INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Alidac Pharmaceuticals Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, 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 ended on that date and notes to the financial statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, the loss and total 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 thereunder, 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.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance 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 in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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,2016 ("The Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies act,2013,we give in the "Annexure B" 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, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 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 A".

g) 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.

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

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note to the financial statements.
   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

   iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 110417W

sd/-

CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No.100892

Ahmedabad
May 21, 2019

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Alidac Pharmaceuticals 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 **ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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 31, 2019, 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 **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 110417W

sd/-

CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No.100892

Ahmedabad
May 21, 2019

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Alidac Pharmaceuticals Limited of even date)

i. In respect of the Company's fixed assets:

(a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of fixed assets in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

ii. As explained to us, physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and the discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the books of records were not material having regard to the size of the Company, and the same have been dealt with in the books of account.

iii. The Company has not granted secured/ unsecured loans to Companies ,firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act Consequently, requirements of clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2019 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3 (v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. 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 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

viii. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from financial institutions, banks and government or has not issued any debentures. Hence reporting under clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or term loans and hence reporting under clause 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

xi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any managerial remuneration and hence reporting under clause 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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 Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly paid convertible debentures and hence reporting under clause 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 110417W

sd/-

CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No.100892

Ahmedabad
May 21, 2019

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

Particulars	Note No.	INR-Thousand As at March 31 2019	2018
ASSETS:			
Non-Current Assets:			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3 [A]	577,455	595,377
Capital work-in-progress		211,891	43,616
Other Intangible Assets	3 [B]	25,526	3,628
Financial Assets:			
Other Financial Assets	4	76	72
Deferred Tax Assets [Net]	5	74,250	8,352
Assets for Current tax [Net]	6	5,022	1,276
		894,220	652,321
Current Assets:			
Inventories	7	488,186	630,138
Financial Assets:			
Investments	8	47,012	265,602
Trade Receivables	9	196,001	134,900
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	33,418	35,428
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	10	682	-
Other Current Financial Assets	11	16,445	19,545
Other Current Assets	12	49,413	52,131
		831,157	1,137,744
Total		1,725,377	1,790,065
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:			
Equity:			
Equity Share Capital	13	953,300	953,300
Other Equity	14	31,864	167,955
		985,164	1,121,255
Non-Current Liabilities:			
Financial Liabilities:			
Other Financial Liabilities	15	1,406	777
Provisions	16	13,958	16,715
		15,364	17,492
Current Liabilities:			
Financial Liabilities:			
Trade Payables	17		
Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise		4,294	-
Due to other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise		251,150	373,177
Other Financial Liabilities	18	154,241	18,532
Other Current Liabilities	19	313,178	257,152
Provisions	20	1,982	2,457
		724,845	651,318
Total		1,725,373	1,790,065
Significant Accounting Policies	2		
Notes to the Financial Statements	1 to 35		

As per our report of even date
For, Sorab S. Engineer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 110417W

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/-
Ganesh Nayak
Chairman

Sd/-
CA Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership Number: 100892
Ahmedabad, Dated: May 21, 2019

Sd/-
Jignesh Thosani
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Dhaval Soni
Company Secretary

Sd/-
Nitin Parekh
Director

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	Note No.	INR-Thousand Year ended March 31 2019	2018
Revenue from Operations	22	558,336	1,407,352
Other Income	23	13,223	19,971
Total Income		571,559	1,427,323
EXPENSES:			
Cost of Materials Consumed	24	478,322	788,340
Changes in Inventories of Finished goods, Work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade	25	(91,531)	119,274
Employee Benefits Expense	26	158,078	157,215
Finance Costs	27	82	165
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment expense	3	55,310	46,982
Other Expenses	28	175,245	154,504
Total Expenses		775,506	1,266,480
Profit/[Loss] before Tax		(203,947)	160,843
Less: Tax Expense:			
Current Tax	29	4	34,326
Deferred Tax	29	(66,405)	(28,638)
		(66,401)	5,688
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(137,546)	155,155
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME [OCI]:			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement Gain/[losses] on post employment defined benefit plans		1,966	900
Income tax effect		(511)	(262)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year [Net of tax]		1,455	638
Total Comprehensive Income for the year [Net of Tax]		(136,091)	155,793
Basic Earning per Equity Share [EPS] [in Rupees]	30	(6.16)	6.95
Diluted Earning per Equity Share [EPS] [in Rupees]	30	(1.44)	1.63
Significant Accounting Policies	2		
Notes to the Financial Statements	1 to 35		

As per our report of even date
For, Sorab S. Engineer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 110417W

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/-
Ganesh Nayak
Chairman

Sd/-
CA Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership Number: 100892

Sd/-
Jignesh Thosani
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Dhaval Soni
Company Secretary

Sd/-
Nitin Parekh
Director

Ahmedabad, Dated: May 21, 2019

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2019

a Equity Share Capital:

	No. of Shares	INR-Thousand
Equity Shares of INR 10/- each, Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up:		
As at March 31, 2017	22,330,000	223,300
	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	22,330,000	223,300
	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	22,330,000	223,300
Optionally Convertible Non Cummulative Redemmable Preference Shares INR 100/- each, Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up:		
As at March 31, 2017	7,300,000	730,000
	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	7,300,000	730,000
	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	7,300,000	730,000

b Other Equity:

	INR-Thousand		
	Reserves and Surplus		
	Security Premium	Retained Earnings	Total
As at March 31, 2017	**30,300**	**(18,138)**	12,162
Add: Profit for the year	-	155,155	155,155
Add: Other Comprehensive income	-	638	638
Total Comprehensive Income	**30,300**	**137,655**	167,955
As at March 31, 2018	**30,300**	**137,655**	167,955
Less: Profit/[Loss] for the year	-	(137,546)	(137,546)
Add: Other Comprehensive income	-	1,455	1,455
Total Comprehensive Income	**30,300**	**1,564**	31,864
As at March 31, 2019	**30,300**	**1,564**	31,864

As per our report of even date
For, Sorab S. Engineer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 110417W

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/-
Ganesh Nayak
Chairman

Sd/-
CA Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership Number: 100892
Ahmedabad, Dated: May 21, 2019

Sd/-
Jignesh Thosani
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Dhaval Soni
Company Secretary

Sd/-
Nitin Parekh
Director

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars		**INR-Thousand**		
		Year ended March 31		
		2019		2018
A	**Cash flows from operating activities:**			
	Profit before tax		**(203,947)**	160,843
	Adjustments for:			
	Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment expense	**55,310**		46,982
	Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment [Net]	**8,336**		2,285
	Profit on sale of investments [Net]	**(13,075)**		(19,479)
	Interest income	**(148)**		(492)
	Interest expenses	**4**		165
	Provision for doubtful debts [net of written back]	**2,593**		-
	Provisions for employee benefits	**(1,265)**	**51,755**	4,077
	Total		**(152,192)**	194,381
	Operating profit before working capital changes			
	Adjustments for:			
	[Increase] in trade receivables	**(11,274)**		(68,324)
	Decrease/[Increase] in inventories	**141,953**		(99,108)
	Decrease/ [Increase] in other assets	**9,056**		(27,018)
	[Decrease]/ Increase in other assets	**(121,982)**		335,699
	Increase/[Decrease] in other liabilities	**1,171**		(155,305)
	Total		**18,924**	(14,056)
	Cash generated from operations		**(133,268)**	180,325
	Direct taxes paid [Net of refunds]		**(3,751)**	(31,343)
	Net cash from operating activities		**(137,019)**	148,982
B	**Cash flows from investing activities:**			
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**(96,118)**		(80,206)
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	**-**		13
	Profit from sale of current investments	**13,075**		19,479
	Interest received	**148**		492
	Net cash from investing activities		**(82,895)**	(60,222)
C	**Cash flows from financing activities:**			
	Interest paid	**(4)**		(165)
	Net cash from financing activities		**(4)**	(165)
	Net [Decrease]/ increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(219,918)**	88,595
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**301,030**	212,435
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**81,112**	301,030

Notes to the Cash Flow Statement

1 The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect method" as set out in Ind AS-7 "Statement of Cash Flows".
2 All figures in brackets are outflows.
3 Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary.
4 Cash and cash equivalents at the end [beginning] of the year include INR 682 [INR NIL] Thousands are not available for immediate use.
5 Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:

		As at March 31		
		2,019	2,018	2017
a	Cash on Hand	8	-	39
b	Balances with Banks	34,092	35,428	21,853
c	Investment in Liquid Mutual Funds	47,012	265,602	190,543
d	Total	81,112	301,030	212,435

As per our report of even date
For, Sorab S. Engineer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 110417W

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/-
Ganesh Nayak
Chairman

Sd/-
CA Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership Number: 100892
Ahmedabad, Dated: May 21, 2019

Sd/-
Jignesh Thosani
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Dhaval Soni
Company Secretary

Sd/-
Nitin Parekh
Director

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Note: 1-Company overview:

Alidac Pharmaceuticals Limited ["the Company"], a Company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in India, is a wholly owned subsidiary of Cadila Healthcare Limited. The company is into manufacturing of Oncology Injectibles and also provide contract manufacturing Services.

The registered office of the Company is located at 1A, Pharmaceutical Special Economic Zone, Sarkhej-Bavla NH 8A, Village Matoda, Tal. Sanand, Ahmedabad.

These financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on May 21, 2019.

Note: 2-Significant Accounting Policies:

A The following note provides list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

1 Basis of preparation:

A The financial statements are in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards [Ind AS] notified under the Companies [Indian Accounting Standards] Rules, 2015, as amended and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

B For all periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2016, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies [Accounts] Rules, 2014 [Indian GAAP].

Effective from April 1, 2016, the Company has adopted Ind AS as per Companies [Indian Accounting Standards] [Ind AS] Rules, 2015 as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards.

C The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

i Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value [refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments]

ii Defined benefit plans

2 Use of Estimates:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the period. Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments are provided below. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Critical judgments:

a Taxes on Income:

Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/ recovered for uncertain tax positions and possibility of utilisation of Minimum Alternate Tax [MAT] Credit in future.

b Employee benefits:

Significant judgments are involved in making judgments about the life expectancy, discounting rate, salary increase, etc. which significantly affect the working of the present value of future liabilities on account of employee benefits by way of defined benefit plans.

c Product warranty and expiry claims:

Significant judgments are involved in determining the estimated stock lying in the market with product shelf life and estimates of likely claims on account of expiry of such unsold goods lying with stockists.

d Impairment of property, plant and equipment and investments:

Significant judgment is involved in determining the estimated future cash flows from the Investments, Property, Plant and Equipment and Goodwill to determine their value in use to assess whether there is any impairment in their carrying amounts as reflected in the financials.

e Contingent liabilities:

Significant judgment is involved in determining whether there is a possible obligation, that may, but probably will not require an outflow

Note: 2-Significant Accounting Policies-Continued:

Critical estimates:

a Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, Plant and Equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. Management reviews the residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment at each reporting period end and any revision to these is recognised prospectively in current and future periods. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

3 Foreign Currency Transactions:

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees [INR], which is the functional and presentation currency.

A The transactions in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of transactions.

B Foreign Exchange gains and losses resulting from settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end exchange rates are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

4 Revenue Recognition:

A The Company has applied Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers which is effective for an annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2018. The following is the significant accounting policy related to revenue recognition under Ind AS 115.

a Sale of Goods:

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized as revenue on the basis of customer contracts and the performance obligations contained therein. Revenue is recognised at a point in time when the control of goods or services is transferred to a customer. Control lies with the customer if the customer can independently determine the use of and consume the benefit derived from a product or service. Revenues from product deliveries are recognised at a point in time based on an overall assessment of the existence of a right to payment, the allocation of ownership rights, the transfer of significant risks and rewards and acceptance by the customer.

The goods are often sold with volume discounts/ pricing incentives and customers have a right to return damaged or expired products. Revenue from sales is based on the price in the sales contracts, net of discounts. When a performance obligation is satisfied, Revenue is recognised with the amount of the transaction price [excluding estimates of variable consideration] that is allocated to that performance obligation. Historical experience, specific contractual terms and future expectations of sales returns are used to estimate and provide for damage or expiry claims. No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with the normal credit terms as per prevalent trade practice and credit policy followed by the Company.

b Service Income:

Service income is recognised as per the terms of contracts with the customers when the related services are performed as per the stage of completion or on the achievement of agreed milestones and are net of indirect taxes, wherever applicable.

For the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company was recognising revenue as per the criterias provided in Ind AS 18 "Revenue Recognition". Note 2(4) "Significant accounting policies for Revenue Recognition" can be referred in the Annual report for the FY 2017-18 of the Company.

B Goods and Service Tax [GST] is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is a tax collected on value added to the goods by the Company on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

C The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised:

a Interest Income:

For all debt instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate [EIR]. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

b Dividend:

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established.

c Other Income:

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

5 Taxes on Income:

Tax expenses comprise of current and deferred tax.

A Current Tax:

a Current tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid on the basis of reliefs and deductions available in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

b Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in Statement of Profit and Loss, OCI or directly in equity.

B Deferred Tax:

a 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.

b Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Note: 2-Significant Accounting Policies-Continued:

d The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer

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

probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. 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.

e Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates [and tax laws] that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

f Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

g 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.

h Minimum Alternate Tax [MAT] paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax.

i The company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset based on historical experience of actual utilisation of such credit and only when and to the extent there is a convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period i.e., the period for which MAT Credit is allowed to be carried forward. Such asset, if any recognised, is reviewed at each Balance sheet date and the carrying amount is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence that the company will be liable to pay normal tax during the specified period.

6 Property, Plant and Equipment:

A All other items of Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at historical cost of acquisition/ construction less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Historical cost [Net of Input tax credit received/ receivable] includes related expenditure and pre-operative & project expenses for the period up to completion of construction/ assets are ready for its intended use, if the recognition criteria are met and the present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset, if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Effective from April 1, 2007, the foreign exchange loss or gain arising on long term foreign currency monetary items that existed in financial statement for the period ended on March 31, 2016, attributable to Property, Plant and Equipment is adjusted to the cost of respective Property, Plant and Equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred, unless they meet the recognition criteria for capitalisation under Property, Plant and Equipment.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its Property, Plant and Equipment recognised as at April 1, 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the Property, Plant and Equipment.

B Where components of an asset are significant in value in relation to the total value of the asset as a whole, and they have substantially different economic lives as compared to principal item of the asset, they are recognised separately as independent items and are depreciated over their estimated economic useful lives.

C Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on "straight line method" based on the useful lives as prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. However, management reviews the residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment at each reporting period end and any revision to these is recognised prospectively in current and future periods.

D Depreciation on impaired assets is calculated on its reduced value, if any, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

E Depreciation on additions/ disposals of the fixed assets during the year is provided on pro-rata basis according to the period during which assets are used.

F Where the actual cost of purchase of an asset is below INR 10,000/-, the depreciation is provided @ 100%.

G Capital work in progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Note: 2-Significant Accounting Policies-Continued:

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

7 Intangible Assets:

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

B Internally generated intangibles are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

C Trade Marks, Technical Know-how Fees and other similar rights are amortised over their estimated useful life.

D Capitalised cost incurred towards purchase/ development of software is amortised using straight line method over its useful life of four years as estimated by the management at the time of capitalisation.

E Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

F An item of intangible asset initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset [calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset] is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

8 Borrowing Costs:

A Borrowing costs consist of interest and other borrowing costs that are incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Other borrowing costs include ancillary charges at the time of acquisition of a financial liability, which is recognised as per EIR method. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

B Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition/ construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets, up to the date the assets are ready for their intended use.

9 Impairment of Assets:

The Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets [other than indefinite useful lives] are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, the assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets [cash generating units]. Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment loss are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at the end of each reporting period. An impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

10 Inventories:

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

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

A Raw Materials, Stores & Spare Parts, Packing Materials, Finished Goods, Stock-in-Trade and Works-in-Progress are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

B Cost [Net of Input tax credit availed] of Raw Materials, Stores & Spare Parts, Packing Materials, Finished Goods & Stock-in-Trade is determined on Moving Average Method.

C Costs of Finished Goods and Works-in-Progress are determined by taking material cost [Net of Input tax credit availed], labour and relevant appropriate overheads based on the normal operating capacity, but excluding borrowing costs.

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.

Write down of inventories to net realisable value is recognised as an expense and included in "Changes in Inventories of Finished goods, Work-in-progress and Stock-in-Trade" and "Cost of Material Consumed" in the relevant note in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Note: 2-Significant Accounting Policies-Continued:

11 Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and Cash equivalents for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement comprise cash and cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with banks where the original maturity is three months or less and other short term highly liquid investments.

12 Leases:

As a lessee:

The determination of whether an arrangement is [or contains] a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease.

Lease under which the Company assumes potentially all the risk and rewards of ownership are classified as finance lease. When acquired, such assets are capitalised at fair value or present value of the minimum lease payment at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower.

Lease payments under operating leases are recognised as an expenses on straight line basis in the statement of profit and loss over the lease term, unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

13 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

A Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that the outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which reliable estimates can be made. A disclosure for contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation, that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision/ disclosure is made.

Provisions and contingencies are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the correct management estimates. Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed separately in financial statements.

B 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.

14 Employee Benefits:

A Short term obligations:

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including leave encashment that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 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 the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

B Long term employee benefits obligations:

a Leave Wages and Sick Leave:

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months period after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore, measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees upto the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method as determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of reporting period that have the terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Gains and losses through re-measurements are recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

b Defined Benefit Plans:

i Gratuity:

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of the plan assets. The liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in INR is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to the market yields at the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

Note: 2-Significant Accounting Policies-Continued:

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discounting rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. Such costs are included in employee benefit expenses in the statement of Profit and Loss. Re-measurement gains or losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised immediately in the period in which they occur directly in "other comprehensive income" and are included in retained earnings in the Statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss:

i Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non routine settlements; and

ii Net interest expense or income.

ii Defined Contribution Plans - Provident Fund Contribution:

Employees of the Company, receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the eligible employee and the company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. Amounts collected under the provident fund plan are deposited in a government administered provident fund. The companies have no further obligation to the plan beyond its monthly contributions. Such contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and are recognised as employee benefits expenses when they are due in the Statement of profit and loss.

15 Dividends :

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

16 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:

a 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. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place [regular way trades] are recognised on the settlement date, i.e., the date that the Company settles to purchase or sell the asset.

b Subsequent measurement:

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

i Debt instruments at amortised cost:

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

- The asset is held with an objective of collecting contractual cash flows
- 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 is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

ii Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income [FVTOCI]:

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The asset is held with objective of both - for collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On de-recognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

iii Debt instruments and derivatives at fair value through profit or loss [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.

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

Note: 2-Significant Accounting Policies-Continued:

c De-recognition:

A financial asset [or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset] is primarily derecognised [i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet] when:

i The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

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

d Impairment of financial assets:

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss [ECL] model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

i Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost

ii Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset

iii Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Point b above.

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

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive [i.e., all cash shortfalls], discounted at the original EIR.

ECL impairment loss allowance [or reversal] recognized during the period is recognized as expense/ income in the Statement of profit and loss. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortised cost and contractual revenue receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance , i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet, which reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics.

B Financial liabilities:

a Initial recognition and measurement:

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Note: 2-Significant Accounting Policies-Continued:

b Subsequent measurement:

Subsequently all financial liabilities are measured as amortised cost except for loans and borrowings, as described below:

Loans and borrowings:

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

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

c De-recognition:

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

C Reclassification of financial assets:

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company’s senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company’s operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model as per Ind AS 109.

D Offsetting of financial instruments:

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

17 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:

- a In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- b In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant’s ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

- a Level 1 — Quoted [unadjusted] market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- b Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- c Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

18 Earnings per Share:

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss [excluding other comprehensive income] for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a right issue, shares split and reserve share splits [consolidation of shares] that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss [excluding other comprehensive income] for the year attributable to equity share holders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

B Standards issued but not yet effective:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has issued Companies [Indian Accounting Standards] Amendment Rules, 2019 and Companies [Indian Accounting Standards] Second Amendment Rules on March 30, 2019, which notified the following standards and amendments to Ind AS applicable effective from April 1, 2019:

Ind AS 116 – Leases:

Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases standard, Ind AS 17 Leases. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. The standard introduces a single lease accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize right-of-use assets for granted rights of use and corresponding lease liabilities. However, Ind AS 116 contains the option of exercising exemptions for the recognition of short-term leases and those pertaining to low-value assets.

The Company will adopt Ind AS 116 effective from April 1, 2019, the Company will apply the standard to its leases, retrospectively, without restating the comparative figures. On the date of transition, the Company will be using the practical expedient provided by the standard and therefore, will not reassess whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application. On the date of initial application, the Company will recognise a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, using the incremental borrowing rate as of that date and right-of-use asset will be measured at the amount equal to lease liability adjusted for accrual and prepayment. Initial direct costs will not be taken into account in the measurement of the right-of-use asset as of the date of first-time application. In accordance with the standard, the Company will elect not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value.

The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of Ind AS 116.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes:

A The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12, Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit [or loss], tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit [tax loss], tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates.

The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

a Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight, and

b Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognised by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives.

The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

B The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, Income Taxes, in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes.

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity recognised those past transactions or events.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on after April 1, 2019. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact.

Ind AS 19 – Employee Benefits:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits, in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements.

The amendments require an entity:

a To use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment; and

b To recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact.

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note: 3-Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible Assets:

[A] Property, Plant and Equipment: **INR-Thousand**

	Leasehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Total
Gross Block:							
As at March 31, 2017	29,065	128,790	582,302	12,962	4,232	1,979	759,330
Additions	-	21,326	34,415	14,757	-	7,142	77,640
Disposals	-	-	(5,806)	(149)	-	(10)	(5,965)
As at March 31, 2018	29,065	150,116	610,911	27,570	4,232	9,111	831,005
Additions	-	-	37,350	47	1,499	1,843	40,739
Disposals	-	-	(19,435)	-	-	-	(19,435)
As at March 31, 2019	29,065	150,116	628,826	27,617	5,731	10,954	852,309
Depreciation and Impairment:							
As at March 31, 2017	2,863	17,810	162,421	6,707	1,399	1,315	192,515
Depreciation for the year	290	2,305	40,338	2,206	436	1,205	46,780
Disposals	-	-	(3,508)	(149)	-	(10)	(3,667)
As at March 31, 2018	3,153	20,115	199,251	8,764	1,835	2,510	235,628
Depreciation for the year	294	4,327	41,130	2,323	548	1,702	50,324
Disposals	-	-	(11,098)	-	-	-	(11,098)
As at March 31, 2019	3,447	24,442	229,283	11,087	2,383	4,212	274,854
Net Block:							
As at March 31, 2018	25,912	130,001	411,660	18,806	2,397	6,601	595,377
As at March 31, 2019	25,618	125,674	399,543	16,530	3,348	6,742	577,455

[B] Intangible Assets:

	Other Intangible Assets			
	Brands/ Trademarks	Computer Software	Technical Know-how	Total
Gross Block:				
As at March 31, 2017	11,013	1,931	56,175	69,119
Additions	-	2,745	-	2,745
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	11,013	4,676	56,175	71,864
Additions	-	26,884	-	26,884
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	11,013	31,560	56,175	98,748
Amortisation and Impairment:				
As at March 31, 2017	11,013	846	56,175	68,034
Amortisation for the year	-	202	-	202
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2018	11,013	1,048	56,175	68,236
Amortisation for the year	-	4,986	-	4,986
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2019	11,013	6,034	56,175	73,222
Net Block:				
As at March 31, 2018	-	3,628	-	3,628
As at March 31, 2019	-	25,526	-	25,526

	INR-Thousand	
	Year Ended March 31	
Depreciation, Amortisation and Impairment expenses:	**2019**	2018
Depreciation	50,324	46,780
Amortisation	4,986	202
Impairment	-	-
Total	55,310	46,982

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

	INR-Thousand	
	As at March 31	
	2019	2018
Note: 4-Other Financial Assets:		
[Unsecured, Considered Good unless otherwise stated]		
Security Deposits	14	14
Fixed Depostis with Bank having maturiy more than 12 months	62	58
Total	76	72

Note: 5-Deferred Tax:

A Break up of Deferred Tax Liabilities and Assets into major components of the respective balances are as under:

INR-Thousands

	As at March 31, 2017	Charge for the previous	As at March 31, 2018	Charge for the current year	As at March 31, 2019
Deferred Tax Liabilities:					
Depreciation	(69,680)	6,677	(63,003)	14,085	(48,918)
Fair Value Adjustment - Financial Instruments	-	-	-	-	-
Total	(69,680)	6,677	(63,003)	14,085	(48,918)
Deferred Tax Assets:					
Expenses allowed on payment basis	5,780	78	5,858	(1,713)	4,145
Unabsorbed Depreciation and Business Loss			-	53,526	53,526
MAT credit entitlement	43,876	21,621	65,497	-	65,497
Total	49,656	21,699	71,355	51,813	123,168
Net Deferred Tax [Liabilities] / Assets	(20,024)	28,376	8,352	65,898	74,250

B The Net Deferred Tax Asset of INR 65,898 Thousand for the year has been created [Previous Year : INR 6,755 Thousand has been created] in the Statement of Profit and Loss

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

	INR-Thousand	
	As at March 31	
	2019	2018
Note: 6-Current Tax Assets [Net]:		
Advance payment of Tax [Net of provision for taxation of INR NIL {as at March 31, 2018: INR 34,326 } Thousand]	5,022	1,276
Total	5,022	1,276
Note: 7-Inventories:		
[The Inventory is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value]		
Classification of Inventories:		
Raw Materials	300,649	555,095
Work-in-progress	90,353	56,573
Finished Goods	57,751	-
Stores and Spares	6,634	-
Others:		
Packing Materials	32,799	18,470
Total	488,186	630,138

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

		INR-Thousand	
		As at March 31	
		2019	2018
Note: 8-Investments [Current]:			
	Nos. [*]		
Investment in Mutual Funds [Quoted] :			
[Valued at fair value through profit or loss]:			
Kotak Liquid Mutul Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [*]	12,422.838 [0]	47,012	-
Reliance Liquidity Mutual Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [*]	0 [30,607.053]	-	80,120
DSP BlackRock Liquidity Fund - Direct Plan - Growth [*]	0 [74,654.105]	-	185,482
Total		47,012	265,602
A a i Aggregate amount of quoted investments		47,012	265,602
ii Market value of quoted investments		47,012	265,602
b Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		-	-
B Explanations:			
a In "Nos. [**]" figures of previous year or preceding previous year are same unless stated in [ ]{ }.			
[*] Considered as cash and cash equivalents for Cash Flow Statement			
Note: 9-Trade Receivables:			
Unsecured - Considered good		196,001	134,900
Unsecured - Considered doubtful		2,593	-
		198,594	134,900
Less: Impairment allowances		2,593	-
Total		196,001	134,900
Note: 10-Cash and Bank Balances:			
A Cash and Cash Equivalents:			
Balances with Banks		33,410	35,428
Cash on Hand		8	-
Total		33,418	35,428
B Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents:			
Balances with Banks [*]		682	-
Total		682	-
[*] Earmarked balances with banks:			
A Balances with Banks included margin money deposits against Guarantee		682	-
Note: 11-Other Current Financial Assets:			
[Unsecured, Considered Good]			
Income Receivable		16,445	19,545
Total		16,445	19,545
Note: 12-Other Current Assets:			
[Unsecured, Considered Good]			
Balances with Statutory Authorities		2,293	2,400
Advances to Suppliers		9,281	6,063
Export Incentive Receivables		28,484	36,319
Prepaid Expenses		8,999	7,049
Others		356	300
Total		49,413	52,131

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

		INR-Thousand	
		As at March 31	
		2019	2018
Note: 13-Equity Share Capital:			
Authorised:			
	22,500,000 [as at March 31, 2018 : 22,500,000] Equity Shares of INR 10 /- [INR 10 /-] each	225,000	225,000
	7,750,000 [as at March 31, 2018: 7,750,000] Optionally Covertible Non Cummulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 100/- [INR 100/-] each	775,000	775,000
		1,000,000	1,000,000
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:			
	22,330,000 [as at March 31, 2018: 22,330,000] Equity Shares of INR 10 /- [INR 10 /-] each, fully paid up	223,300	223,300
	7,300,000 [as at March 31, 2018: 7,300,000] Optionally Covertible Non Cummulative Redeemable Preference Shares of INR 100/- [INR 100/-] each	730,000	730,000
		953,300	953,300
A	There is no change in the number of equity shares at the beginning and end of the year.	22,330,000	22,330,000
B	There is no change in the number of Optionally Convertible Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares at the beginning and end of the year.	7,300,000	73,000,000
C	The Company has equity shares and preference shares. All equity shares rank pari passu and carry equal rights with respect to voting and dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders shall be entitled to proportionate share of their holding in the assets remained after distribution of all preferential amounts.		
D	Optionally Convertible Non Cumulative Redeemable Preference [OCRPS] shares are redeemable at par. At anytime during the tenure of the OCRPS, the Issuer of the OCRPS shall have right to have all, or any part, of the OCRPS to be converted into Equity Shares. At anytime during the tenure of the OCRPS, the Holder of the OCRPS shall have right to have all, or any part, of the OCRPS to be converted as Equity Shares. Such conversation shall happen at a pre-determined agreed rate between the parties. The tenure of the OCRPS shall be 20 years from the date of allotment.		
	At any time during the tenure of the OCRPS, the Company shall have a right to redeem, all or any part of outstanding OCRPS. The OCRPS shall carry a preferential right with respect to dividend on the paid up capital in the event of distribution of profits by the company.		
E	All Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up held by Holding Company, Cadila Healthcare Limited and its nominees:		
	Number of Shares	22,330,000	22,330,000
	% to total share holding	100%	100%
F	All Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each, fully paid up held by Holding Company, Cadila Healthcare Limited:		
	Number of Shares	7,300,000	73,000,000
	% to total share holding	100%	100%
Note: 14-Other Equity:			
Security Premiun			
	Balance as per last Balance Sheet	30,300	30,300
Retained Earnings:			
	Balance as per last Balance Sheet	137,655	(18,138)
	[Less]/Add: [Loss]/Profit for the year	(137,546)	155,155
		109	137,017
	Add: Items of other Comprehensive income recognised directly in Retained Earnings:		
	Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans [net of tax]	1,455	638
	Balance as at the end of the year	1,564	137,655
Total		31,864	167,955
Note: 15-Other Financial Liabilities:			
Security Deposits		1,406	777
Total		1,406	777

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

	INR-Thousand	
	As at March 31	
	2019	2018
Note: 16-Provisions:		
Provision for Employee Benefits	**13,958**	16,715
Total	**13,958**	16,715

Defined benefit plan and long term employment benefit

A General description:

Leave wages [Long term employment benefit]:

The employees of the company are entitled to leave as per the leave policy of the company. The liability on account of accumulated leaves as on last day of the accounting year is recognised at present value of the defined obligation at the balance sheet date based on the actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using projected unit credit method.

Gratuity [Defined benefit plan]:

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed continuous services of five years or more gets a gratuity on death or resignation or retirement at 15 days salary [last drawn salary] for each completed year of service. The plans typically expose the company to acturial risks such as : investment risk, interest risk, longetivity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

Interest risk:

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

Longevity risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk:

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

	INR-Thousand					
	As at March 31					
	2019			2018		
	Medical Leave	Leave Wages	Gratuity	Medical Leave	Leave Wages	Gratuity
B Change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation:						
Opening obligation	**736**	**11,142**	**7,294**	514	9,633	5,847
Interest cost	**54**	**813**	**517**	33	610	386
Current service cost	**132**	**1,973**	**2,015**	78	1,543	1,560
Past service Cost & loss/[gain] on curtailments and settlement						1,339
Benefits paid	**-**	**(961)**	**(125)**	-	(2,439)	(939)
Actuarial [gains]/ losses on obligation						
Experience adjustments	**(721)**	**(4,646)**	**(1,581)**	104	1,305	(976)
Change in financial assumptions	**(15)**	**(302)**	**(384)**	7	489	77
Closing obligation	**185**	**8,020**	**7,735**	736	11,142	7,294
C Change in the fair value of plan assets:						
Opening fair value of plan assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	**-**	**-**	**-** **-**	-	-	-
Contributions by employer	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Benefits paid	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Actuarial [losses]/ gains	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	-	-	-
Total actuarial losses/ [gains] to be recognised	**(736)**	**(4,948)**	**(1,966)**	110	1,795	(900)

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note: 16-Long Term Provisions-Continued:

INR-Thousand

As at March 31

		2019			2018		
		Medical Leave	Leave Wages	Gratuity	Medical Leave	Leave Wages	Gratuity
D	**Actual return on plan assets:**						
	Expected return on plan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Actuarial [losses]/ gains on plan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Actual return on plan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	**Amount recognised in the balance sheet:**						
	Liabilities/ [Assets] at the end of the year	185	8,020	7,735	736	11,142	7,294
	Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Difference	185	8,020	7,735	736	11,142	7,294
	Liabilities/ [Assets] recognised in the Balance Sheet	185	8,020	7,735	736	11,142	7,294
F	**Expenses/ [Incomes] recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:**						
	Current service cost	132	1,973	2,015	78	1,543	1,560
	Past service Cost & loss/[gain] on curtailments and settlement	-	-	-			1,339
	Interest cost on benefit obligation	54	813	517	33	610	386
	Expected return on plan assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Net actuarial [gains]/ losses in the year	(736)	(4,948)	-	110	1,795	-
	Amount included in "Employee Benefit Expense"	(551)	(2,161)	2,532	222	3,948	3,285
	Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income						
	Net actuarial [gains]/ losses in the year	-	-	(1,966)			(900)
	Amounts recognized in OCI	-	-	(1,966)	-	-	(900)
G	**Movement in net liabilities recognised in Balance Sheet:**						
	Opening net liabilities	736	11,142	7,294	514	9,633	5,847
	Expenses as above [P & L Charge]	(551)	(2,161)	2,532	222	3,948	3,285
	Employer's contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount recognised in OCI	-	-	(1,966)	-	-	(900)
	Benefits Paid	-	(961)	(125)	-	(2,439)	(939)
	Liabilities/ [Assets] recognised in the Balance Sheet	185	8,020	7,735	736	11,142	7,294
H	**Principal actuarial assumptions for defined benefit plan and long term employment benefit plan:**						
	Discount rate	7.20%	7.20%	7.20%	7.30%	7.30%	7.30%
	[The rate of discount is considered based on market yield on Government Bonds having currency and terms in consistence with the currency and terms of the post employment benefit obligations]						
	Annual increase in salary cost	12% for next 2 years & 9% thereafter			12% for next 3 years & 10% thereafter		
	[The estimates of future salary increases are considered in actuarial valuation, taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market						
I	**The categories of plan assets as a % of total plan assets are:**						
	Insurance plan	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	Bank Balance	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note: 16-Long Term Provisions-Continued:

J Amount recognised in current and previous four years:

	As at March 31				
Gratuity:	**2019**	2018	2017	2016	2015
Defined benefit obligation	**7,735**	7,293	5,847	4,289	3,733
Fair value of Plan Assets	**-**	-	-	-	-
Deficit/ [Surplus] in the plan	**7,735**	7,293	5,847	4,289	3,733
Actuarial Loss/ [Gain] on Plan Obligation	**(1,966)**	(900)	27	-	-
Actuarial Loss/ [Gain] on Plan Assets	**-**	-	-	-	-

The expected contributions for Defined Benefit Plan for the next financial year will be in line with FY 2018-19.

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 11.09 years [as at March 31 2018: 9.73 years]

Sensitivity analysis:

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is shown below:

Assumptions	**INR-Thousand**					
	Medical Leave		**Leave Wages**		**Gratuity**	
	As at March 31					
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018	**2019**	2018
Impact on obligation:						
Discount rate increase by 0.5%	**(176)**	(720)	**(7,808)**	(10,860)	**(7,313)**	(6,948)
Discount rate decrease by 0.5%	**195**	753	**8,245**	11,440	**8,196**	7,668
Annual salary cost increase by 0.5%	**195**	752	**8,239**	11,429	**8,012**	7,482
Annual salary cost decrease by 0.5%	**(177)**	(721)	**(7,812)**	(10,867)	**(7,447)**	(7,091)

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

	INR-Thousand	
	As at March 31	
	2019	2018
Within the next 12 months [next annual reporting period]	**(456)**	(417)
Between 2 and 5 years	**(2,229)**	(2,279)
Between 5 and 10 years	**(2,098)**	(3,395)
Total expected payments	**(4,783)**	(6,090)

Note: 17-Trade Payables:

Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise [*]	**4,294**	-
Due to other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	**251,150**	373,177
Total	**255,444**	373,177
[*] Disclosure in respect of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:		
A Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at year end	**4,294**	-
B Interest due thereon	**-**	-
C Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	**-**	-
D Amount of interest due and payable for the year 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]	**-**	-
E Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	**-**	-
F Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding years	**-**	-

The above information has been compiled in respect of parties to the extent to which they could be identified as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises on the basis of information available with the Company.

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

	INR-Thousand	
	As at March 31	
	2019	2018
Note: 18-Other Financial Liabilities:		
Book Overdraft	**-**	3,703
Payable for Capital Goods	**139,779**	1,007
Others	**14,462**	13,822
Total	**154,241**	18,532
Note: 19-Other Current Liabilities:		
Advances from Customers	**306,749**	254,328
Payable to Statutory Authorities	**6,429**	2,824
Total	**313,178**	257,152
Note: 20-Provisions:		
Provision for Employee Benefits	**1,982**	2,457
Total	**1,982**	2,457
Note: 21-Contingent Liabilities and Commitments [to the extent not provided for]:		
A Contingent Liabilities	**-**	-
B Commitments:		
a Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	**706,215**	605
- Net of advance	**23,131**	-

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

	INR-Thousand	
	Year ended March 31	
	2019	2018
Note: 22-Revenue from Operations:		
Sale of Products	497,871	815,729
Other Operating Revenues:		
Export Incentives	14,139	49,502
Net Profit on foreign currency transactions and translation	-	32,476
Contract Manufacturing and other related services	45,798	507,142
Miscellaneous Income	528	2,503
	60,465	591,623
Total	558,336	1,407,352
Note: 23-Other Income:		
Finance Income:		
Interest Income on Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost	148	492
Gain on Investments measured at FVTPL	13,075	19,479
Total	13,223	19,971
Note: 24-Cost of Materials Consumed:		
Raw Materials :		
Stock at commencement	555,095	317,256
Add: Purchases	203,025	1,004,612
	758,120	1,321,868
Less: Stock at close	300,649	555,095
	457,471	766,773
Packing Materials consumed	20,851	21,567
Total	478,322	788,340
Note: 25-Changes in Inventories:		
Stock at commencement:		
Work-in-progress	56,573	175,847
Finished Goods	-	-
	56,573	175,847
Less: Stock at close:		
Work-in-progress	90,353	56,573
Finished Goods	57,751	-
	148,104	56,573
Total	(91,531)	119,274
Note: 26-Employee Benefits Expense:		
Salaries and wages	141,976	132,777
Contribution to provident and other funds [*]	10,388	10,585
Staff welfare expenses	5,714	13,853
Total	158,078	157,215
[*] The Company's contribution towards defined contribution plan	7,453	7,299

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

	INR-Thousand	
	Year ended March 31	
	2019	2018
Note: 27-Finance Cost:		
Interest expense [*]	4	11
Bank commission & charges	78	154
Total	82	165
[*] The break up of interest expense into major heads is given below:		
On working capital loans	4	11
Total	4	11
Note: 28-Other Expenses:		
Consumption of Stores and spare parts	41,873	54,486
Power & fuel	28,563	32,704
Rent	99	104
Repairs to Buildings	7,235	1,109
Repairs to Plant and Machinery	13,722	15,900
Repairs to Others	6,709	858
Insurance	2,551	2,285
Commission to Directors	-	300
Traveling Expenses	891	610
Legal and Professional Fees [*]	3,812	3,639
Net Loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	3,485	-
Freight and forwarding on sales	2,784	2,792
Bad Debts:		
Impairment allowances	2,593	-
Directors' fees	975	950
Net Loss on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment [Net of gain of INR NIL {Previous year : INR 12} Thousands]	8,336	2,285
Miscellaneous Expenses [**]	51,617	36,482
Total	175,245	154,504
[*] Legal and Professional Fees include:		
Payment to the Statutory Auditors [excluding Service Tax]:		
i - As Auditor	135	130
- For Other Services	215	120
-Total	350	250
[**] Miscellaneous Expenses include:		
a Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility [CSR] Activities as required u/s 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	3,500	2,100
Note: 29-Tax Expenses:		
The major components of income tax expense are:		
A Statement of profit and loss:		
Profit or loss section:		
Current income tax:		
Current income tax charge	-	34,326
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of previous year	4	-
	4	34,326
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(66,409)	(28,638)
Tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(66,405)	5,688
OCI Section:		
Tax related to items recognised in OCI during in the year:		
Net loss/ [gain] on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(511)	(262)
Tax charged to OCI	(511)	(262)

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

		INR-Thousand	
		Year Ended March 31	
		2019	2018
Note: 29-Tax Expenses - Continued:			
B Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate:			
Profit before tax		**(203,947)**	160,843
Enacted Tax Rate in India [%]		**26.00%**	33.06%
Expected Tax Expenses		**(53,026)**	53,175
Adjustments for:			
Effect of unrecognized deferred tax assets/ liabilities		**(12,193)**	(10,835)
Effect of non-deductible expenses		**3**	462
Effect of additional deductions in taxable income		**(1,194)**	(18,368)
Effect of MAT Credit available on which deferred tax asset is not created		**-**	(18,534)
Others		**4**	(212)
Total		**(13,379)**	(47,487)
Tax Expenses as per Statement of Profit and Loss		**(66,405)**	5,688
Note: 30-Calculation of Earnings per Equity Share [EPS]:			
The numerators and denominators used to calculate the basic and diluted EPS are as follows:			
A Profit attributable to Shareholders	INR-Thousand	**(137,546)**	155,155
B Basic and weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year	Numbers	**22,330,000**	22,330,000
C Effect of dilution - Optionally Convertible Preference Shares		**73,000,000**	73,000,000
D Weighted average number of Optionally Convertible Preference shares outstanding during the year		**95,330,000**	95,330,000
E Nominal value of equity share	INR	**10**	10
F Basic EPS	INR	**(6.16)**	6.95
G Diluted EPS		**(1.44)**	1.63

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note: 31-Segment Information:

	INR-Thousand	
	As at March 31	
	2019	2018
A The Chief Operating Decision Maker [CODM] reviews the Group as a single "Pharmaceuticals" segment		
B Geographical market :		
Geographical segment is considered based on sales within India and rest of the world.		
Secondary Business Segment- By Geographical market:		
Segment Revenue*		
a) In India	**83,031**	130,062
b) Rest of the world	**475,305**	1,277,290
Total	**558,336**	1,407,352
Carrying Cost of Segment Assets**		
a) In India	**1,529,376**	1,639,649
b) Rest of the world	**196,001**	150,414
Total	**1,725,377**	1,790,063
Carrying Cost of Segment Non Current Assets@**		
a) In India	**819,894**	643,897
b) Rest of the world	-	-
Total	**819,894**	643,897
C Revenues derived from single external customer which amount to 10% or more of the Group's revenue	**443,816**	852,932

* Based on location of Customers
** Based on location of Assets
@ Excluding Financial Assets and deferred tax asset.

Note: 32-Related Party Transactions:

A Name of the Related Parties and Nature of the Related Party Relationship with whom transactions have taken place:

a Holding Company

Cadila Healthcare Limited

b Fellow Subsidiary Companies/ concerns:

Dialforhealth India Limited
Dialforhealth Unity Limited
Dialforhealth Greencross Limited
Zydus Healthcare Limited
Zydus Wellness Limited
M/s. Zydus Wellness-Sikkim, a Partnership Firm [#]
Zydus Nutritions Limited [#]
Liva Pharmaceuticals Limited
Liva Nutritions Limited
Liva Investment Limited
Heinz India Private Limited
Zydus Technologies Limited
Acme Pharmaceuticals Private Limited
Etna Biotech S.R.L. [Italy]
Violio Healthcare Limited
Violio Pharmaceuticals Limited
Windlas Healthcare Private Limited
Zydus Foundation
Zydus Lanka (Private) Limited [Sri Lanka]
Zydus Healthcare Philippines Inc. [Philippines]
Zydus International Private Limited [Ireland]
Zydus Netherlands B.V. [the Netherlands]
Zydus Pharmaceuticals (USA) Inc. [USA]
Nesher Pharmaceuticals (USA) LLC [USA]
Zydus Healthcare (USA) LLC [USA]
Sentynl Therapeutics Inc. [USA]
Zydus Noveltech Inc. [USA]
Hercon Pharmaceuticals LLC [USA]
Viona Pharmaceuticals Inc. [USA]
ZAHL B.V. [the Netherlands]
ZAHL Europe B.V. [the Netherlands]
Bremer Pharma GmbH [Germany] [Refer Note-45]
Windlas Inc [USA]
Zydus Healthcare S.A. (Pty) Ltd [South Africa]
Simayla Pharmaceuticals (Pty) Ltd [South Africa]
Script Management Services (Pty) Ltd [South Africa]
Zydus France, SAS [France]
Laboratorios Combix S.L. [Spain]
Zydus Nikkho Farmaceutica Ltda. [Brazil]
Zydus Pharmaceuticals Mexico SA De CV [Mexico]
Zydus Pharmaceuticals Mexico Services Company SA De C.V.[Mexico]
Zydus Worldwide DMCC [Dubai]
Zydus Discovery DMCC [Dubai]
Alidac Healthcare (Myanmar) Limited [Myanmar]

[#] M/s. Zydus Wellness- Sikkim, a partnership firm, was converted into a public limited company, in the name of Zydus Nutritions Limited, w.e.f. February 28, 2019.

Note: 32-Related Party Transactions-Continued:

b Joint Venture Companies of Holding Company:

Zydus Hospira Oncology Private Limited	Bayer Zydus Pharma Private Limited
Zydus Takeda Healthcare Private Limited	US Pharma Windlas LLC

c Key Managerial Personnel:

Mr. Ganesh Nayak	Chairman
Mr. Nitin Parekh	Director
Mr. Kshitish Shah	Independent Director
Mr. Subodhchandra Adeshra	Independent Director
Mr. Rashmin Shah	Chief Executive Officer [Upto November 30, 2018]
Mr. Satyanarayan Sathe	Chief Executive Officer [w.e.f March 30, 2019]
Mr. Jagdish Mehta	Company Secretary [Upto January 31, 2019]
Mr. Dhaval Soni	Company Secretary [w.e.f. February 7, 2019]
Mr. Manthan Vora	Chief Financial Officer[Upto January 31, 2019]
Mr. Jignesh Thosani	Chief Financial Officer [w.e.f. February 1, 2019]

B Transactions with Related Parties:

The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length terms:

a Details relating to parties referred to in Note 32-A [a, b & d]

	'Value of the Transactions [INR-Thousand]			
	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary Company	
Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31			
	2019	2018	**2019**	2018
Purchases:				
Reimbursement of Expenses paid:				
Cadila Healthcare Limited	**468**	346	**-**	-
Sales:				
Goods:				
Cadila Healthcare Limited	**52,436**	45,910	**-**	-
Sale of Duty Script:				
Cadila Healthcare Limited	**-**	7,134	**-**	-
Services:				
Cadila Healthcare Limited	**22,599**	-	**-**	-
Zydus Worldwide DMCC	**-**	-	**11,234**	45,888
Total	**22,599**	-	**11,234**	45,888
Reimbursement of Expenses recovered:				
Zydus Worldwide DMCC	**-**	-	**-**	1,490
Outstanding:				
Payable:				
Cadila Healthcare Limited	**40,572**	-	**-**	-
Receivable:				
Zydus Worldwide DMCC	**-**	-	**141**	22,599

c Details relating to persons referred to in Note 32-A [c] above:

	INR-Thousand	
	Year ended March 31	
	2019	2018
(i) Salaries and other employee benefits to other executive officers	**15,031**	19,621
(ii) Commission and Sitting Fees to Independent Directors	**975**	1,250
(iii) Outstanding payable to above (i) and (ii)	**299**	2,006

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note: 33-Financial Instruments:

A Fair values hierarchy:

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices [unadjusted] in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

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

B Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements:

	INR-Thousand			
	As at March 31, 2019			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at FVTPL:				
Mutual funds	47,012			**47,012**
Total financial assets	**47,012**	**-**	**-**	**47,012**
Financial liabilities	-	-	-	**-**
	As at March 31, 2018			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets:				
Financial assets at FVTPL:				
Mutual funds	265,602			**265,602**
Total financial assets	**265,602**	**-**	**-**	**265,602**
Financial liabilities	-	-	-	**-**

C Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost:

Financial Assets:

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, loans and advances to related parties and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the approximately equal to the fair values.

Financial Liabilities:

Fair values of other financial liabilities and trade payables are considered to be approximately equal to the carrying values.

Note: 34-Financial Risk Management:

A Financial instruments by category:

	INR-Thousand			
	As at March 31, 2019			
	FVTPL	**FVOCI**	**Amortised Cost**	**Total**
Financial assets:				
Investments:				
Mutual funds	47,012	-	-	**47,012**
Non Current Other Financial Assets	-	-	76	**76**
Trade receivables	-	-	196,002	**196,002**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	33,418	**33,418**
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents			682	**682**
Other Current Financial Assets	-	-	16,445	**16,445**
Total	**47,012**	**-**	**246,623**	**293,635**
Financial liabilities:				
Trade payables	-	-	255,444	**255,444**
Non Current Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	1,406	**1,406**
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	154,241	**154,241**
Total	**-**	**-**	**411,091**	**411,091**

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note: 34-Financial Risk Management -Continued:

	INR-Thousand			
	As at March, 2018			
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments:				
Mutual funds	265,602	-	-	**265,602**
Non Current Other Financial Assets	-	-	72	**72**
Trade receivables	-	-	134,900	**134,900**
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	35,428	**35,428**
Other Current Financial Assets	-	-	19,545	**19,545**
Total	**265,602**	**-**	**189,945**	**455,547**
Financial liabilities:				
Trade payables	-	-	373,177	**373,177**
Non Current Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	777	**777**
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-	18,532	**18,532**
Total	**-**	**-**	**392,486**	**392,486**

B Risk Management:

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

The Company's risk management is done in close co-ordination with the board of directors and focuses on actively securing the Company's short, medium and long-term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to volatile financial markets. Long-term financial investments are managed to generate lasting returns. The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes nor does it write options. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below:

a Credit risk:

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle its obligations as agreed. The Company is exposed to credit risk from investment in preference shares measured at amortised cost, loans and advances to related parties, trade receivables, bank deposits and other financial assets. The Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of the counter party taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual customer limits are set accordingly.

i Investments at Amortised Cost : They are strategic investments in the normal course of business of the company.

ii Bank deposits : The Company maintains its Cash and cash equivalents and Bank deposits with reputed and highly rated banks. Hence, there is no significant credit risk on such deposits.

iii Trade Receivable: The Company trades with recognized and credit worthy third parties. It is the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an on-going basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant.

vi There are no significant credit risks with related parties of the Company. The Company is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-payment by customers. Credit risk concentration with respect to trade receivables is mitigated by the Company's large customer base. Adequate expected credit losses are recognized as per the assessments. No single third party customer contributes to more than 10% of outstanding accounts receivable [excluding outstanding from subsidiaries] as at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018.

The Company has used expected credit loss [ECL] model for assessing the impairment loss. For the purpose, the Company uses a provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss amount. The provision matrix takes into account external and internal risk factors and historical data of credit losses from various customers.

Financial assets for which loss allowances is measured using the expected credit loss:

	INR-Thousand	
	As at March 31	
	2019	2018
Trade Receivables:		
Less than 180 days	**190,875**	134,900
180 - 365 days	**5,090**	-
Above 365 days	**36**	-
Total	**196,001**	134,900

Movement in the expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables:

	2019	2018
Balance at the beginning of the year	**-**	-
Addition	**2,593**	-
Recoveries	**-**	-
Balance at the end of the year	**2,593**	-

Other than trade receivables, the Company has no significant class of financial assets that is past due but not impaired.

ALIDAC PHARMACEUTICALS LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

Note: 34-Financial Risk Management -Continued:

b Liquidity risk:

a Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.

b Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which it operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Maturities of financial liabilities:

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	INR-Thousand				
	< 1 year	**1-2 year**	**2-3 year**	**> 3 years**	**Total**
	As at March 31, 2019				
Non-derivative Financial Liabilities:					
Other non current financial liabilities	629	160	606	11	**1,406**
Trade payable	255,444				**255,444**
Other Financial Liabilities	154,241				**154,241**
Total	**410,314**	**160**	**606**	**11**	**411,091**
	As at March 31, 2018				
Non-derivative Financial Liabilities:					
Other non current financial liabilities	160	606	11		**777**
Trade payable	373,177				**373,177**
Other Financial Liabilities	18,532				**18,532**
Total	**391,869**	**606**	**11**	**-**	**392,486**

c Price risk:

Exposure:

The Company's exposure to price risk arises from investments in equity and mutual funds held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet as fair value through OCI and at fair value through profit or loss respectively. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities and mutual funds, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the limits set by the Company.

Sensitivity :

The table below summarises the impact of increases/decreases of the index on the Company's equity and profit for the period.

	Movement in Rate	INR-Thousand			
		As at March 31, 2019		**As at March 31, 2018**	
		Impact on PAT	**Impact on Other Equity**	**Impact on PAT**	**Impact on Other Equity**
Mutual Funds [Quoted]					
Increase	+2.00%	940	940	5,312	5,312
Decrease	-2.00%	(940)	(940)	(5,312)	(5,312)

Note: 35

Figures of previous reporting periods have been regrouped/ reclassified to conform to current period's classification.

Signatures to Significant Accounting Policies and Notes 1 to 35 to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date
For, Sorab S. Engineer & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 110417W

For and on behalf of the Board

Sd/-
Ganesh Nayak
Chairman

Sd/-
CA Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership Number: 100892
Ahmedabad, Dated: May 21, 2019

Sd/-
Jignesh Thosani
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Dhaval Soni
Company Secretary

Sd/-
Nitin Parekh
Director