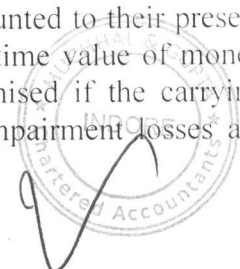
Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for use as at the reporting date are disclosed as capital work-in progress.

3.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication of impairment exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash generating units (CGUs).

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

3.4 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities And Contingent Assets

Provisions

Provisions are recognised 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.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, 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 any reimbursement.

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 in respective expense.

Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent Assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

3.5 Leases

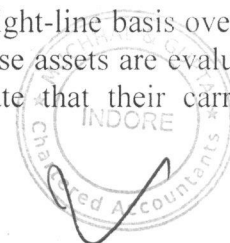
The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control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

The company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short term leases (twelve month or less) and leases of low-value. For short-term and leases of low value, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. For all other leases, the Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable.



The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date. 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 or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Lease liability and ROU asset, if any, have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

3.6 Inventories

Inventories are valued as under

Raw materials, stores and spares

Lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis. Materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below costs, if finished goods in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Finished Goods & Work In Progress

Lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials, labour and a proportion of attributable overheads.

Stock-In-Trade

Valued at lower of cost or net realizable value and for this purpose cost is determined on weighted average 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.

3.7 Income tax

Current tax

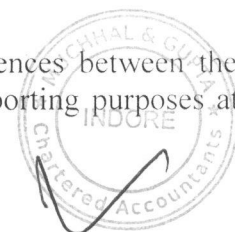
Provision for current tax is made as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

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 that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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 establishes provisions where appropriate.

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.



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 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.

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.

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') credit entitlement under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as a deferred tax asset when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it in the form of adjustment of future income tax liability, will flow to the Company and the asset can be measured reliably. MAT credit entitlement is set off to the extent allowed in the year in which the Company becomes liable to pay income taxes at the enacted tax rates. MAT credit entitlement is reviewed at each reporting date and is recognised to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. MAT credit entitlement has been presented as deferred tax asset in Balance Sheet. Significant management judgement is required to determine the probability of recognition of MAT credit entitlement.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

3.8 Employee Benefits

Short-term Employee Benefits

Employee benefit liabilities such as salaries, wages and bonus, etc. that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at an undiscounted amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

Post-employment benefit plans

Defined Contribution Plans

State governed Provident Fund Scheme and Employees State Insurance Scheme are defined contribution plans. The contribution paid / payable under the schemes is recognised during the period in which the employees render the related services.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan. Currently, the Company's gratuity scheme is unfunded. The Company recognises the defined benefit liability in Balance sheet. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan and the related current service cost and, where applicable past service cost are determined based on an actuarial valuation done using the Projected Unit Credit Method by an independent actuary, which recognises each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit

separately to build up the final obligation. The obligations are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

Re-measurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) is reflected immediately in Other Comprehensive Income in the Statement of Profit and loss. All other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as employee benefit expenses. Re-measurements recognised in Other Comprehensive Income will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss hence it is treated as part of retained earnings in the Statement of Changes In Equity.

3.9 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.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to/ by the Company.

Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed 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) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 valuation techniques for which the lowest level input which has a significant effect on the fair value measurement is not based on observable market data.

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 reassessing 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.

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.



3.10 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.

a) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

► **Debt instruments at amortised cost** - The Company has cash & cash equivalents, loans and trade receivables classified within this category.

► **Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)** - The Company does not have any financial asset classified in this category.

► **Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)** - The Company does not have any financial asset classified in this category.

► **Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)** - The Company does not have any financial asset classified in this category.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at 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 and losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss. The amortised cost of the financial asset is also adjusted for loss allowance, if any.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

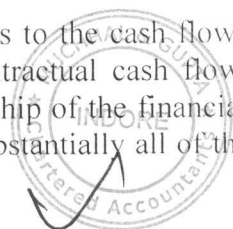
FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Company has not designated any such debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks



and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with IndAS 109, the company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. Loans and trade receivables.

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

b) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value deducted by, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the liability.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, borrowings and other financial liabilities.

Under the effective interest method, the future cash payments are exactly discounted to the initial recognition value using the effective interest rate. The cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of the difference between the initial recognition amount and the maturity amount is added to the initial recognition value (net of principal repayments, if any) of the financial liability over the relevant period of the financial liability to arrive at the amortized cost at each reporting date. The corresponding effect of the amortization under effective interest method is recognized as expense over the relevant period of the financial liability in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the Derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

3.11 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, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.12 Revenue Recognition

The Company recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. A 5-step approach is used to recognise revenue as below

Step 1 Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2 Identify the performance obligation in contract

Step 3 Determine the transaction price

Step 4 Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5 Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

3.13 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders' and weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders' and weighted average number of equity shares.

3.14 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

3.15 Preliminary & Pre-Operative Expenses

Preliminary & pre-operative expenses will be written-off over the course of five years from the year in which company commences its operations. As the management believes that actual benefit from those expenses will be derived in a period of 5 years and not immediately. Till then Company shows Preliminary & pre-operative expenses under other non current assets head.

3.16 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded by the Company entities at their respective functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date.

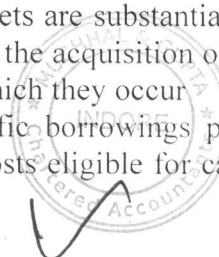
Non Monetary asset and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined.

Non monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the exception that the exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings included in the borrowing cost when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings;

3.17 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets up to the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. The loan origination costs directly attributable to the acquisition of borrowings (e.g. loan processing fee, upfront fee) are amortised in the year in which they occur. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.



All other borrowing costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.18 Rounding off of figures of financial statements:

In compliance with the amendment made by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide notification dated 24th March 2021 in Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, all the figures forming part of financial statement are rounded off in Rupees Thousands until and unless stated otherwise.



BIOGRAIN PROTINEX PVT. LTD.

CIN : U11100MP2016PTC040848

Schedules forming part of the standalone financial statements

(Rs in thousands, unless stated otherwise)

		As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
4	Other Non current assets				
	Preliminary Expenses				
	Preliminary Expenses	24.75		24.75	
	Less : Written off during the year	-		-	
	Preoperative Expense	194.19		167.32	
	Total	218.94		192.07	
5	Cash & Cash Equivalents				
	Balances with banks	7.68		3.58	
	Cash on hand	1.43		10.40	
	Total	9.11		13.98	
6	Other current assets				
	Balances with Government Authorities	10.80		9.90	
	Total	10.80		9.90	
7	Equity Share Capital				
(a)	Authorised & Issued Share Capital	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
	Authorised Share Capital	Number	Amount	Number	
	Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	10,000	100.00	10,000	
	Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid up	Number	Amount	Number	
	Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	10,000	100.00	10,000	
(b)	Reconciliation of Share Capital				
	Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid up	Number	Amount	Number	
	Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each				
	Opening Balance	-	-	-	
	Add: Bonus Shares issued	-	-	-	
	Closing Balance	-	-	-	
(c)	Terms and rights attached to equity shares				
	i) The Company has one class of equity shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.				
	ii) In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity share will be entitled to received 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.				
	iii) The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. During the year ended 31st March, 2022, the company has not declared any dividend.				
(d)	Disclosure of Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Equity Shares				
	Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March 2022		As at 31st March 2021	
		No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
	Shanti Overseas (India) Limited	10,000.00	100.00	10,000.00	100.00
	Total	10,000.00	100.00	10,000.00	100.00



BIOGRAIN PROTINEX PVT. LTD.

CIN : U11100MP2016PTC040848

Schedules forming part of the standalone financial statements

(Rs in thousands, unless stated otherwise)

8	Other Equity	Reserves & Surplus	
		Retained Earnings	Securities Premium
	Balance as at 1st April 2020	-	-
	Profit for the period	-	-
	Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
	Balance as at 31st March 2021	-	-
	Balance as at 1st April 2021	-	-
	Profit for the period	-	-
	Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
	Balance as at 31st March 2022	-	-

9	Borrowings	As at	As at
		31st March 2022	31st March 2021
	Unsecured		
	Loans from related parties (Refer note 12)	123.10	100.20
	Total	123.10	100.20

10	Trade Payables	As at	As at
		31st March 2022	31st March 2021
	Dues to Micro enterprises & small enterprises (Refer Note c below)	-	-
	Dues to Others	10.75	10.75
	Total	10.75	10.75

Notes:

- a) Trade payables are non-interest bearing.
- b) For explanations on the Company's liquidity risk management processes, refer to Note 14).
- c) Details of Dues to Micro enterprises & small enterprises under MSMED Act, 2006
 - The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year
 - Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises
 - Interest due on above
 - The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of MSMED Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year
 - The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the Appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest Specified under the MSMED Act 2006.
 - The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year
 - The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years , until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowances as deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act 2006

d)	Trade Payable from others	As at	As at
		31st March 2022	31st March 2021
	Creditor for Expense	10.75	10.75
	Total	10.75	10.75

11	Provision (Current)	As at	As at
		31st March 2022	31st March 2021
	Others		
	Provision for expenses	5.00	5.00
	Total	5.00	5.00



12 Related Party Transactions

In accordance with the requirement of IndAS 24 on Related Parties notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the name of related parties where control exists and / or with whom transactions have taken place during the year and description of relationships, as identified and certified by the Management are:

a) List of related parties and nature of relationship where control exists:

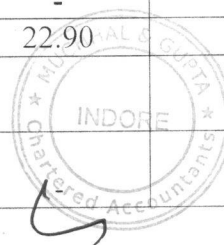
1	Key Managerial Personnel	Mr. Mukesh Kacholia (Managing Director) Mr. Ayush Kacholia (Whole Time Director) Mr. Rohan Kacholia (Whole Time Director)
2	Entities where control exists	M/s. Shanti Overseas (India) Limited
3	Subsidiary of Holding	M/s. Shaan Agro Oils & Extractions Pvt.Ltd

b) Transactions with the related parties for the year ended

Particulars	Key Managerial Person	(Rs. in thousands)	
		Entities where control exists	Subsidiary of Holding
31st March 2022			
Unsecured Loans Recieved			-
M/s. Shanti Overseas (India) Limited	-	22.9	
M/s. Shaan Agro Oils & Extractions Pvt.Ltd	-	-	7.90
Unsecured Loans repaid			
M/s. Shaan Agro Oils & Extractions Pvt.Ltd	-	-	7.90
31st March 2021			
Unsecured Loans Repaid			
M/s. Shanti Overseas (India) Limited	-	1.18	

c) Details of Outstanding Balances are as follows

Particulars	Key Managerial Person	(Rs. in thousands)	
		Entities where control exists	Subsidiary of Holding
As on 31st March 2022			
Unsecured Loans			-
Mr. Rohan Kacholia	100.20	-	
Shanti Overseas India Ltd.	-	22.90	-
As on 31st March 2021			
Unsecured Loans			
Mr. Rohan Kacholia	100.20		



13 Financial instruments

Fair value measurements

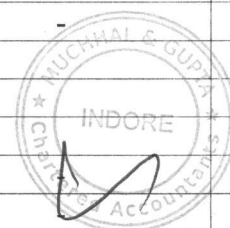
Following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

	As at 31st March 2022		(Rs. in thousands) As at 31st March 2021	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTP L	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	9.11	-	13.98
	-	9.11	-	13.98
Current	-	9.11	-	13.98
Non-Current	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	123.10	-	100.20
Trade Payables	-	10.75	-	10.75
	-	133.85	-	110.95
Current	-	10.75	-	10.75
Non-Current	-	123.10	-	100.20

Fair Value hierarchy

The following tables shows the levels in the fair value hierarchy of financial assets and financial liabilities

	(Rs. in thousands) Fair value Measurement		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
As at 31st March 2022			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	9.11
	-	-	9.11
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	-	-	123.10
Trade Payables	-	-	10.75
	-	-	133.85
As at 31st March 2021			
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	13.98
	-	-	13.98



Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	-	-	100.20
Trade Payables	-	-	10.75
	-	-	110.95

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfers into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The fair values of borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

14. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, security deposits, trade and other payables, etc. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade receivable, security deposit, cash and cash equivalents, etc. that derive directly from its operations. The Company also holds investments in the shares of its subsidiary measured at amortised cost.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The management oversees the management of these risks. The management is responsible for formulating an appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company and periodically reviewing the same. The management ensures that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

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 prices comprise three types of risk: interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and Equity price risk.

(i) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Since the Company has borrowings, therefore Company is exposed to such risk.

(ii) Foreign Currency Risk

The Indian Rupee is the Company's most significant currency. As a consequence, the Company's results are presented in Indian Rupee and exposures are managed against Indian Rupee accordingly. So, the Company is exposed to such risk.



(iii) Equity Price Risk

The Company's investment in shares are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total instruments. Reports on the portfolio are submitted to the management on a regular basis.

B. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Credit risk arises mainly from loans, trade receivables and financial assets. The Company maintains a defined credit policy and monitors the exposures to these credit risks on an ongoing basis. None of the trade receivables are credit impaired as on reporting date.

On adoption of Ind AS 109, the Company uses expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss or gain. Based on internal assessment which is driven by the historical experience/ current facts available in relation to default and delays in collection thereof, the expected credit loss for trade receivables is not significant.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The Company monitors credit risk very closely both in domestic and export market. The Management impact analysis shows credit risk and impact assessment as low.

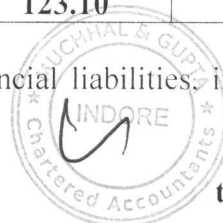
C. Liquidity Risk

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

The following are the contractual maturities of the financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments as at 31st March 2022:

	Carrying amount	Contractual Cash Flows			
		0-1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings	123.10	-	123.10	-	123.10
Trade Payables	10.75	10.75	-	-	10.75
Total	133.85	10.75	123.10	-	133.85

The following are the contractual maturities of the financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments as at 31st March 2021:



(Rs. in thousands)

	Carrying amount	Contractual Cash Flows			
		0-1 year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Borrowings	100.20	-	100.20	-	100.20
Trade Payables	10.75	10.75	-	-	10.75
Total	110.95	10.75	100.20	-	110.95

15.Capital management

The management policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company's management monitor the return on capital employed.

Company's Gearing ratio

	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Total Liabilities	138.85	115.95
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalent	9.11	13.98
Net Debt	129.74	101.97
Total Equity	100	100.00
Gearing Ratio	1.30	1.02

16.Financial ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31 st March 2022	31 st March 2021	Variances In %
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liability	1.26 Times	1.52 Times	17%
Debt- Equity Ratio (in times)	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities.	Total Equity	1.23 Times	1.00 Times	23%
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest on Loan + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Return on equity ratio (in %)	Net profits after taxes	Average shareholder's equity	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Inventory turnover ratio(in times)	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in	Revenue	Average trade Receivable	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.



times)						
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Purchases of services and other expenses	Average trade Payables	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Net capital turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue	Working capital	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit	Revenue	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Return on investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

For: Muchhal & Gupta
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 004423C




Santosh Muchhal
Partner
M No. 073320
UDIN: 22073320AJBHPW2998

Place: Indore
Date: 16th May, 2022