Financial Statements Together with the Independent Auditors' Report For the year ended 31 March 2021

Financial statements together with the Independent Auditors' Report

for the year ended 31 March 2021

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Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

At the request of the Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, the Holding Company of Torrent Pharma Inc. ('TPI' or 'the Company'), registered in the state of Delaware, United States of America, we have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Company, which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31 March 2021, 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 a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as " the financial statements"), prepared and presented solely to facilitate the preparation of the financial statements of the Holding Company – Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, in terms of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") and in accordance with the requirement of the Schedule III of the Act.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the basis of preparation as set out in note 2 (i) of the financial statements and Group Accounting Policies of Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, of the state of affairs of the TPI as on 31 March 2021 and its losses (including other comprehensive income), the changes in equity and cash flow for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SA) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') and in particular SA 800 "Special Considerations – Audit of Financial Statements prepared in accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Management Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Holding Company, TPI's management and their Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, losses and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting policies followed by the Holding Company – Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited, in preparing its financial statements ("Group Accounting policies").

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Independent Auditors' Report (Continued) Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited

Management Responsibility for the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

The respective Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

B S R & Co. LLP Independent Auditors' Report *(Continued)* Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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 presentation in accordance with the basis of preparation as set out in Note 2(i) to the financial statements.

We communicate with the management 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.

Other matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2(i) to the financial statements, which describes the basis of preparation. These financial statements do not constitute a set of statutory financial statements in accordance with the local laws in which the Company is incorporated and are prepared for the sole purpose of consolidation of the financial statements of TPI with the Holding Company – Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited.

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

DEEPAK PATEL PATEL Date: 2021.05.14 21:45:00 +05'30'

Nirav Patel Partner Membership No: 113327 ICAI UDIN: 21113327AAAABA8435

Mumbai 14 May 2021

Balance sheet

as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

		Note	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Asset				
Non-	current assets			
(a)	Property, plant and equipment	4	11,768,032	12,127,980
(b)	Capital work-in-progress	4	25,720,322	8,283,396
(c)	Right of use assets	4A	139,695	419,084
(d)	Goodwill	5	11,091,874	11,091,874
(e)	Other intangible assets	6	6,251,623	7,894,371
(f)	Intangible assets under development	6	10,005,536	9,900,000
(g)	Income tax assets		1,763,799	14,358,106
(h)	Deferred tax assets (net)	18	28,705,958	27,300,495
(i)	Other non-current assets	10	269,139	1,630,509
Total	Non- current assets	_	95,715,976	93,005,814
Curr	ent assets			
(a)	Inventories	7	34,418,742	31,295,665
(b)	Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	8	69,944,650	95,442,095
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	9,117,878	7,279,370
(c)	Other current assets	10	2,032,761	3,210,728
(d)	Assets held for sale		23,550	23,550
Total	current assets	-	115,537,581	137,251,408
Total	assets	-	211,253,557	230,257,222
Equi	ty and liabilities			
Equi	ty			
(a)	Equity share capital	11	1,200,000	1,200,000
(b)	Other equity	12	(42,169,527)	(33,128,947)
Tota	l equity	_	(40,969,527)	(31,928,947)
Non-	current liabilities			
(a)	Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	13	55,000,000	60,000,000
	(ii) Other financial liabilities	17	570,000	702,894
(b)	Provisions	14	6,897,081	5,558,266
Total	l non-current liabilities		62,467,081	66,261,160
Curr	ent liabilities			
(a)	Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	13	40,000,000	40,000,000
	(ii) Trade payables	16	124,724,668	129,445,960
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	7,499,281	8,295,747
(b)	Provisions	14	17,463,174	17,941,972
(c)	Other current liabilities	15	68,880	241,331
Total	l current liabilities	-	189,756,003	195,925,010
Total	liabilities	-	252,223,084	262,186,170
Total	l equity and liabilities	-	211,253,557	230,257,223
		-		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For **B S R & Co. LLP** Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022 NIRAV DEEPAK DEEPAK PATEL PATEL 2146/07+0530'

Nirav Patel *Partner* Membership No: 113327

Mumbai 14 May 2021 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Torrent Pharma Inc.

Digitally signed by Sanjay Gupta Gupta Date: 2021.05.14 11:44:54

Sanjay Gupta Director

New Jersey, USA 14 May 2021

Statement of profit and loss

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

		For the Year		
	Note	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	
REVENUE				
Revenue from operations				
Sale of products	19	166,478,888	206,974,786	
Other operating revenue	19	2,088,033	3,049,727	
Revenue from operations (net)		168,566,921	210,024,513	
Other income	20		131,788	
Total revenue		168,566,921	210,156,301	
Total revenue		100,500,721	210,150,501	
EXPENSES				
Cost of materials consumed	21	839,931	3,464,980	
Purchase of traded goods		140,662,363	165,093,779	
Change in inventories of work-in-progress and traded goods	22	(2,765,199)	1,914,144	
Employee benefits expense	23	8,631,289	11,734,560	
Finance costs	24	5,733,230	6,075,843	
Depreciation and amortization expense	30	2,793,257	2,991,611	
Other expenses	25	26,006,329	33,835,158	
Total expenditure		181,901,200	225,110,076	
(Loss) before tax		(13,334,279)	(14,953,775)	
Tax expense				
Current tax	32	(1,493,919)	-	
Deferred tax credit	32	(1,507,533)	(5,512,297)	
Short / (excess) provision for tax of earlier years	32	(930,363)	2,269,957	
One time impact on current and deferred tax due to change in law	32(b)	-	(7,105,857)	
		(3,931,815)	(10,348,197)	
(Loss) for the year		(9,402,464)	(4,605,578)	
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss				
Effective portion of loss on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge		463,955	(103,022)	
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		,		
Effective portion of loss on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge		(102,070)	26,274	
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		361,885	(76,748)	
Total comprehensive income for the year		(9,040,580)	(4,682,326)	
(Loss) per equity share [nominal value of share USD 100 (previous year : USD 100)]				
Basic and diluted	26	(783.54)	(383.80)	
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.				
As per our report of even date attached.				
For B S R & Co. LLP		For and on behalf of the Bo		
Chartered Accountants		Τα	orrent Pharma Inc.	
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022		0	telle standel Cont	
NIRAV Digitally signed by NIRAV		Digi	itally signed by Sanjay	
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Nirav Patel			Sanjay Gupta	
			D:	

Sanjay Gupta Director

New Jersey, USA 14 May 2021

Mumbai 14 May 2021

Membership No: 113327

Partner

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Note	Amount
Balance as at 31 March 2019	11	1,200,000
Changes in equity share capital during FY 2019-20		-
Balance as at 31 March 2020	11	1,200,000
Changes in equity share capital during FY 2020-21		-
Balance as at 31 March 2021	11	1,200,000

B. Other equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Cash flow Hedge reserve
As at 1 April 2019	(28,161,484)	(285,137)
(Loss) for the year	(4,605,578)	-
Cashflow hedge reserve (net of tax)	-	(76,748)
Total comprehensive loss	(4,605,578)	(76,748)
As at 31 March 2020	(32,767,062)	(361,885)
(Loss) for the year	(9,402,464)	-
Cashflow hedge reserve (net of tax)	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	361,885
Total comprehensive loss	(9,402,464)	361,885
	(42,169,526)	-
As at 31 March 2021	=	(42,169,526)

Retained earnings : Retained earnings are the profits earned/ losses incurred till date, less any transfers to other reserves or dividends distributed.

Cash flow hedges: This represents the cumulative effective portion of gains or losses arising on changes in fair value of designated portion of hedging instruments entered into for cash flow hedges. The cumulative gain or loss arising on changes in fair value of the designated portion of the hedging instruments that are recognised and accumulated under the heading of effective portion of cash flow hedges will be reclassified to statement of profit and loss only when the hedged items affect the profit or loss.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For **B S R & Co. LLP** *Chartered Accountants* Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022 NIRAV DEEPAK PATEL PATEL Date: 2021.05.14 21:47:46 +05'30' Nirav Patel

Partner Membership No: 113327

Mumbai 14 May 2021 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Torrent Pharma Inc.

Digitally signed by Sanjay Gupta Date: 2021.05.14 11:45:50 -04'00' - ----Sanjay Gupta

Director

New Jersey, USA 14 May 2021

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
А	Cash flows from operating activities		
	Profit before tax	(13,334,279)	(14,953,775)
	Adjustments for :		
	Depreciation and amortization	2,793,257	2,991,611
	Provision for doubtful debts	12,962	125,972
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	763,445
	Write down of assets as held for sale	-	927,365
	Finance costs	5,733,230	6,075,843
	A l'action de Complementaria ana laire a carite la	(4,794,830)	(4,069,539)
	Adjustments for changes in working capital : Decease/(Increase) in trade receivables and other financial assets	25 407 445	(0.042.082)
	Decrease/(Increase) in trade receivables and other infancial assets	25,497,445 1,177,967	(9,043,982) (1,402,453)
	(Increase)/Decrease in inventories	(3,123,077)	3,887,426
	(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables and other financial liabilities	(4,975,382)	23,551,247
	(Decrease) in other liabilities	(172,451)	(8,391)
	Increase/(Decrease) in provisions	860,017	(6,922,240)
	Cash generated from operations	14,469,689	5,992,068
	Income taxes refunds	15,018,589	2,287,491
	Net cash generated from operating activities	29,488,278	8,279,559
В	Cash flows from investing activities		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work in progress)	(16,545,647)	(9,435,571)
	Sale of property, plant and equipments	-	792,722
	Net cash (used in) investing activities	(16,545,647)	(8,642,850)
С	Cash flows from financing activities		
	Repayment of long-term borrowings	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)
	Proceeds from short term borrowings	-	10,000,000
	Payment of lease obligations	(293,112)	(293,112)
	Finance cost paid	(5,811,011)	(6,416,570)
	Net cash (used in) financing activities	(11,104,123)	(1,709,682)
	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,838,508	(2,072,972)
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7,279,370	9,352,342
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	9,117,878	7,279,370

Cash Flow Statement (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Curr	ency : USD)	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Notes		of March 2021	51 March 2020
1.	Component of cash and cash equivalents comprise of :		
	Balance with bank:		
	- Bank balances (in current accounts)	9,117,878	7,279,370
Cash	and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 9)	9,117,878	7,279,370
2.	Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities :		
	Long-term borrowings (Refer note 13) :		7 0,000,000
	Opening balance	65,000,000	70,000,000
	Amount repaid during the year	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)
	Closing balance	60,000,000	65,000,000
	Lease obligations (Refer note 17) :		
	Opening balance	426,006	698,473
	Interest accrued during the year	11,957	20,645
	Amount paid during the year	(293,112)	(293,112)
	Closing balance	144,851	426,006
	Short-term borrowings (Refer note 13) :		
	Opening balance	40,000,000	30,000,000
	Proceeds from short term borrowings	-	10,000,000
	Closing balance	40,000,000	40,000,000

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

NIRAV DEEPAK PATEL Digitally signed by NIRAV DEEPAK PATEL Date: 2021.05.14 21:48:12 +05'30'

Nirav Patel Partner Membership No: 113327

Mumbai 14 May 2021

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Torrent Pharma Inc.**

Digitally signed by Sanjay S____ Gupta Date: 2021.05.14 11:46:12 -04'00' Sanjay Gupta Director

New Jersey, USA 14 May 2021

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

1. Company Overview

Torrent Pharma Inc. ('the Company') is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited ("Torrent"), India. The Company was incorporated in the State of Delaware, United States of America in January 2004 to provide liaison, logistical, marketing, regulatory, and other support to Torrent in the United States of America.

In 2007, the Company began selling the generic drug products of Torrent. The Company's main office is located in Basking Ridge, New Jersey. In 2018, the Company acquired Bio Pharm Inc. (BPI), a generic pharmaceuticals and OTC company, based in Levittown Pennsylvania, USA, manufacturing oral solutions, suspensions and suppositories.

2. Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Company accounting policies as adopted by its Holding Company, Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited ('Torrent') which is primarily as per the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Indian Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

These financial statements are "special purpose financial statements" and do not constitute a set of statutory financial statements in accordance with the local laws in which the Company is incorporated and are prepared for the sole purpose of Consolidation of Ind AS financial statements of the Company with Torrent.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on date 14 May 2021.

Details of accounting policies are included in the Note 3.

(ii) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in United States Dollar (USD), which is also the functional currency. All the amounts have been rounded off to the nearest USD, unless otherwise indicated.

(iii) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have/ been prepared on the historical cost basis.

(iv) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

2. Basis of preparation (Continued)

(iv) Use of estimates and judgements (Continued)

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements:

There are no significant judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties:

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

Note 3(h) - amounts deducted from revenue for the projected chargeback, sales returns, rebates, shelf stock adjustments and medicaid

Note 3(d) - the amount of inventory obsolescence reserve

Note 29(b) - the amount of provision for failure to supply

(v) Measurement of fair values

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- A. Level 1 quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- B. Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e as prices) or indirectly (i.e derived from prices).
- C. Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

3. Significant accounting policies

(a) Financial instruments

i. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage its foreign exchange rate risk. Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in statement of profit and loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship and nature of hedged items.

Derivative financial instruments that hedges foreign currency risk associated with highly probable forecasted transactions are designated as cash flow hedges and measured at fair value. The effective portion of such hedges is recorded in cash flow hedge reserve, as a component of equity, and re-classified to the statement of profit and loss in the period corresponding to the occurrence of the forecasted transactions. The ineffective portion of such hedges is recorded in the statement of profit and loss immediately.

Hedge effectiveness is tested both at the inception of the hedge relationship as well as on an ongoing basis. Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting.

ii. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash on hand, short demand deposits and highly liquid investments, that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Short term means investments with original maturities / holding period of three months or less from the date of investments. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalent for the purpose of statement of cash flow.

iii. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for sale of goods or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are initially recognized at its transaction price which is considered to be its fair value and are classified as current assets as it is expected to be received within the normal operating cycle of the business.

iv. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized costs using effective interest method. Transaction costs are charged to statement of profit and loss as financial expenses over the term of borrowing.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(a) Financial instruments (Continued)

v. Trade payables

Trade payables are amounts due to vendors for purchase of goods or services acquired in the ordinary course of business and are classified as current liabilities to the extent it is expected to be paid within the normal operating cycle of the business.

vi. Other financial assets and liabilities

Other non-derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized costs using the effective interest method.

vii. De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual right to the cash flows from the asset expires, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction which substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. If the Company retains substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired; the difference between the carrying amount of derecognized financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized as profit or loss.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Capital work in progress are those which are not ready for intended use are carried at cost less impairment loss, if any.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(a) **Property, plant and equipment** (Continued)

(ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

(iii) Depreciation

Freehold land is carried at historical cost and not depreciated. Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	7 years
Vehicles	5 years
Plant and machinery	5-15 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 to 7 years
Office equipment	5 years
Building	5-40 years

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation and consequent advice, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

(c) Intangible assets

(i) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets including those acquired by the Company are initially measured at cost. Such intangible assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values over the estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is included in depreciation and amortisation in statement of profit and loss.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(c) Intangible assets (Continued)

(ii) Amortisation (Continued)

The estimated useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Product licenses	10-15 years
Non-compete fees	5 years
Software	3 years

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if appropriate.

(iii) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the consideration paid to acquire a business over underlying fair value of the identified assets acquired. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Goodwill is deemed to have an indefinite useful life and is tested for impairment annually or when events or circumstances indicate that the implied fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying amount.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units (CGUs) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

(iv) Product development expenses

Product development costs including regulatory cost and legal expenses leading to registration and market authorization of the product are expensed as incurred unless technical and commercial feasibility of the project is demonstrated, future economic benefits are probable, the company has an intention and ability to complete and use or sell the product and the costs can be measured reliably.

(d) Business combinations

Business Combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. Transaction costs incurred in connection with business combination are expensed in the statement of profit and loss. The identifiable assets and liabilities that meet the condition for recognized at their fair values at the acquisition date.

In case of bargain purchase where the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities exceed the cost of acquisition, the excess is recognised in other comprehensive income on the acquisition date and accumulate the same in equity as capital reserve after reassessing the

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

fair values of the net identifiable assets and contingent liabilities.

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(d) Business combinations (Continued)

Any contingent consideration is measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. If an obligation to pay contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, then it is not remeasured and settlement is accounted for within equity. Otherwise subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

The interest of non-controlling shareholders is initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis. Subsequent to acquisition, the carrying amount of non-controlling interests is the amount of those interests at initial recognition plus the non-controlling interests' share of subsequent changes in equity of subsidiaries.

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the common control are accounted for using the pooling of interests method. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts and no adjustments are made to reflect their fair values or recognise any new assets or liabilities. The difference between any consideration given and the aggregate historical carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the acquired entity are recorded in capital reserve and presented separately from other capital reserves with disclosure of its nature and purpose. The financial statement of prior period is restated as if the business combination had occurred from the beginning of the preceding period, irrespective of the actual date of combination.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the moving average basis, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated selling expenses.

The comparison of cost and net realisable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

The Company considers various factors like shelf life, ageing of inventories, product discontinuation, price changes and other factors which impact the company's business in determining the allowance for obsolete, non-saleable and slow moving inventories. The company considers the above factor and adjusts the inventory provision to reflect its actual performance on periodic basis.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(f) Impairment

Financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether a financial asset is to be impaired. Ind AS 109 requires the Company to apply expected credit loss model for recognition and measurement of impairment loss. In determining the allowances for doubtful trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The impairment loss is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and allowance rates used in the provision matrix. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-months expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Non-financial Assets

(i) Tangible and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit and loss to such extent. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, such that the increase in the carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Goodwill

CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount of a CGU is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Determination of recoverable amount of CGU requires the management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(g) Employee benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Defined contribution plan

Contribution in case of social security schemes is charged to the statement of profit and loss as and when it is incurred as employee benefits. The Company has an Internal Revenue Code Section 401 (k) retirement plan whereby the Company contributes 3% of all eligible employees' compensation.

(h) **Provisions (other than employee benefits)**

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

(i) Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price adjusted for chargeback, discounts, shelf stock adjustments due to price revision and rebates, which is specified in a contract with customer. Revenue are net of estimated returns, medicaid payments and taxes collected from customers.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at point in time when control are transferred to the customer and it is probable that consideration will be collected. Control of goods is transferred upon the shipment of the goods to the customer or when goods is made available to the customer.

The transaction price is documented on the sales invoice and payment is generally due as per agreed credit terms with customer.

The consideration can be fixed or variable. Variable consideration is only recognised when it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(i) Revenue (*Continued*)

A chargeback is a claim made by the wholesaler for the difference between the price at which the product is initially invoiced to the wholesaler and the net price at which it is agreed to be procured from the company. Chargeback, rebates, returns, shelf stock adjustments due to price revision and medicaid payments are variable consideration that is recognised and recorded based on historical experience, market conditions and specific contractual terms. The methodology and assumptions used to estimate rebates and returns are monitored and adjusted regularly in line with contractual and legal obligations, trade practices historical trends, past experience and projected market conditions.

Other income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

(j) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

(i) Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(j) Income tax (*Continued*)

(ii) Deferred tax (Continued)

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets - unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets or liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different taxable entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on net basis or their tax assists and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

(k) Borrowing cost

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

(l) Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is or contains a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified assets 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 contract involves the use of an identified asset, the Company has a right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use and the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

3. Significant accounting policies (Continued)

(I) Leases (Continued)

At the inception date, right-of-use asset is recognised at cost which includes present value of lease payments adjusted for any payments made on or before the commencement of lease and initial direct cost, if any. It is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the earlier of useful life of the asset or the lease term. When the Company has purchase option available under lease and cost of right-of-use assets reflects that purchase option will be exercised, right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of underlying asset. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

At the inception date, lease liability is recognised at present value of lease payments that are not made at the commencement of lease. Lease liability is subsequently measured by adjusting carrying amount to reflect interest, lease payments and remeasurement, if any.

Lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate or interest rate implicit in the lease, if the rate can be determined.

The Company has elected not to apply requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases that has a term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. Lease payments of such lease are recognised as an expense on straight line basis over the lease term.

3B. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs notifies amendments to the existing Ind AS or new Ind AS. There is no such amendment to the existing Ind AS or new Ind AS which are notified and applicable from April 1, 2021.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

4 Property, plant and equipments

	Plant and	Furniture	Office	Leasehold	Land	Buildings	Tota
	machineries	and fixtures	equipments i	mprovements			
Cost							
As at 1 April, 2019	5,890,436	388,887	436,893	181,476	4,317,701	4,674,530	15,889,923
Additions	2,967	1,420	34,380	-	-	-	38,767
Deletions	(646,730)	-	-	-	-	(406,100)	(1,052,830)
Asset reclassified to held for sale	(110,591)	-	(40,509)	-	-	(195,030)	(346,130)
As at 31 March 2020	5,136,082	390,307	430,764	181,476	4,317,701	4,073,400	14,529,730
As at 1 April, 2020	5,136,082	390,307	430,764	181,476	4,317,701	4,073,400	14,529,730
Additions	121,901	-	389,271	-	-	-	511,172
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	5,257,983	390,307	820,035	181,476	4,317,701	4,073,400	15,040,902
Accumulated depreciation							
As at 1 April 2019	731,190	287,585	283,080	129,408	-	240,354	1,671,617
Additions	694,679	52,190	56,146	21,228	-	135,494	959,737
Deletions	(129,994)	-	-	-	-	(23,757)	(153,751)
Asset reclassified to held for sale	(35,042)	-	(29,159)	-	-	(11,652)	(75,853)
As at 31 March 2020	1,260,833	339,775	310,066	150,636	-	340,439	2,401,750
As at 1 April 2020	1,260,833	339,775	310,066	150,636	-	340,439	2,401,750
Additions	618,438	42,633	75,466	10,714	-	123,870	871,120
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	1,879,270	382,407	385,532	161,350	-	464,310	3,272,870
Carrying amount (net)							
As at 31 March 2020	3,875,249	50,532	120,697	30,840	4,317,701	3,732,961	12,127,980
As at 31 March 2021	3,378,712	7,900	434,503	20,126	4,317,701	3,609,090	11,768,032
Capital work-in-progress							
As at 31 March 2020							8,283,396
Additions							17,436,926
Deletions							_
As at 31 March 2021							25,720,322

(i) Capital work-in-progress includes expenditure of USD 6,053,860 (previous year : 2,633,394) incurred in the course of construction.

(ii) The amount of capital commitments is disclosed in note 27.

4A Right of use assets

	Building
Gross carrying amount as at 01-Apr-2019	
(On adoption of Ind AS 116)	698,473
Additions	-
Deletions	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31-Mar-2020	698,473
Gross carrying amount as at 01-Apr-2020	698,473
Additions	-
Deletions	-
Gross carrying amount as at 31-Mar-2021	698,473
Accumulated depreciation	
As at 01-Apr-2019	-
Additions	279,389
Deletions	-
As at 31-Mar-2020	279,389
As at 1 April 2020	279,389
Additions	279,389
Deletions	-
As at 31 March 2021	558,778
Carrying amount (net)	
As at 31 March 2020	419,084
As at 31 March 2021	139,695

(i) Lease contracts entered by the Company pertains to buildings taken on lease to conduct its business in the ordinary course.

- Lease expenses of USD 165,741 recognised in statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31-Mar-2021 (USD 73,215 for the year ending 31-Mar-20) towards short-term leases, lease of low value assets and variable lease rental not included in measurement of lease liability.
- (iii) Extention and termination options are included in the lease contracts. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing assets used in Company's operations.
- (iv) Lease obligations, interest expense on lease, maturity profile of lease obligation and payment of lease obligations are disclosed respectively in notes of other financial liabilities (refer note 17), finance cost (refer note 24), liquidity risk (refer note 35) and cash flow statement.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

5

	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Goodwill		
Cost:		
Balance at beginning of year	11,091,874	11,091,874
Balance at end of year	11,091,874	11,091,874

The Company tests goodwill for impairment annually or based on an indicator and provides for impairment if the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined based on "value in use" calculations which is calculated as the net present value of forecasted cash flows of cash generating unit (CGU) to which the goodwill relates.

Key assumptions for CGUs with significant amount of goodwill are as follows :

a) Projected cash flows for five years based on financial budgets / forecasts in line with the past experience and new product introduction expected. The perpetuity value is taken based on the long term growth rate depending on macro economic growth factors
b) Discount rate applied to projected cash flow is 12%.

6 Other intangible assets

	Computer software	Product license	Non-compete fees	Tota
Cost				
As at 1 April 2019	659,558	15,000,000	700,000	16,359,558
Additions	-	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	659,558	15,000,000	700,000	16,359,558
As at 1 April 2020	659,558.480	15,000,000	700,000	16,359,558
Additions	-	-	-	-
Deletions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	659,558	15,000,000	700,000	16,359,558
Accumulated amortization and impairment				
As at 1 April 2019	544,704	6,000,000	167,998	6,712,702
Additions	112,104	1,500,000	140,381	1,752,485
Deletions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	656,808	7,500,000	308,379	8,465,187
As at 1 April 2020	656,808	7,500,000	308,379	8,465,187
Additions	2,750	1,500,000	139,998	1,642,748
Deletions	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	659,558	9,000,000	448,377	10,107,935
Carrying amount (net)				
As at 31 March 2020	2,750	7,500,000	391,621	7,894,371
As at 31 March 2021	-	6,000,000	251,623	6,251,623
Intangible assets under development				
As at 31 March 2020				9,900,000
As at 31 March 2021				10,005,536

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

(Cur	rency : USD)		
		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
7	Inventories		
	Raw materials	968,089 (20.265	833,501
	Packing materials Traded goods	629,365 32,821,288	406,075 30,056,089
		34,418,742	31,295,665
	The write-down of inventories to net realisable value and write off of inventories during the year amounted to USD 8,563,885 (31 March 2020 : USD 6,530,225). The write-down and write off are included in cost of material consumed or changes in inventories of traded goods.		
8	Trade receivables		
a)	Considered good	69,944,650	95,442,095
b)	Credit-impaired Less : Allowance for doubtful trade receivables	202,525 (202,525)	290,454 (290,454)
		69,944,650	95,442,095
(i)	The Company's exposure to credit risk and allowance for doubtful trade receivables related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 35		
(ii)	Movements in allowance for doubtful trade receivable : Opening balance	290,455	310,626
	Add : Provision made during the year (net of reversal)	12,962	172,147
	Less: Provision utilised during the year	(100,892)	(192,318)
	Closing balance	202,525	290,455
9	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Balances with banks		
	- Current accounts	9,117,878	7,279,370
		9,117,878	7,279,370
10	Other assets		
	Non-current		
	Capital advances	269,139	1,630,509
		269,139	1,630,509
	Current		
	Prepaid expenses Advances to suppliers	1,162,366	1,600,860 544,718
	Other receivables	27,815 842,580	1,065,150
	—	2,032,761	3,210,728
	—		· · · · ·

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
11	Equity share capital		
	Authorized 100,000 (31 March 2020 : 100,000) equity shares of USD 100 each	10,000,000	10,000,000
	Issued, subscribed and paid up 12,000 (31 March 2020 : 12,000) equity shares of USD 100 each fully paid up	1,200,000	1,200,000
	There is no movement in number of equity shares and amount of equity share capital for the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020. All the equity shares are held by Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited (Parent company).		
	Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares		
	The Company has single class of equity shares having a par value of USD 100 each. Every holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The equity shares are entitled to		

receive dividends as declared from time to time.

12 Other equity

Retained earnings At the commencement of the year Add: Loss for the year At the end of the year	(32,767,062) (9,402,465) (42,169,527)	(28,161,484) (4,605,578) (32,767,062)
Other comprehensive income Cashflow hedge reserve (net of tax)	-	(361,885)
At the end of the year	(42,169,527)	(33,128,947)

13 Borrowings

Non current		
Loan from bank (Secured)*	15,000,000	20,000,000
Loan from related party (Unsecured)	40,000,000	40,000,000
		00,000,000
Current maturities of long-term debt (Refer note 17)		
Loan from bank (Secured)*	5,000,000	5,000,000
	5,000,000	5,000,000
Current		
Loan from bank (Unsecured)	40,000,000	40,000,000
Total current borrowings	40,000,000	40,000,000

*Secured term loan from bank carries variable interest rate. The said loan is secured by a continuing security interest in, and a lien upon the inventory, account receivables (including without limitation health-care-insurance receivables) and all proceeds of such inventory and accounts receivable as per section 2 of the Security Agreement. The term loan is guaranteed by Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited (Parent company).

Average interest rate on borrowings is 3.78% for the year ended 31-Mar-2021 (previous year 4.44%).

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
14 I	Provisions		
I	Non-current		
Ι	Provision for sales returns (refer note 29a)	6,897,081	5,558,266
		6,897,081	5,558,266
	Current		0 400 450
	Provision for sales returns (refer note 29a) Provision for failure to supply (refer note 29b)	11,528,938 3,968,785	9,433,452 6,351,486
	Provision for medicaid rebate (refer note 290)	5,908,785 1,596,786	1,577,097
	Provision for expenses (refer note 29d)	368,665	579,937
		17,463,174	17,941,972
15	Other liabilities		
(Current		
	Advances from customers	68,880	233,748
(Other current liabilities	-	7,583
		68,880	241,331
16	Frade payables		
Ι	Dues to related parties (refer note 33)	116,180,781	120,227,452
Ι	Dues to others	8,543,887	9,218,508
		124,724,668	129,445,960
17	Other financial liabilities		
	Non-current		570.000
	Contingent consideration payable (refer note 34) Lease obligations	570,000	570,000 132,894
-			
		570,000	702,894
	Current Current maturities of long term debt (refer note 13)	5,000,000	5,000,000
	interest accrued but not due on borrowings	643,137	732,875
	Lease obligations	144,851	293,112
	Derivative financial instruments	-	530,415
I	Bonus payable	1,679,088	1,739,021
(Other payables	32,205	324
		7,499,281	8,295,747

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

as at 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

		31 March 2021	31 March 2020
18	Deferred tax assets (net)		
	Deferred tax assets:		
	Provision for chargebacks, sales returns and rebates	15,955,790	15,528,661
	Provision for inventory	6,026,507	3,835,755
	Provision for bonus	385,205	399,507
	Excess of depreciation allowable in tax law over books	5,032,418	5,523,646
	Provision for failure to supply	452,725	1,091,129
	Derivative financial instruments	-	102,071
	Rent equalisation and others	33,309	64,184
	State NOLs and federal R&D credit carryforward	820,003	755,542
		28,705,958	27,300,495

In assessing the realization of deferred tax assets, management considers that ultimate realization of deferred tax is depends on the generation of future taxable income during the period in which deferred tax assets become deductible. Based on the trend of historical taxable income and projection for future taxable income over the period in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes that the Company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. Accordingly, amount of deferred tax assets are considered realizable.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

		Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
19	Revenue from operations (net)		
	Sale of products	166,478,888	206,974,786
	Other operating revenue Liasioning & support service	788,663	1,161,863
	Miscellaneous operating income	1,299,370	1,774,749
	Insurance income	-	113,115
		2,088,033	3,049,727
		168,566,921	210,024,513
	Reconciliation of revenue from operations with the contracted price :		
	Contracted price Adjustments :	710,986,589	824,807,781
	Chargeback, rebates and discounts	(525,879,363)	(602,004,457)
	Sales return	(12,867,753)	(12,026,406)
	Others	(5,760,585)	(3,802,132)
	Sale of products	166,478,888	206,974,786
	Add : Other operating revenue	2,088,033	3,049,727
	Revenue from operations	168,566,921	210,024,513
20	Other income		
	Rent income	-	118,289
	Other income	-	13,499
			131,788
21	Cost of materials consumed		
	Inventory of raw materials and packing materials at the beginning of the year	1,239,576	3,212,858
	Add : purchases of raw materials and packing materials	1,197,809	1,491,698
	Less : inventory of raw materials and packing materials at the end of the year	1,597,454	1,239,576
		839,931	3,464,980
22	Change in inventories of work-in-progress and traded goods		
	Opening inventory:		
	Work-in-progress	-	8,248
	Traded goods	30,056,089	31,961,985
		30,056,089	31,970,233
	Closing inventory:		
	Work-in-progress	-	-
	Traded goods	32,821,288	30,056,089
		32,821,288	30,056,089
	Net (increase) / decrease in inventory	(2,765,199)	1,914,144

Notes to the financial statements (Continued) for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

		Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
23	Employee benefits expense		
	Salaries and bonus	8,320,144	11,422,354
	Contribution to statutory funds (refer note 28)	311,145	312,206
		8,631,289	11,734,560
24	Finance costs		
	Interest expenses	4,071,273	4,405,198
	Interest expense on lease	11,957	20,645
	Other borrowing cost*	1,650,000	1,650,000
		5,733,230	6,075,843
	* Guarantee commission amount of USD 1,650,000 (previous year : USD 1,650,000)		
25	Other expenses		
	Legal and professional fees	9,076,545	3,456,031
	Product development expenses	7,652,488	3,961,588
	Freight, clearing, handling and forwarding charges	3,783,743	4,596,705
	Product recall expenses	1,000,300	10,583,564
	Insurance	1,664,692	1,419,696
	Registration expenses	753,122	930,130
	Repairs and maintenance	580,690	415,032
	Labour charges	485,229	403,129
	Rent	112,985	53,919
	Rates and taxes	95,098 81,653	608,207 111,076
	Communication expenses Payment made to auditors	01,055	111,070
	-Audit fees	78,750	75,000
	-Reimbursement of expenses	2,150	2,820
	Travelling, conveyance and vehicle expenses	57,672	346,426
	Selling, publicity and medical literature expenses	33,923	176,392
	Power and fuel	30,201	39,179
	Product process and testing expenses	14,178	60,025
	Provision for doubtful debts	12,962	172,147
	Printing and stationery expenses	6,080	7,690
	Write down of assets as held for sale	-	927,365
	Loss on sale of fixed assets	-	763,445
	Miscellaneous expenses	483,868	4,725,593
		26,006,329	33,835,158

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

			Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
26	Loss per share			
	Net loss for the year (a)	(USD)	(9,402,464)	(4,605,578)
	Weighted average number of equity shares (b)	(Nos.)	12,000	12,000
	Loss per share (basic and diluted) (a) / (b)	(USD)	(783.54)	(383.80)
	Nominal value per equity share	(USD)	100	100
27	Capital commitments (to the extent not provided for	r)		
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed or provided for	on capital account and not	1,638,069	6,892,884

28 Retirement plan

The Company has an Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) retirement plan whereby the Company Contributes 3% of all eligible employees compensation. Company's contribution to the plan amounted USD 311,145 for the year ended 31 March 2021 (previous year : USD 312,206).

29 (a) Provision for sales returns

The Company, as a trade practice accepts returns from market for formulations which are primarily in the nature of expired, damaged or near expiry products. Provision for such returns is estimated on the basis of historical experience, market conditions and specific contractual terms are provided for. Details of the provision is as under :

	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening provision	14,991,718	13,264,279
Add: Additional provision (net of reversal)	12,867,753	12,026,405
Less: Utilization during the year	9,433,452	10,298,966
Closing provision	18,426,019	14,991,718

(b) **Provision for failure to supply**

The Company has a contractual obligation towards its customers to pay compensation for item substitution by them in case of failure to supply products by the Company with the stipulated time. Provision for such claims from customers estimated on the basis of quantities non/short delivered by Company against orders from customers and on specific contractual terms are provided for. Details of the provision is as under :

	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening provision	6,351,486	7,643,455
Add : Addition	1,658,689	9,084,678
Add: (reversal)	(3,304,962)	(5,849,164)
Less: Utilization during the year	736,428	4,527,483
Closing provision	3,968,785	6,351,486

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

29 (c) Provision for Medicaid rebate

Pharmaceutical Companies whose products are covered by the Medicaid program are required to give rebate to each state in the form of a percentage of their average manufacturer's price for the products dispensed. Medicaid rebates are estimated based on historical trends of rebates paid. Details of the provision is as under :

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Opening provision	1,577,097	3,514,744
Add: Additional provision (net of reversal)	5,760,585	3,802,132
Less: Utilization during the year	5,740,896	5,739,779
Closing provision	1,596,786	1,577,097

(d) **Provision for expenses**

30

Provision is made for expenses towards product recall:

	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Opening provision	579,937	6,000,000
Add: Additional provision	327,000	7,729,889
Less: Utilization during the year	538,272	13,149,952
Closing provision	368,665	579,937
Depreciation and amortization expense		
	871,120	959,737
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	871,120 279,389	,
Depreciation and amortization expense Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment Amortisation of right of use assets Amortization of Intangible assets	,	959,737 279,389 1,752,485

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

31 Segment reporting

The board of directors of the Company allocate resources and assess the performance of the Company, thus are the Chief Operating Decision Makers (CODM). The CODM, considering the nature of Company's business and operations, monitors the operating results of the Company as a one, hence there are no separate reportable segments (business and / or geographical) in accordance with the requirement of Indian Accounting Standard 108- "Operating Segments".

A. Information about products and services

The operations of the Company are limited to one segment viz. Pharmaceutical and related products. The products being sold under this segment are of similar nature and relate to the pharmaceutical products only.

B. Information about geographical areas

The Company has operations in the United States of America. The Company does not have geographical distribution of revenue and assets, hence, secondary segmental reporting based on geographical locations of its customers and assets is not applicable to the Company.

C. Information about major customers

The Company has 5 customers for the year ended 31-Mar-2021 and had 4 customers for the year ended 31-Mar-2020 which accounts for more than 10% of the total revenue.

32 Income tax expenses

(a)	Income tax expenses	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
	Current tax	(1, 102, 010)	
	Current tax on profits for the year	(1,493,919)	-
	Adjustment for the current tax of prior period	(930,363)	(11,697,353)
	Total current tax expenses	(2,424,282)	(11,697,353)
	Deferred Tax		
	(Increase) in deferred tax assets (net)	(1,507,533)	1,349,156
	Total deferred tax expenses	(1,507,533)	1,349,156
	Income tax expenses	(3,931,815)	(10,348,197)
(b)	Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
	(Loss) before income taxes	(13,334,279)	(14,953,775)
	Enacted tax rate in USA	21.00%	21.00%
	Expected income tax expenses	(2,800,199)	(3,140,293)
	Adjustments to reconcile expected income tax expense to reported income tax expense:		
	State tax expense, net of federal benefit	(654,200)	(509,684)
	Deferred tax impact on state taxes due to rate change	(25,312)	(772,236)
	One time impact on current and deferred tax due to change in law*	-	(7,105,857)
	Cares Act NOL carryback tax rate differential	(597,567)	-
	Tax impact of prior years	-	883,027
	Others	128,928	296,846
	Adjusted income tax expenses	(3,948,350)	(10,348,197)

*The US Government enacted Coronavirus Aids, Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) on March 27, 2020 in response to COVID-19 pandemic. The Company elected to carry back NOLs of current and preceding financial years to set off against taxable profits of earlier years. Accordingly, the Company has recognized one time tax benefit of USD 7,105,857 in its provision for tax for the year ended 31 March 2020.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

32 Income tax expenses (Continued)

(c) Recognised deferred tax assets

Movement in temporary differences - 31 March 2021

Particulars	Balance as at 1 April 2020	Recognised in profit or loss during 2020-21	Recognised in OCI during 2020-21	Balance as at 31 March 2021
Provision for chargebacks, sales returns and rebates	15,528,661	427,128	-	15,955,790
Provision for inventory	3,835,755	2,190,752	-	6,026,507
Provision for bonus	399,507	(14,302)	-	385,205
Excess of depreciation allowable in tax law over books	5,523,646	(491,227)	-	5,032,418
Provision for failure to supply	1,091,129	(638,404)	-	452,725
Derivative financial instruments	102,071	-	(102,071)	-
Rent equalisation and others	64,184	(30,875)	-	33,309
State NOLs and federal R&D credit carryforward	755,542	64,461	-	820,003
	27,300,495	1,507,533	(102,071)	28,705,957

Movement in temporary differences - 31 March 2020

Particulars	Balance as at 1 April 2019	Recognised in profit or loss during 2019-20	Recognised in OCI during 2019-20	Balance as at 31 March 2020
Provision for chargebacks, sales returns, shelf stock adjustment	15,261,662	266,999	-	15,528,661
Provision for inventory	2,057,799	1,777,957	-	3,835,755
Provision for bonus	362,667	36,840	-	399,507
Excess of depreciation allowable in tax law over books	5,213,254	310,392	-	5,523,646
Provision for failure to supply	3,029,693	(1,938,564)	-	1,091,129
Derivative financial instruments	75,796	-	26,274	102,071
Rent equalisation and others	26,773	37,411	-	64,184
State NOLs and federal R&D credit carryforward	189,852	565,690	-	755,542
Federal tax losses carried forward	2,405,881	(2,405,881)	-	-
	28,623,377	(1,349,156)	26,274	27,300,495

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

33 Related party disclosures

The disclosures pertaining to related parties and transactions therewith are set out in the table below :

(A) Nature of transactions

Particulars	Holding Company		Other related parties		Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Purchase of traded goods	140,560,572	162,208,010	-	-	140,560,572	162,208,010
Liaison support service income	788,663	1,161,863	-	-	788,663	1,161,863
Interest expense	-	-	1,900,000	1,905,206	1,900,000	1,905,206
Guarantee commission expense	1,650,000	1,650,000	-	-	1,650,000	1,650,000
Expenses reimbursement - paid	403,082	172,474	-	5,601	403,082	178,074
Sales of material and consumables	1,297,704	1,512	-	-	1,297,704	1,512

(B) Balances at the end of the year

	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Trade payables	116,180,781	120,227,452	-	-	116,180,781	120,227,452
Borrowings	-	-	40,468,493	40,473,699	40,468,493	40,473,699
Outstanding corporate guarantee obtained at the year end	110,000,000	110,000,000	-	-	110,000,000	110,000,000

Name of Holding Company

Torrent Pharmaceuticals Limited

All transaction with this related parties are priced on an arm's length basis.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

34 Financial Instruments

(i) Financial assets and liablities

The following tables shows the carring amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy as of 31 March 2021.

			(Currency : USD)
Fair Value through P&L	Fair Value through OCI	Amortised Cost	Total carrying value
8	8		
-	-	9,117,878	9,117,878
-	-	69,944,650	69,944,650
	-	79,062,528	79,062,528
-	-	95,000,000	95,000,000
-	-	124,724,668	124,724,668
570,000	-	7,499,281	8,069,281
570,000	-	227,223,949	227,793,949
	through P&L - - - - - 570,000	through P&L through OCI	through P&L through OCI - - 9,117,878 - - 69,944,650 - - 79,062,528 - - 95,000,000 - - 124,724,668 570,000 - 7,499,281

				(Currency : USD)
Total carrying	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
value				
9,117,878	-	-	-	-
69,944,650	-	-	-	-
79,062,528	-	-	-	-
95,000,000	-	-	-	-
124,724,668	-	-	-	-
8,069,281	-	-	570,000	570,000
227,793,949		-	570,000	570,000
	value 9,117,878 69,944,650 79,062,528 95,000,000 124,724,668 8,069,281	value 9,117,878 69,944,650 79,062,528 95,000,000 124,724,668 8,069,281	9,117,878 - - 69,944,650 - - 79,062,528 - - 95,000,000 - - 124,724,668 - - 8,069,281 - -	9,117,878 - - - 69,944,650 - - - 79,062,528 - - - 95,000,000 - - - 124,724,668 - - - 8,069,281 - - 570,000

** Management does not expect any significant change in liability on settlement.

The following tables shows the carring amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy as of 31 March 2020.

				(Currency : USD)
Particulars	Fair Value	Fair Value	Amortised Cost	Total carrying
	through P&L	through OCI		value
Financial Assets:				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	7,279,370	7,279,370
Trade Receivables	-	-	95,442,095	95,442,095
Total		-	102,721,465	102,721,465
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	100,000,000	100,000,000
Trade Payables	-	-	129,445,960	129,445,960
Other Financial Liabilities	570,000	530,415	7,898,226	8,998,641
Total	570,000	530,415	237,344,186	238,444,601

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

34 Financial Instruments (Continued)

Particulars	Total carrying	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	value				
Financial Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7,279,370	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	95,442,095	-	-	-	-
Total	102,721,465		-	-	-
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings	100,000,000	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	129,445,960	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	8,998,641	-	530,415	570,000	1,100,415
Total	238,444,601	-	530,415	570,000	1,100,415

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

34 Financial Instruments (Continued)

(i) Financial assets and liablities (Continued) :

Determination of fair values:

The following are the basis of assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on recurring basis :

Contingent consideration : The valuation model considers the present value of expected payment, discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. The expected payment is determined by considering the possible scenarios of forecast revenue and Earning before interest tax depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA), the amount to be paid under each scenario and the probability of each scenario.

Interest rate swaps : The fair value is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows. Estimates of future floating-rate cash flows are based on quoted swap rates, future prices and interbank borrrowing rates. Estimated cash flows are discounted using a yield curve constructed from similar sources and which reflects the relevant benchmark interbank rate used by market participants for this purpose when pricng interest rate swaps. The fair value estimates is subject to a credit risk adjustment that reflects the credit risk of the respective group entity and of the counterparty; this calculated based on credit spreds derived from current credit default swap or bond prices.

(ii) Derivative financial instruments

Cash flow hedges :

Derivatives are taken to cover risk of variability in the interest rate, of the borrowings made at a floating rate of interest. The following are outstanding derivative contracts designated as cash flow hedges :

The foreign exchange forward contracts are denominated in the same currency as the forecast transactions, therefore the hedge ratio is 1:1 based on management's current assessment.

Nature of derivative contracts	Currency	Buy/Sell	Net Positi	Net Position		n / (Loss)
Interest rate swaps	USD	Buy	31 March 2021 -	31 March 2020 25,000,000	31 March 2021 -	31 March 2020 (463,955)
Less : Deferred tax			-	-	-	102,070
Balance in cash flow hedge reserve				25,000,000	-	(361,885)

The movement of cash flow hedge in other comprehensive income is as follow :

Particulars Balance at the beginning of the year	Year ended 31 March 2021 (361,885)	Year ended 31 March 2020 (285,137)
Losses reclassified to profit or loss Change in the fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges	463,955	277,792 (380,814)
Deferred tax on fair value of effective portion of cash flow hedges	(102,070)	26,274
Balance at the end of the year	-	(361,885)

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

35 Financial Risk Management

The group has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk

i. Risk Management Framework

The Company's activities are exposed to financial risks. These risks include market risk, credit risks and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company through established policies and processes which are laid down to ascertain the extent of risks, setting appropriate limits and controls and continuous monitoring and compliance of the same.

ii Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers.

Other financial assets

The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents with banks having good reputation, good past track record and high quality credit rating and also reviews their credit-worthiness on an on-going basis.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables of the Company are typically unsecured. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals and periodic monitoring of the creditworthiness of customers to which company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and monitors the creditworthiness of its customers to which it grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The allowance for provision for doubtful debts of trade receivables is created to the extent and as and when required, based upon the expected collectability of accounts receivables.

The maximum exposure to credit risk was USD 79,062,528 (31 March 2020 USD 102,721,465) being the total of the carrying amount of trade receivables and balances with banks.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

35 Financial Risk Management (Continued)

iii. Liquidity risk

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

Exposure to liquidity risk

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

As at 31-Mar-21	Due in Year 1	Due in Year 2	Due in Year 3 to 5	Total
Trade and other payables*	124,724,668	-	-	124,724,668
Borrowings				
Other borrowings	45,000,000	15,000,000	40,000,000	100,000,000
Other Liabilities	2,499,281	-	570,000	3,069,281
Total	172,223,949	15,000,000	40,570,000	227,793,949

Includes USD 116,180,781 payable to parent Company.

As at 31-Mar-20	Due in	Due in	Due in	Total
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 to 5	
Liabilities :				
Trade and other payables*	129,445,960	-	-	129,445,960
Borrowings				
Other borrowings	45,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000	105,000,000
Other Liabilities	3,295,747	132,894	570,000	3,998,641
Total	177,741,707	20,132,894	40,570,000	238,444,601

*Includes USD 120,227,452 payable to parent Company.

Market risk iv.

Market risk refers to risk of fluctuation in fair values or future cash flows because of changes in market rates or prices. The Company's exposure from market risks is primarily on account of interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk

The company's 40% of interest rate risk exposure is at a fixed rate. This is achieved partly by entering into fixed-rate instruments and partly by borrowing at a floating rate and using interest swaps as hedges of the variability in cash flows attributable to interest rate risk. Borrowings amounting to USD 60 million are at floating interest rate.

Sensitivity analysis for floating rate of interest loans

In respect of borrowings, the outstanding loan with variable rate of interest is not significant as compared to total amount of borrowings and hence interest rate sensitivity has not been performed.

Notes to the financial statements (Continued)

for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Currency : USD)

36 Capital management

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity, debt, cash and cash equivalents. The Company's objective for capital management is to maintain the capital structure which will support the Company's strategy to maximize shareholder's value, safeguarding the business continuity and help in supporting the growth of the Company. The Company's parent Company is committed to support the Compabt in order to achieve an optimum capital management.

37 Contingencies

The Company is involved in certain legal proceedings, including product liability and other commercial matters, that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business. It is difficult to ascertain the financial effect, if any, of such proceedings that will result from its ultimate disposition due to involvement of complex issues with substantial uncertainties and without any precedents. Additionally, many factors like stage of the proceedings, overall length and extent of discovery process; the entitlement of the parties to an action to appeal a decision; the extent of the claims; the possible need for further legal proceedings to establish the appropriate amount of damages, if any; the settlement posture of the other parties to the litigation; uncertainty in timing of litigation and any other factors that may have an implications on the ultimate outcome of the ongoing litigations. The Company assesses likely outcome based on internal assessment as well as considers views of legal counsel representing the Company.

38 Going Concern

The negative net worth is mainly on account of impairment of acquired assets in earlier years. Management has prepared financial statements for year ended 31 March 2021 on a going concern basis and the management is confident of future growth of the business. The Company has been able to meet its obligations in the ordinary course of the business in the current year.

- 39 The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of tangible and intangible assets, financials assets, inventory, receivables etc as well as borrowings and 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 while finalizing various estimates and recoverability of assets in relation to its financial statement captions upto the date of approval of the financial statements by the Board of Directors. The impact of Covid-19 may be different from what is estimated as at such date of approval of the financial statements and the Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions
- 40 Previous period figures have been regrouped / reclassed wherever necessary, so as to make them comparable with those of the current year.

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

NIRAV DEEPAK PATEL 21:49:31 +05'30'

Nirav Patel Partner Membership No: 113327

Mumbai 14 May 2021 For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Torrent Pharma Inc.

> Digitally signed by Sanjay Gupta Date: 2021.05.14 11:46:42 -04'00'

> > Sanjay Gupta Director

New Jersey, USA 14 May 2021