B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Indegene Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Indegene Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at 31 March 2021, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2021, and profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's Directors' report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

Indegene Private Limited
Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures in the standalone financial statements made by the Management and Board of Directors.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements (continued)

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. (A) As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements (continued)

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 as at 31 March 2021 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 28 to the standalone financial statements;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

iii. There has been no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company ; and

iv. The disclosures in the standalone financial statements regarding holdings as well as dealings in specified bank notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 have not been made in these financial statements since they do not pertain to the financial year ended 31 March 2021.

(C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

The Company is a private limited company under the definition of the Act, hence the provision of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act is not applicable to the Company.

For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 116231 W/W-100024

Ashish Chadha
Partner
Membership No. 500160
ICAI UDIN: 21500160AAAADP9490

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

Indegene Private Limited

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 in 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of the Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Indegene Private Limited ("the Company") on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021, we report that:

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

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, certain property, plant and equipment were physically verified during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not own any immovable property. Accordingly, paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) The Company is a global provider of solutions consisting of analytics, technology and commercial, medical, regulatory and safety services to life-science and healthcare organizations. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) The Company has granted unsecured loans to one company covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

(a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions on which the loans had been granted to the companies listed in the Register maintained under Section 189 of the Act are not prima facie prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(b) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments of principal and payment of interest are regular as per the terms.

(c) There are no amounts of loans granted to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act which are overdue for more than ninety days as at 31 March 2021. During the earlier years, due to adverse business performance of a subsidiary company, the outstanding loan was fully provided for.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans given, investments made, guarantees and security given. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and security given in respect of which provisions of section 185 of the Act are applicable. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order with respect to Section 185 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning/the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India, provisions of Section 73 to 76 of the Act, any other relevant provisions of the Act and the relevant rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable lo the Company.

(vi) According to the information and explanation given to us, as per Companies (Cost records and Audit) Rules, 2014, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, service tax, income-tax, goods and service tax and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account of excise duty, duty of customs, sales tax and value added tax.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, service tax, income-tax, goods and service tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2021 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues in respect of service tax and goods and service tax which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. The following dues of income tax have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes:

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Nature of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (*Rs. in millions*)	Period to which it relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Transfer pricing matters	3.36 *(1.70)	AY 2012-13	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	1.23	AY 2018-19	CIT Appeals
Income Tax Act, 1961	Transfer pricing matters	112.24	AY 17-18	DRP

* Amounts mentioned in parenthesis represent payments made under protest.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans to the banks. The Company did not have any outstanding dues to any financial institution, government and debenture holders.

(ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loan during the year.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(xi) The Company is a private limited company and accordingly the provision of section 197 read with schedule V of the Act are not applicable. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is a private limited company. Hence, the provisions of section 177 is not applicable to the Company.

Indegene Private Limited
Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him under the provisions of section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, Paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

for **B S R & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 116231W/W100024

Ashish Chadha
Partner
Membership No. 500160
UDIN: 21500160AAAADP9490

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' report on the standalone financial statements of Indegene Private Limited for the period ended 31 March 2021.

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

(Referred to in paragraph 2 A (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Indegene Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2021 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2021, based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act").

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements. 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 with reference to standalone financial statements were established and maintained and whether 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 with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility (continued)

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements 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 controls with reference to standalone financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

For B S R & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 116231 W/W-100024

Ashish Chadha
Partner
Membership No. 500160
ICAI UDIN: 21500160AAAADP9490

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

Indegene Private Limited
Standalone balance sheet
(All amounts in ₹ millions, except share data and where otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Plant and equipment	5	202	90	81
Right-of-use assets	7	204	223	313
Financial assets				
Investments	6	834	2,514	1,341
Loan	9a	98	102	571
Other financial assets	9b	-	-	1
Deferred tax assets, net	25	183	170	154
Non-current tax assets		25	25	21
Other non-current assets	10	1	2	3
		1,547	**3,126**	**2,485**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Trade receivables	8	1,664	597	501
Cash and cash equivalents	11	116	295	95
Bank balances other than above	11	66	65	57
Other financial assets	9b	181	154	310
Other current assets	10	168	74	59
		2,195	**1,185**	**1,022**
Assets classified as held for distribution	29	1,904	-	-
TOTAL		**5,646**	**4,311**	**3,507**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Share capital	12	3	3	3
Share pending issuance		^	-	-
Other equity	12a	4,419	(34)	(356)
Total Equity		**4,422**	**(31)**	**(353)**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Long-term borrowings	13	-	3,153	2,716
Lease liabilities	7	122	160	255
Long-term provisions	15	132	91	64
		254	**3,404**	**3,035**
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Short-term borrowings	13	-	214	275
Trade payables	17			
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		17	2	1
(ii) Total outstanding dues of other than (i) above		411	244	189
Lease liabilities	7	108	95	84
Other financial liabilities	14	-	63	6
Short-term provisions	15	120	85	62
Income tax liabilities		55	18	-
Other current liabilities	16	225	217	208
		936	**938**	**825**
Liabilities directly associated with held for distribution	29	34	-	-
TOTAL		**5,646**	**4,311**	**3,507**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
for **B S R & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 116231W/W-100024

Ashish Chadha
Partner
Membership number: 500160
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indegene Private Limited

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer and Director
DIN: 00219273
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

sanjay-s-Parikh

Dr. Sanjay Parikh
Director
DIN: 00219278
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

Sohas Prabhu
Senior Vice President
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

Srishti Kaushik
Company Secretary
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

Indegene Private Limited
Standalone statement of profit and loss
(All amounts in ₹ millions, except share data and where otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	18	5,110	3,345
Other income	18A	241	152
Total income		**5,351**	**3,497**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	19	2,730	1,870
Finance costs	20	35	34
Depreciation and amortisation	5	176	134
Other expenses	21	876	616
Total expenses		**3,817**	**2,654**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**1,534**	**843**
Exceptional items	34	30	(437)
Profit from continuing operation before tax		**1,564**	**406**
Tax expense			
Current tax expense		286	154
Deferred tax (credit)		(14)	(16)
		272	**138**
Profit from continuing operations after tax		**1,292**	**268**
Discontinued operation			
Profit from discontinued operations before tax	29	**51**	**59**
Tax expense of discontinued operation		**(9)**	**(10)**
Profit from discontinued operation after tax		**42**	**49**
Profit for the year		**1,334**	**317**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit or loss:			
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit liability/ asset		(13)	(11)
Income tax impact		2	2
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes		**(11)**	**(9)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,323**	**308**
Earning per equity share (EPS)	26		
(Equity shares of par value ₹ 2 each)			
Earnings per equity share - continuing and discontinued operations			
Basic		850.37	202.10
Diluted		786.28	200.31
Earnings per equity share - discontinued operations			
Basic		26.77	30.96
Diluted		25.32	30.69
Earnings per equity share - continuing operations			
Basic		823.61	171.14
Diluted		760.96	169.62

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
for **B S R & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 116231W/W-100024

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indegene Private Limited

Ashish Chadha
Partner
Membership number: 500160
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer and Director
DIN: 00219273
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

sanjay.s.parikh

Dr. Sanjay Parikh
Director
DIN: 00219278
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

Suhas Prabhu
Senior Vice President
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

Srishti Kaushik
Company Secretary
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

Indegene Private Limited
Standalone Statement of cash flow
(All amounts in ₹ millions, except share data and where otherwise stated)

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
A. Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax from continuing operations		1,564	406
Profit before tax from discontinued operation		51	59
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation		176	134
Interest expense		35	34
Exceptional items		(30)	437
Interest income		(10)	(40)
ESOP expense		15	3
Dividend received		-	(103)
Provision for doubtful debts		(4)	1
Provision for diminution in value of non-current investments, loans and advances		22	-
Effect of exchange differences on restatement of monetary assets and liabilities		(91)	88
		1,728	**1,019**
Movement in working capital:			
Trade receivables		(1,122)	(96)
Other financial assets, other current and non current assets		(87)	18
Other financial liabilities, other current and non current liabilities and trade payable		282	105
Cash generated from operations activity		**801**	**1,046**
Income tax paid (net of refund)		(255)	(150)
Net cash from operating activities [A]		**546**	**896**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of plant and equipment		(192)	(52)
Investment in subsidiaries		(153)	(1,208)
Receipt from redemption of investment		-	35
Loan to subsidiaries		-	(36)
Repayment of loan by subsidiaries		5	519
Interest received		1	133
Net investment in fixed deposit		(1)	(8)
Dividend received		-	103
Net cash used in investing activities [B]		**(340)**	**(514)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from issue of shares		^	^
Share application money received,pending allotment		^	^
Finance cost		(15)	(12)
Payment of lease liability		(126)	(106)
Proceeds from loans		-	439
Repayment of loans		(214)	(506)
Net cash used in financing activities [C]		(355)	(185)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year [A+B+C]		(149)	197
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year		295	95
Effect of exchange differences on translation of foreign currency cash and cash equivalents		6	3
Cash and cash equivalents classified as assets held for distribution	29	(36)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	11	116	295

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BSR & Associates LLP

INDEGENE PRIVATE LIMITED

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2021

Particulars	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Total
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2020	214	3,153	3,367
Less: repayment during the year	(214)	-	(214)
Less: Non - cash movement related to liability component of OCCPS (refer note 13)	-	(3,153)	(3,153)
Closing Balance as on 31.03.2021	-	-	-

Reconciliation of movements of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities for the year ended 31 March 2020

Particulars	Short-term borrowings	Long-term borrowings	Total
Opening Balance as on 01.04.2019	281	2,716	2,997
Add: Addition during the year	439	-	439
Less: repayment during the year	(506)	-	(506)
Less: Non - cash movement related to liability component of OCCPS (refer note 34)	-	437	437
Closing Balance as on 31.03.2020	**214**	**3,153**	**3,367**

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

As per our report of even date attached
for **B S R & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 116231W/W-100024

Ashish Chadha
Partner
Membership number: 500160
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indegene Private Limited

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer and Director
DIN: 00219273
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

sanjay.s.Parikh

Dr. Sanjay Parikh
Director
DIN: 00219278
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

Suhas Prabhu
Senior Vice President
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

Srishti Kaushik
Company Secretary
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

Indegene Private Limited

Standalone statement of changes in equity

(All amounts in ₹ millions, except share data and where otherwise stated)

Equity share capital	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	01 April 2019
Opening balance	3	3	3
Issue of shares	^	^	-
Closing balance	**3**	**3**	**3**

Particulars	Other Equity					
	Share application money pending allotment	Securities premium reserve	Share based payment reserve	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total other equity
Balance as at 01 April 2019	-	165	36	(557)	-	(356)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	317	-	317
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(9)	(9)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	317	(9)	308
Issue of equity shares on exercise of options	^	2	(2)	-	-	-
Compensation cost related to employee share based payment	-	-	14	-	-	14
	^	2	12	317	(9)	322
Balance as at 31 March 2020	^	167	48	(240)	(9)	(34)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	1,334	-	1,334
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	(11)	(11)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,334	(11)	1,323
Issue of equity shares on exercise of options	^	11	(11)	-	-	-
Compensation cost related to employee share based payment	-	-	7	-	-	7
Conversion of preference share to equity (refer note 13)	-	-	-	3,123	-	3,123
	^	11	(4)	4,457	(11)	4,453
Balance as at 31 March 2021	-	178	44	4,217	(20)	4,419

As per our report of even date attached
for B S R & Associates LLP
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1 Background

Indegene Private Limited ('the Company' or 'Indegene') was incorporated and domiciled in India in the year 1998. The Company is a global provider of solutions consisting of analytics, technology and commercial, medical, regulatory and safety services to life science and healthcare organizations. The address of its registered office is at Aspen Block G4, 3rd Floor Manyata Embassy Business Park, Nagawara, Bengaluru, India - 560045.

These standalone financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 13 December 2021.

2 Basis of preparation of standalone financial statements

(i) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act"). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

Upto the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company prepared its standalone financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Indian GAAP ("Previous GAAP"), which included Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. The date of transition to Ind AS is 01 April 2019.

Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these standalone financial statements.

The standalone financial statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 101(refer note 4), "Notes on transition to Ind AS". For clarity, various items are aggregated in the statements of profit and loss and balance sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the notes to the standalone financial statements, where applicable.

All amounts included in the standalone financial statements are reported in Indian rupees (in millions) except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures. "^" in the fianancials denote amounts less than ₹ 0.50 million.

(ii) Basis of measurement

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following material items which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind AS:-
a) Derivative financial instruments;
b) Financial instruments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss;

(iii) Use of estimates or judgement

The preparation of standalone financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The management bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements is included in the following notes:

a) Revenue recognition

The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or services promised to a customer are capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised product and services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables. Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract and to ascribe the transaction price to each distinct performance obligation. The Company also exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time or over a period of time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risk and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

Revenue from subsidiaries and related companies is recognized as the services are rendered in line with the terms of the contract with them.

b) Income tax

The major tax jurisdiction for the Company is India. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes including judgment on whether tax positions are probable of being sustained in tax assessments. The tax assessments can be lengthy and complex issues and could take inordinate amount of time before they are resolved. The Company considers all these complexities while estimating income taxes, however, there could be an unfavourable resolution of such issues.

c) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recorded on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts, at the rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry-forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax assets and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

d) Lease

IND AS 116 defines a lease term as the noncancelable period for which the lessee has the right to use an underlying asset including optional periods, when an entity is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend (or not to terminate) a lease. The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the option when determining the lease term. The option to extend the lease term is included in the lease term, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee would exercise the option. The Company reassesses the option when significant events or changes in circumstances occur that are within the control of the lessee.

e) Other estimates:

The share-based compensation expense is determined based on the company estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest. Information about other estimation and assumptions related uncertainties that could have a significant risk of material adjustment are:

(a) Impairment test – Key assumptions underlying recoverable amounts including, the recoverability of assets in a Cash generating unit (CGU)

(b) Recognition and measurement of provisions: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources.

3 Significant accounting policies

(a) Foreign currency transactions

These standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupees(₹), which is the functional currency of the Company.

Transactions and balances
All transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency using the prevailing exchange rates on the date of such transactions. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. All non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. All foreign currency differences are generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for non-monetary items denominated in foreign currency and measured based on historical cost, as they are not translated.

(b) Plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement
Items of plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Where significant parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and are recognised net within "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

Deposits and advances paid towards the acquisition of plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not available for use before such date are disclosed under capital work- in-progress.

Subsequent costs
The Company recognises the carrying amount of an item of plant and equipment, the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as an expense as incurred. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

Depreciation
Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of items of plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Asset classification	Estimated useful life
Computers and accessories	3 years
Furniture and fittings	3-5 years
Office equipment	3-5 years
Vehicle	5 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lease period or over the useful lives of assets, whichever is lower. The depreciation method, useful life and residual value are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(c) Intangible assets and amortisation

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company and having finite useful life are measured initially at cost. After initial recognition, these are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment loss.

Intangible assets are amortized in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, from the date that they are available for use, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. Amortization methods and the estimated useful life of assets are reviewed, and where appropriate are adjusted, annually.

(d) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments in the form of financial assets and financial liabilities are generally presented separately. Financial instruments are recognized on the balance sheet when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Upon initial recognition, financial instruments are measured at fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments are recognized in determining the carrying amount, if it is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequently, financial instruments are measured according to the category in which they are classified.

Financial assets
Financial assets are classified into following categories:
- Financial assets carried at amortised cost
- Financial assets fair valued through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL),

Financial assets primarily comprise of trade receivables, loan and receivables, cash and bank balances and marketable securities and investments.

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The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets carried at amortised cost
A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it meets both the following criteria:
(i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset to collect contractual cash flows, and
(ii) the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on a specified date to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding.

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

Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. For equity investments elected to be measured at FVTOCI, all fair value changes in the instruments excluding dividends, are recognised in OCI and is never recycled to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of the instrument. Interest income earned on FVTOCI instruments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
A financial asset which does not meet the amortised cost or FVTOCI criteria is measured as FVTPL. Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses on re-measurement recognised in statement of profit or loss. The gain or loss on disposal is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Interest income earned on FVTPL instruments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities
Financial liabilities are classified into financial liabilities at fair value though profit or loss and other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities primarily include trade payables, liabilities to banks, derivative financial liabilities and other liabilities.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost
After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent considerations recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at FVTPL. For trade and other payables, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Compound financial instruments
Compound financial instruments have both a financial liability and an equity component from the issuer's perspective. The components are defined based on the terms of the financial instrument and presented and measured separately according to their substance. At initial recognition of a compound financial instrument, the financial liability component is recognised at fair value and the residual amount is allocated to equity.

Derivative financial instruments
All derivatives are recognized initially at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and subsequently re-measured at fair value. Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if they are not closely related to the host contract. The Company measures all derivative financial instruments based on fair values derived from market prices of the instruments or from option pricing models, as appropriate. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss, except for derivatives that are highly effective and qualify for cash flow or net investment hedge accounting.

Non-financial underlying variable
The definition of a derivative excludes instruments with a non-financial underlying variable that is specific to a party to the contract. The Company has considered the accounting policy choice of considering EBITDA, profit, sales volume, revenue or the cash flows of one counterparty to be a non-financial underlying variable that are specific to a party to the contract.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities
The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a borrowing for the proceeds received.

A financial liability (or a part of financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's balance sheet when obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset with the net amount reported in the balance sheet only if there is a current enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and an intent to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

(e) Impairment

(a) Financial assets
Ind AS 109 requires the Company to record expected credit losses on all of its financial assets which are debt securities, loans and receivables, either on a 12-month or life time expected credit losses. The Company recognises loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivable with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to life time ECL. For all other financial assets, ECL are measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL, unless there is a significant increase in the credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in statement of profit and loss.

(b) Non-financial assets
The Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite economic lives are tested for impairment annually and at other times when such indicators exist. The recoverable amounts of cash generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations.

Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

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(f) Share capital

(i) Ordinary shares, preference shares and share premium

The authorized share capital of the Company as of March 31, 2021, March 31, 2020 and April 1, 2019 is divided into 2,500,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each and 7,950,000 8% optionally convertible cumulative preference shares of ₹100 each. Par value of the equity shares is recorded as share capital and the amount received in excess of par value is classified as share premium.

Every holder of the equity shares, as reflected in the records of the Company as of the date of the shareholder meeting shall have one vote in respect of each share held for all matters submitted to vote in the shareholder meeting.

(ii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprises of Company's undistributed earnings after taxes.

(iii) Share based payment reserve

The Share options outstanding account is used to record the value of equity-settled sharebased payment transactions with employees. The amounts recorded in share options outstanding account are transferred to securities premium upon exercise of stock options and restricted stock unit options by employees.

(vi) Others

Changes in the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and actuarial gains and losses on remeasurements of the defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income, net of taxes and presented within equity in other reserves.

(g) Employee benefits

(a) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that is due more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

Defined benefit plans

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The Company's net obligation is respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service cost and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The calculation of the Company's obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. The Company recognizes all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in other comprehensive income, net of taxes. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit related to past service by employees is recognized in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

Compensated absences

The employees can carry-forward a portion of the unutilized accrued compensated absences and utilize it in future service periods or receive cash compensation on termination of employment. The Company records an obligation for such compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increase this entitlement. The obligation is measured on the basis of independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Since the Company does not have rights to defer the leave availment by the employees, the entire obligation has been classified as 'current liabilities' under 'short-term provisions'.

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

(b) Other long term benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and future periods. That benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Re-measurements are recognised in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

(c) Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, bonus and ex-gratia. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognized as an expense as the related service is rendered by employee.

(d) Share-based payment transactions

The cost of equity settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value of the date on which the share options are granted. In cases, where equity instruments are granted, at a nominal exercise price, the value on the date of grant approximates the fair value. The expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss with a corresponding increase to the share options outstanding account, a component of equity.

The total amount to be recognised over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions on the date of grant. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable on vesting date. At each reporting date, the Company reviews its estimates of the number of options that are expected to become exercisable on vesting date. The Company recognises the impact of the revision of original estimates, if any, in the statement of profit and loss, and a corresponding adjustment to equity over the vesting period.

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(h) Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

(i) Revenue

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services. To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and (5) recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer products or services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgement to determine whether each product or service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised products or services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. The Company allocates the arrangement consideration to separately identifiable performance obligation based on their relative stand-alone selling price or residual method. Stand-alone selling prices are determined based on sale prices for the components when it is regularly sold separately, in cases where the Company is unable to determine the stand-alone selling price the Company uses third-party prices for similar deliverables or the Company uses expected cost-plus margin approach in estimating the stand-alone selling price.

For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenues are recognized by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the promised products or services to be provided.

The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered:

A. Time and materials contracts
Revenues and costs relating to time and materials are recognized as the related services are rendered.

B. Fixed-price contracts
Revenues related to fixed-price contracts viz. maintenance and testing and business process services are recognized based on our right to invoice for services performed for contracts in which the invoicing is representative of the value being delivered. When services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period, revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the specified period unless some other method better represents the stage of completion.

In certain projects, a fixed quantum of service or output units is agreed at a fixed price for a fixed term. Revenue is recognized based on the achievement of the output. Any residual service unutilized by the customer is recognized as revenue on completion of the term.

A contract asset is a right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets primarily relate to unbilled amounts on fixed-price development contracts and are classified as non-financial asset as the contractual right to consideration is dependent on completion of contractual milestones.

A contract liability is an entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the customer.

Unbilled revenues on other than fixed price development contracts are classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time.

Volume based contracts
Revenues and costs are recognized as the related services are rendered.

C. Others

Any change in scope or price is considered as a contract modification. The Company accounts for modifications to existing contracts by assessing whether the services added are distinct and whether the pricing is at the stand-alone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract if the additional services are priced at the stand-alone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the stand-alone selling price.

The Company accounts for variable considerations like, volume discounts, rebates and pricing incentives to customers as reduction of revenue on a systematic and rational basis over the period of the contract. The Company estimates an amount of such variable consideration using expected value method or the single most likely amount in a range of possible consideration depending on which method better predicts the amount of consideration to which the Company may be entitled.

Revenues are shown net of allowances/ returns, sales tax, value added tax, goods and services tax and applicable discounts and allowances.

The Company accrues the estimated cost of warranties at the time when the revenue is recognized. The accruals are based on the Company's historical experience of material usage and service delivery costs

Incremental costs that relate directly to a contract and incurred in securing a contract with a customer are recognized as an asset when the Company expects to recover these costs and amortized over the contract term.

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The Company recognizes contract fulfilment cost as an asset if those costs specifically relate to a contract or to an anticipated contract, the costs generate or enhance resources that will be used in satisfying performance obligations in future; and the costs are expected to be recovered. The asset so recognized is amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer of goods or services to customer to which the asset relates.

The Company assesses the timing of the transfer of goods or services to the customer as compared to the timing of payments to determine whether a significant financing component exists. As a practical expedient, the Company does not assess the existence of a significant financing component when the difference between payment and transfer of deliverables is a year or less. If the difference in timing arises for reasons other than the provision of finance to either the customer or us, no financing component is deemed to exist.

The Company may enter into arrangements with third party suppliers to resell products or services. In such cases, the Company evaluates whether the Company is the principal (i.e. report revenues on a gross basis) or agent (i.e. report revenues on a net basis). In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether the Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. If the Company controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer, the Company is the principal; if not, the Company is the agent.

Revenues in excess of invoicing are classified as contract assets (which we refer as unbilled revenue) while invoicing in excess of revenues are classified as contract liabilities (which we refer to as unearned revenues).

The below table represents disaggregated services revenue from contract with customers by contract type for each of geographies for the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

Year ended 31 March 2021	North America	Europe	Asia	Rest of the world	Total
Fixed price and volume based	109	1,340	382	29	**1,860**
Time and Material	3,362	120	28	-	**3,510**
	3,471	**1,460**	**410**	**29**	**5,370**

Year ended 31 March 2020	North America	Europe	Asia	Rest of the world	Total
Fixed price and volume based	68	820	346	22	**1,256**
Time and Material	2,272	17	26	7	**2,322**
	2,340	**837**	**372**	**29**	**3,578**

D. Financial and other Income

Other income comprises interest income of deposits and gains/ (losses) on disposal of investments. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method and the dividend income from subsidiaries.

(j) Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for office premises. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

(k) Financing cost

Finance costs comprise of interest expenses including interest on tax, dividend on preference shares issued which are classified as financial liabilities, foreign currency loss on financial assets and liabilities arising due to financing activities and discounting charges of trade receivable.

(l) Income tax

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:
• When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability , at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

• In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

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

(m) Determination of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Depending on the inputs used for determining fair value, financial instruments valued at fair value has been categorized into a three-level hierarchy as presented below:

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

Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period adjusted for treasury shares held. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted-average number of equity and dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period, using the treasury stock method for options and warrants, except where the results would be anti-dilutive.

o) Cash flow statement

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

p) Recent accounting developments

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 01, 2021. MCA issued notifications dated March 24, 2021 to amend Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 to enhance the disclosures required to be made by the Company in its standalone financial statement. These amendments are applicable to the Company for the financial year starting April 01, 2021.

q) Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition or construction of an asset which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

r) Contingent liability and Asset

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.
A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

s) Non Current assets or disposal groups held for distribution

Non-Current assets, or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities are classified as held for distribution if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use. Such assets, or disposal groups are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Once classified as held-for-distribution, intangible assets, plant and equipment and investment properties are no longer amortised or depreciated, and any equity- accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

t) Discontinued Operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Company's business that represents a separate line of business that has been disposed off or is held for sale, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon the earlier of disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale.

When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation , the comparative statement of profit and loss is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

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4. Notes on transition to Ind AS

The Company's standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021 are the first standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The adoption of Ind AS was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, using 01 April 2019 as the transition date. Ind AS 101 requires that all Ind AS standards and interpretations that are effective for the first Ind AS standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2021, be applied consistently and all are applied retrospectively for all fiscal years presented. All applicable Ind AS have been applied consistently and retrospectively wherever required. The resulting difference between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements under both Ind AS and Indian GAAP as at the transition date have been recognized directly in equity at the transition date.

In preparing its Ind AS balance sheet as at 01 April 2019 and in presenting the comparative information for the year ended 31 March 2020, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP, and how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cashflows.
There were no significant reconciliation items between cash flows prepared under Indian GAAP and those prepared under Ind AS.

Optional exemptions availed and mandatory exceptions
In preparing the standalone financial statements, the Company has applied the below mentioned optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions.

A. First-time adoption exemptions

In preparing these standalone financial statements, the Company has availed itself of certain exemptions and exceptions in accordance with Ind AS 101 as explained below:

i) Plant and equipment
The Company has elected to apply the deemed cost exemption in Ind AS 101 whereby the Company has the option to carry all items and classes of plant and equipment on the date of transition to Ind AS as per the carrying amounts prevailing as per previous GAAP. Once this exemption is applied, no adjustment pertaining to plant and equipment on the date of transition for effects of retrospective application of other standards is made.

ii) Fair value measurement of financial assets or liabilities at initial recognition:
The Company has applied the requirements of Ind AS 109, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", wherever applicable.

B. Ind AS mandatory exceptions
i) Estimates

As per Ind AS 101, an entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS, at the end of the comparative period presented in the entity's first Ind AS standalone financial statements, as the case may be, should be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with the previous GAAP unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. However, the estimates should be adjusted to reflect any differences in accounting policies. As per Ind AS 101, where application of Ind AS requires an entity to make certain estimates that were not required under previous GAAP, those estimates should be made to reflect conditions that existed at the date of transition (for preparing opening Ind AS balance sheet) or at the end of the comparative period (for presenting comparative information as per Ind AS). The entity's estimates under Ind AS are consistent with the above requirement. Key estimates considered in preparation of the financial statements that were not required under the previous GAAP are listed below:
- Impairment of financial assets based on the expected credit loss model.

ii) De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

As per Ind AS 101, a first time adopter shall apply the de-recognition principles requirements in Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. However, an entity may apply the de- recognition requirements retrospectively from a date chosen by it if the information needed to apply Ind AS 109 to financial assets and liabilities recognised as a result of past transactions was obtained at the time of initially accounting for those transactions.

The company has elected to apply the de-recognition provisions of Ind AS 109 prospectively from the date of transitionto Ind AS.

iii) Classification and measurement of financial assets

As per Ind AS 101 an entity has to assess classification of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as on the date of transition. Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification of financial assets based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition to Ind AS.

iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has adopted the exemption in the recognition of a loss allowance for financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition only prospectively from the date of transition to Ind AS as such a determination would require undue cost or effort for retrosective application.

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C. Reconciliations between Previous GAAP and Ind AS

The following reconciliation provide a quantification of the effect of significant differences arising from the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS in accordance with Ind AS 101:

(i) Reconciliation of equity

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2020			As at 01 April 2019		
		Previous GAAP*	Adjustment on transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	Previous GAAP*	Adjustment on transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Non-current assets							
Plant and equipment		90	-	90	81	-	81
Intangible Assets		1	-	-	-	-	-
Right-of-use assets	(a)	-	223	223	-	313	313
Deferred tax assets, net		172	(2)	170	163	(9)	154
Financial assets							
Investments		2,514	-	2,514	1,341	-	1,341
Loan	(a)	113	(11)	102	587	(16)	571
Other financial assets		-	-	-	1	-	1
Non-current tax assets		25	-	25	21	-	21
Other non-current assets		2	-	2	3	-	3
		2,917	**210**	**3,126**	**2,197**	**288**	**2,485**
Current assets							
Financial assets							
Trade receivables		597	-	597	501	-	501
Cash and cash equivalents		295	-	295	95	-	95
Bank balances other than above		65	-	65	57	-	57
Other financial assets		154	-	154	310	-	310
Other current assets		74	-	74	59	-	59
		1,185	**-**	**1,185**	**1,022**	**-**	**1,022**
TOTAL		**4,102**	**210**	**4,311**	**3,219**	**288**	**3,507**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
EQUITY							
Share capital	(c)	789	(786)	3	789	(786)	3
Other equity	(c)	2,377	(2,410)	(33)	1,584	(1,940)	(356)
Total Equity		**3,166**	**(3,196)**	**(30)**	**2,373**	**(2,726)**	**(353)**
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Long-term borrowings	(c)	-	3,153	3,153	-	2,716	2,716
Lease liabilities	(a)	-	160	160	-	255	255
Other non-current liabilities	(a)	25	(25)	-	35	(35)	-
Long-term provisions		91	-	91	64	-	64
		116	**3,288**	**3,404**	**99**	**2,936**	**3,035**
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
Short-term borrowings		214	-	214	275	-	275
Trade payables		341	-	341	247	-	247
Lease liabilities	(a)	-	95	95	-	84	84
Other financial liabilities	(a)	40	23	63	12	(6)	6
Other current liabilities	(a)	140	-	140	151	-	151
Short-term provisions		85	-	85	62	-	62
		820	**118**	**938**	**747**	**78**	**825**
TOTAL		**4,102**	**210**	**4,311**	**3,219**	**288**	**3,507**

*The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to confirm to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

(ii) Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2020

Particulars	Note	Previous GAAP*	Adjustment on transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
INCOME				
Revenue from operations		3,345	-	3,345
Other income		162	(10)	152
Total income		**3,507**	**(10)**	**3,497**
EXPENSES				
Employee benefits expense	(b)	1,881	(11)	1,870
Finance costs	(a),(b)	12	22	34
Depreciation and amortisation	(a)	44	90	134
Other expenses	(a)	715	(99)	616
Total expenses		**2,652**	**2**	**2,654**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**855**	**(12)**	**843**
Exceptional items	34	-	(437)	(437)
Profit from continuing operation before tax		**855**	**(448)**	**406**
				-
Tax expense		136	2	138
Profit from continuing operations after tax		**719**	(450)	**268**
Discontinued operation				
Profit from discontinued operations before tax		59	-	59
Tax expense of discontinued operation		(10)	-	(10)
Profit from discontinued operation after tax		49	-	**49**
Profit for the year		**768**	**(450)**	**317**
Other comprehensive income (OCI), net of taxes				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the statement of profit or loss:				
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit liability/ asset	(b)	-	11	(11)
Income tax impact			(2)	2
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes		-	9	**(9)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**768**	**(441)**	**308**

*The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to confirm to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

D. Notes to reconciliation

(a) Impact of modified retrospective application of Ind AS 116:

On 01 April 2019, the Company adopted Ind AS 116, Leases, which applied to all lease contracts outstanding as at 01 April 2019, using modified retrospective method by recording the cumulative effect as an adjustment to opening retained earnings. The Company has made use of the following practical expedients available in its transition to Ind AS 116:

(i) The Company will not reassess whether a contract is or contains a lease. Accordingly, the definition of lease in accordance with Ind AS 17 will continue to be applied to lease contracts entered by the Company or modified by the Company as on 01 April 2019,

(ii) The Company excluded the initial direct costs from measurement of the RoU asset,

(iii) The Company does not recognize RoU assets and lease liabilities for leases with less than twelve months of lease term and low value assets on the date of initial application.

Rent equalisation reserve on the contracts considered as leases under Ind AS 116 has been adjusted to the RoU asset as on the date of adoption

Security deposit paid against the above leases have been accounted under Ind AS at fair value and the impact of the same is adjusted against the corresponding RoU Asset

(b) Employee benefits: Under the Previous GAAP, actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit obligations were recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Under Ind AS, these are recognized in other comprehensive income. This difference has resulted in an increase in net income for the year ended 31 March 2020. However, the same does not result in difference in equity or total comprehensive income.

(c) Optionally Convertible Cumulative Preference shares (OCCPS): The OCCPS issued by the Company carry fixed cumulative dividend which is discretionary. The option to convert or redeem is at the discretion of the holder. Under Previous GAAP, the preference shares were treated as equity and dividend payable was at the option of the issuer. Under Ind AS, based on the terms, these have been classified as financial instrument in the nature of financial liability, initially recognised at fair value.Interest on liability component amounting to ₹ 437 is recognised using effective interest rate method and considered as exceptional item in the statement of profit and loss.

d) Effect of Ind AS adoption on equity as at 31 March 2020 and 01 April 2019

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Equity under Previous GAAP attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Company	3,166	2,373
Total equity under Previous GAAP	**3,166**	**2,373**
Effect of transition to Ind AS		
Impact of application of Ind AS 116 to lease payments	(8)	-
Impact of recognition of liability component of OCCPS	(3,153)	(2,716)
Impact of application of Ind AS 109 on forward contracts	(14)	-
Incremental deferred tax recognized, net	(19)	(9)
Equity under Ind AS	**(28)**	**(352)**

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(All amounts in ₹ millions, except share data and where otherwise stated)

5. Plant and equipment

	Computer and accessories	Office equipment	Furniture and fittings	Leasehold Improvements	Software	Total
Gross carrying value						
As at 01 April 2019	**196**	**38**	**11**	**83**	**32**	**360**
Additions	46	1	2	3	^	**52**
As at 31 March 2020	**242**	**39**	**13**	**86**	**32**	**412**
Additions	165	10	1	16	^	**192**
Transferred to distribution (refer note 29)	(8)	(1)	-	-	^	**(9)**
As at 31 March 2021	**399**	**48**	**14**	**102**	**32**	**595**
Accumulated depreciation/ impairment:						
As at 01 April 2019	**151**	**33**	**10**	**55**	**30**	**279**
Depreciation	30	2	1	9	1	**43**
As at 31 March 2020	**181**	**35**	**11**	**64**	**31**	**322**
Depreciation	57	3	1	12	^	**73**
Transferred to distribution (refer note 29)	(1)	(1)	-	-	^	**(2)**
As at 31 March 2021	**237**	**37**	**12**	**76**	**31**	**393**
Net book value						
As at 01 April 2019	**45**	**5**	**1**	**28**	**2**	**81**
As at 31 March 2020	**61**	**4**	**2**	**22**	**1**	**90**
As at 31 March 2021	**162**	**11**	**2**	**26**	**1**	**202**

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6. Investments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Unquoted equity and preference instruments (measures at cost less impairment) of subsidiaries:			
(i) Investment in equity shares (unquoted)(fully paid up)			
ILSL Holdings, Inc., USA 1,000,000 (2020: 1,000,000, 2019: 1,000,000) equity shares of USD 0.0001 each	^	^	^
Indegene Fareast Pte Ltd., Singapore 150,000 (2020: 150,000, 2019: 150,000) equity shares of SGD 1 each	4	4	4
Indegene Lifesystems Consulting (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., China*	282	222	198
Indegene Europe LLC, Switzerland 50 (2020: 50, 2019: 50) equity shares of CHF 1000 each	3	3	3
Exeevo Inc., (Formerly known as Omnipresence Technologies Inc.,) (refer note 29) 49,739 (2020: 49,739, 2019: 27,600) equity shares of USD 10 each	-	1,812	628
Indegene Japan LLC*	94	-	-
	383	2,041	833
Less: Provision for diminution in value of investments	(181)	(177)	(177)
	202	**1,864**	**656**
(ii) Investment in preference shares (unquoted)(fully paid up)			
ILSL Holdings, Inc.,USA - 8% preference shares 1,356,851 (2020: 1,356,851, 2019: 1,432,000) preference shares of USD 0.0001 each	632	632	667
Indegene Fareast Pte Ltd, Singapore - 8% preference shares 13,830 (2020: 13,830, 2019: 13,830) preference shares SGD 100 each	43	43	43
Less: Provision for diminution in value of investments	(43)	(25)	(25)
	632	**650**	**685**
Total	**834**	**2,514**	**1,341**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof:	-	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted invetsments	**1,057**	**2,715**	**1,542**
Aggregate amount of Impairment in value of investments	**(223)**	**(201)**	**(201)**

* As per local of laws of the subsidiary domicile, there is no concept of share certificate. Hence, the investment by the Company is in the form of equity contribution

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7. Right-of-use assets

	Buildings	Total
As at 01 April 2019	**313**	**313**
Additions*	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	**313**	**313**
Additions	85	**85**
As at 31 March 2021	**398**	**398**
Accumulated depreciation:		
As at 01 April 2019	-	-
Depreciation	90	**90**
As at 31 March 2020	**90**	**90**
Depreciation	104	**104**
As at 31 March 2021	**194**	**194**
Net book value		
As at 01 April 2019	**313**	**313**
As at 31 March 2020	**223**	**223**
As at 31 March 2021	**204**	**204**

* Impact of fair valuation of security deposit.

The movement in lease liabilities during the years ended 31 March 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	Year ended 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2020
Balance at the beginning	255	339
Additions	81	-
Finance cost accrued during the period	20	22
Payment of lease liabilities	(126)	(106)
Balance at the end	**230**	**255**

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Current lease liabilities	108	95	84
Non-current lease liabilities	122	160	255
	230	**255**	**339**

The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 on an undiscounted basis are as follows:

	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Less than one year	121	126
One to five years	133	251
More than five years	-	3
Total	**254**	**380**

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8. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Unsecured			
Considered good	327	273	175
Intercompany receivables(refer note 27)	1,337	324	326
Doubtful	4	7	7
	1,668	604	508
Less : Provision for doubtful receivables	(4)	(7)	(7)
	1,664	**597**	**501**

9. Loan & Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
9a. Loan			
Security deposits	89	87	73
Intercompany loans(refer note 27)	37	43	526
Less: Provision for doubtful loans to subsidiaries	(28)	(28)	(28)
	98	**102**	**571**
9b. Other financial assets			
Non Current			
Non current bank balances (refer note 11)	-	-	1
	-	-	1
Current			
Security deposits	^	^	1
Advance to employees	6	3	5
Unbilled receivables	87	117	161
Interest earned but not due	4	1	97
Derivative asset	39	-	28
Others	16	-	^
Receivable from related parties(refer note 27)	34	38	23
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables from related party	(5)	(5)	(5)
	181	**154**	**310**
	279	**256**	**882**

10. Other assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Non-current			
Prepaid expenses	1	2	3
	1	**2**	**3**
Current			
Prepaid expenses	138	70	59
Balance with government authorities	30	4	^
	168	**74**	**59**
	169	**76**	**62**

11. Cash and bank balances

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash in hand	^	^	^
In current accounts	116	295	95
	116	295	95
Other balances with banks			
In deposit accounts*	66	65	58
Amount disclosed under Other non-current financial asset (refer note 9)	-	-	(1)
	66	65	57
	182	**360**	**152**

*The deposits are held as lien against borrowing from banks and bank guarantees given to Software Technology Park of India.

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12. Share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Authorised			
2,500,000 (2020: 2,500,000, 2019: 2,500,000) equity shares of par value ₹ 2 each	5	5	5
7,950,000 (2020: 7,950,000, 2019: 7,950,000) preference shares of par value ₹ 100 each	795	795	795
	800	**800**	**800**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up			
1,569,523 (2020: 1,566,978,2020: 1,565,930) equity shares of par value ₹ 2 each	**3**	3	3
	3	**3**	**3**

A)Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding as at 01 April 2019	1,565,930	3
Shares issued during the year	1,048	^
Shares outstanding as at 31 March 2020	**1,566,978**	**3**
Shares issued during the year	2,545	^
Shares outstanding as at 31 March 2021	**1,569,523**	**3**

Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The holder of the equity shares shall be entitled to dividend as and when declared by the Company in proportion to the number of shares held.

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

B)Reconciliation of preference shares outstanding

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding as at 01 April 2019	**7,856,000**	**786**
Financial liability reinstated back (refer note 13)	(7,856,000)	(786)
Net shares outstanding as at 01 April 2019	-	-
Shares outstanding as at 31 March 2020	-	-
Financial liability reinstated back (refer note 13)	7,856,000	786
OCCPS converted to equity, owing to commitment by the shareholders (refer note 13)	(7,856,000)	(786)
Shares outstanding as at 31 March 2021	-	-

Rights attached to preference shares:
The Company has only one class of 8% optionally convertible cumulative redeemable preference shares (OCCPS) having a par value of Rs 100 each. The OCCPS holders has option to convert the OCCPS into equity shares or redeem as per the terms of the Shareholders Agreement which has been amended/renewed in the past and current year.

The holder of the OCCPS is entitled to dividend only if declared by the Company. The Company has not declared any dividend towards OCCPS since the issue. In the event of liquidation, the OCCPS holder's have a preference over the equity holders on repayment of dues in full including unpaid dividend.

C) Details of shareholders having more than 5% equity interest in the Company

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2021		As at 31 March 2020	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Equity shares				
Dr. Rajesh B.Nair	275,890	17.58%	275,890	17.61%
Mr. Manish Gupta	208,345	13.27%	208,345	13.30%
Sanjay S Parikh	144,938	9.23%	144,938	9.25%
Nadathur Fareast Pte. Ltd	752,986	47.98%	752,986	48.05%

D) The Company has not issued any bonus shares, issued any shares for consideration other than cash and bought back shares during the period of 5 years immediately preceding the reporting date.

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Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements (continued)
(All amounts in ₹ millions, except share data and where otherwise stated)

E) Employee share-based compensation

Employees covered under Employee Stock Option Plans and Restricted Stock Unit (RSU) Option Plans (collectively "stock option plans") are granted an option to purchase shares of the Company at the respective exercise prices, subject to requirements of vesting conditions. These options generally vest in tranches over a period of three to five years from the date of grant. Upon vesting, the employees can acquire one equity share for every option.

The stock compensation cost is computed under the intrinsic value method and amortized on accelerated vesting period. The value on the date of grant approximates the fair value. For the year ended 31 March 2021, the Company has recorded stock compensation expense of ₹ 12 (2020 : ₹ 3)

The compensation committee of the board evaluates the performance and other criteria of employees and approves the grant of options. These options vest with employees over a specified period subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. Upon vesting, employees are eligible to apply and secure allotment of Company's shares at a price determined on the date of grant of options. The particulars of options granted under various plans are tabulated below.

A summary of the general terms of grants under stock option plans and restricted stock unit option plans are as follows:

Name of the plan	Authorised shares	Range of exercise price
Employee Stock Option Scheme 2007 (ESOP 2007)	75,000	₹ 50
Employee Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2015 (RSU 2015)	46,302	₹ 50
Employee Restricted Stock Unit Plan 2020 (RSU 2020)	58,582	₹ 2
Employee Stock Option Plan 2020 (ESOP 2020)	10,000	FMV as on date of grant

The following is the summary of the movement in options during the year:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2021		Year ended 31 March 2020	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding at the beginning of the year	16,298	50.00	17,124	50.00
Options granted during the year(RSU)	16,582	50.00	2,052	50.00
Options granted during the year(ESOP)	811	18,332.59	-	-
Options exercised during the year	(2,544)	50.00	(1,048)	50.00
Options surrendered during the year	-	-	(1,625)	50.00
Options forfeited during the year	(6,152)	50.00	(205)	50.00
Options outstanding at the end of year	**24,995**	**50.00**	**16,298**	**50.00**
Options exercisable	10,990	50.00	7,427	50.00

Effective from 2014, Indegene allocates the subsidiaries for the employee stock option plan cost pertaining to the employees of the subsidiaries.

Information on outstanding options is set out below.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Options outstanding at the end of the year		
Number of options outstanding	24,995	16,298
Weighted average remaining contractual life in years	1.00	1.77
Weighted average exercise price (in ₹)	50.00	50.00

12(a). Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Reserves & suprlus			
Securities premium reserve	178	167	165
Share based payment reserve	44	48	36
Retained earnings	4,217	(240)	(557)
Other equity			
Share application money pending allotment	-	^	-
Other comprehensive income	(20)	(9)	-
	4,419	(34)	(356)

Nature and purpose of other equity

Securities premium reserve
Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Share based payment reserve
Share based payment reserve is used to recognise the grant date fair value of options issued to employees under various ESOP and RSU plans.

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13. Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Non-current			
Optionally convertible cumulatives preference shares(unsecured)	-	3,153	2,716
Term Loan from 'HDFC Bank Ltd(Secured1)	-	-	-
Total Non-current	-	**3,153**	**2,716**
Current			
Cash credit facility (Secured)			
Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd	-	214	275
Total Current	-	**214**	**275**
Total Borrowings	-	**3,367**	**2,991**

[1]Current maturities of HDFC term loan amounting to Nil (2020: Nil and 2019: ₹6 respectively) is classified under "Other current financial liabilities".

Term loan taken from HDFC Ltd for a period of 36 months @ interest rate of 12.05% p.a. The loan is secured against lien on fixed deposit, charge created on all current and movable assets of the Company. The loan term was completed in October 2019.

Cash credit facility availed from Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd which are secured against charge created on all current and movable assets of the company, personal guarantee of Mr.Manish Gupta, Dr.Rajesh Nair and Dr.Sanjay Parikh (Directors of the Company) and lien on fixed deposit maintained with the bank at treasury rates pervailing on date of disbursement.

OCCPS and reclassification to equity

The Optionally Convertible Cumulative Preference shares ('OCCPS') represent 7,169,000 Series A and 687,000 Series B fully paid preference shares. Based on the terms, these have been classified as financial instrument in the nature of financial liability, initially recognised at fair value. The liability is subsequently recognised on an amortised cost basis using effective interest method in relation to the redemption rate agreed with the holders of the OCCPS, until extinguished on conversion or redemption.

On 25 March 2021, the holders of the Preference Shares have entered into a commitment for exercising the conversion option and therefore the carrying value of the OCCPS, on the date of commitment, represented as financial liability has been classified as equity owing to the commitment by the holders. The issue of equity shares against the conversion have been allotted on 16 April 2021.

During the year, adjustment was done to OCCPS for the shares related to commercial software business (note 29), pursuant to agreement with the holders and the net adjusted value was considered for the computation of equity conversion.

The Financial liability was accounted as below:

Particulars	Amount
Classified from preference share capital	786
Classified from retained earnings	183
Classification to financial liability	969
Interest accrued from issue of preference shares	1,748
Financial liability as at 01 April 2019	2,716
Interest accrued for the year	437
Financial liability as at 31 March 2020	3,153
Interest accrued for the year	336
Reclassified as equity owing to the commitment by the holders	(3,123)
Gain on extinguishment of financial liability	(366)
Financial liability as at 31 March 2021	-

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Indegene Private Limited
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements (continued)
(All amounts in ₹ millions, except share data and where otherwise stated)

14. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Current			
Current portion of long-term borrowings	-	-	6
Forward contract liability	-	63	-
Others	-	-	^
	-	**63**	**6**
	-	**63**	**6**

15. Provisions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Non-current			
Employee benefit obligations*	132	91	64
	132	**91**	**64**
Current			
Employee benefit obligations*	120	85	62
Provision for income tax	55	18	-
	175	**103**	**62**
Total	**307**	**194**	**126**

*Employee benefit obligations includes provision for gratuity (refer note 24) and compensated absences.

16. Other liabilities

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Current			
Unearned revenue	132	76	98
Deposit from customers	3	8	15
Payable to related party(refer note 27)	27	95	57
Statutory payables	63	38	38
	225	**217**	**208**

17. Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	17	2	1
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and	411	244	189
	428	**246**	**190**

Indegene Private Limited
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements (continued)
(All amounts in ₹ millions, except share data and where otherwise stated)

18. Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Revenue from rendering of services	1,974	1,275
Revenue from related parties	3,136	2,070
	5,110	**3,345**

18A. Other income

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest income	10	40
Foreign exchange gain, net	88	9
Miscellaneous income	3	^
Export Incentive income	140	-
Dividend income	-	103
	241	**152**

19. Employee benefits

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Salaries and bonus	2,524	1,708
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	100	70
Gratuity and other defined plans	80	45
Staff welfare	11	44
Share-based compensation	15	3
	2,730	**1,870**

20. Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Interest expense	32	32
Bank & other incidental charges	3	2
	35	**34**

21. Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Sub-contracting / technical fees	495	249
Travelling and conveyance	4	102
Rent	31	23
Repairs and maintenance	-	-
Computer consumables	88	65
Office maintenance	36	37
Others	7	6
Legal and professional charges	74	33
Recruitment charges	33	20
Communication charges	10	11
Subscription and periodicals	26	14
Insurance	6	5
Bad debts	-	1
Provision/(reversals) for doubtful debts & advance	(4)	^
Electricity and water	10	20
Rates and taxes	1	6
Corporate social responsibility expenses	11	8
Provision for diminution in value of investments	22	-
Marketing & advertisement expenses	-	5
Miscellaneous	26	11
	876	**616**

21A. Auditors' remuneration (included in Legal and professional charges, excluding applicable taxes)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Audit fees	2	2
Tax audit fees	^	^
Attestation services	^	^
	2	**2**

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22. Financial instruments

Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Financial assets			
FVTPL			
Derivative financial assets	39	-	28
	39	**-**	**28**
Amortised cost			
Trade receivables	1,664	597	501
Cash and bank balances	116	295	95
Bank balances other than above	66	65	57
Security deposits	90	87	74
Other financial assets	151	169	780
	2,087	**1,212**	**1,507**
Total financial assets	**2,126**	**1,212**	**1,535**
Financial liabilities			
FVTPL			
Derivative financial liabilities	-	63	-
	-	**63**	**-**
Amortised cost			
Borrowings	-	3,367	2,997
Lease liabilities	-	-	-
Trade payables	428	246	190
Other financial liabilities	-	-	^
	428	**3,613**	**3,187**
	428	**3,676**	**3,187**

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled receivables, borrowings, trade payables, other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount largely due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The company's long-term debt has been contracted at fixed rate of interest. Accordingly, the carrying value of such long-term debt approximates fair value.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined based on observable market inputs including currency spot and forward rates, yield curves, currency volatility etc.

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Derivative instruments	-	39	-	39

As at 31 March 2020

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities				
Derivative instruments	-	63	-	63

As at 01 April 2019

Particulars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Derivative instruments	-	28	-	28

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The company enters into derivative financial instruments with various counter-parties, primarily banks with investment grade credit ratings. Derivatives valued using valuation techniques with market observable inputs are mainly interest rate swaps and foreign exchange forward contracts. The most frequently applied valuation techniques include forward pricing, swap models and Black Scholes models (for option valuation), using present value calculations. The models incorporate various inputs including the credit quality of counterparties, foreign exchange spot and forward rates, interest rate curves and forward rate curves of the underlying. As at 31 March 2021, the changes in counterparty credit risk had no material effect on the hedge effectiveness assessment for derivatives designated in hedge relationships and other financial instruments recognized at fair value.

Financial risk management

The company has exposure to the credit, liquidity and market risks from its use of financial instruments. This note presents information about the company's exposure to each of the above risks, the company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included in these standalone financial statements.

Risk management framework

The Board of Directors have the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. The company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities. The company through its training and management standards and procedures aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their rules and obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the company's receivables from customers. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Trade receivables

The company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The majority of the revenue of the company is derived from customers located in North America and European Union. The company derives significant portion of its revenue from a limited number of customers. The following table gives details in respect of percentage of revenue generated from top customer and top five customers.

	Revenue from top customer	**%**	**Revenue from top five customers**	**%**
As at 31 March 2021	574	29.07	1553	78.66
As at 31 March 2020	454	35.46	940	73.48

The company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for credit worthiness before the company's standard payment and deliver terms and conditions are offered. The company's review includes external ratings, when available, and in some cases bank references. The company analyses trade receivables periodically and allowances for doubtful receivables are created on a customer specific basis if required.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Cash and cash equivalents are neither past due nor impaired. Cash and cash equivalents with banks which have high credit-ratings assigned by domestic credit-rating agencies.

Financial assets that are past due but not impaired

The company's credit period is generally 75 to 90 days. The ageing analysis of the trade receivables has been considered from the date the invoice falls due. The age wise break up of receivables, net of allowances that are past due, is given below:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**	**As at 01 April 2019**
Past due 0-30 days	681	526	433
Past due 31-90 days	773	14	13
Past due 91-365 days	210	35	23
More than 1 year	^	22	32
	1,664	**597**	**501**

The company believes that the unimpaired amount that are past due are still collectible in full, based on historic payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk, including underlying customers' credit ratings.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. As of 31 March 2021, cash and cash equivalents are held with major banks and financial institutions.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities, including the estimated interest payments, at the reporting date.

As at 31 March 2021

Contractual cash flows	Carrying value	6 months or less	6 months to 1 year	More than one year	Total
Loans and borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	411	411	-	-	411
Lease liabilities	230	230	-	-	230
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2020

Contractual cash flows	Carrying value	6 months or less	6 months to 1 year	More than one year	Total
Loans and borrowings	3,367	-	-	3,367	3,367
Trade payables	244	244	-	-	244
Lease liabilities	255	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	63	63	-	-	63

As at 01 April 2019

Contractual cash flows	Carrying value	6 months or less	6 months to 1 year	More than one year	Total
Loans and borrowings	2,992	-	-	2,992	2,992
Trade payables	189	189	-	-	189
Lease liabilities	339	339	-	-	339
Other financial liabilities	6	6	-	-	6

Except for these financial liabilities, it is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

Foreign currency risk

The company operates internationally and a major portion of its business is transacted in several currencies. Consequently, the company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through receiving payment for sales and services in the India and elsewhere, and making purchases from overseas suppliers in various foreign currencies. The exchange rate risk primarily arises from foreign exchange revenue, receivables, cash balances, forecasted cash flows and payables. A significant portion of the company's revenue is in the U.S. Dollar and the Euro, while a large portion of costs are in Indian rupees. The exchange rate between the rupee and these currencies has fluctuated significantly in recent years and may continue to fluctuate in the future. Appreciation of the rupee against these currencies can adversely affect the company's results of operations.

The company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from these transactions and enters into foreign currency derivative instruments to mitigate such exposure. The company follows established risk management policies, including the use of derivatives like foreign exchange forward/option contracts to hedge forecasted cash flows denominated in foreign currency.

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The below table presents foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as of 31 March 2021, 31 March 2020 and 01 April 2019:

As at 31 March 2021

Particulars	USD	EURO	Others*
Borrowings	-	-	-
Trade payables	39	7	14
Trade receivables	1,601	78	39
Cash and Bank balances	106	^	6
Other financial liabilities	101	24	17
Other financial assets	184	16	24
	2,031	125	100

As at 31 March 2020

Particulars	USD	EURO	Others*
Borrowings	214	-	-
Trade payables	6	23	1
Trade receivables	164	41	59
Cash and Bank balances	79	-	6
Other financial liabilities	118	4	21
Other assets	95	6	2
	676	74	89

As at 01 April 2019

Particulars	USD	EURO	Others*
Borrowings	275	-	-
Trade payables	12	17	3
Trade receivables	55	30	27
Cash and Bank balances	32	^	3
Other financial liabilities	49	14	14
Other financial assets	134	15	3
	557	76	50

Others* includes GBP, CAD, CHF, JPY, RSD, TWD, SGD, RMB

As at 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020, respectively, every 1% increase/decrease of the USD and EURO currencies compared to functional currency of the Company would impact results by approximately ₹ 4 and ₹ 4 respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk primarily arises from floating rate borrowing, including various revolving and other lines of credit. Certain borrowings are also transacted at fixed interest rates. If interest rates were to increase by 75 bps from 31 March 2021 , additional net annual interest expense on floating rate borrowing would amount to approximately Nil (2020: ₹ 2).

23. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The capital is managed to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through an optimum mix of debt and equity within the overall capital structure.

24. Employee benefits :

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

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards provident fund, employee state insurance and labour welfare fund which is a defined contribution plan. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to provident fund, employee state insurance and labour welfare fund for the year aggregated to ₹ 106 (2020: ₹ 75).

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("the Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

Defined benefit plan

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ("the Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the company. Under the Company's gratuity scheme every employee who has completed 5 years or more of service, is eligible for gratuity on separation, worked out at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service.

The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its Balance Sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability / (asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income and are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of the present value of the defined benefit obligation

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	96	67
Current service cost	23	18
Interest cost on obligation	6	5
Benefits paid	(6)	(5)
Remeasurement loss /(gains)		
- Actuarial loss /(gain) arising from financial assumptions	3	12
- Actuarial loss /(gain) arising from demographic assumptions	-	(1)
- Actuarial loss /(gain) arising from experience assumptions	10	^
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**132**	**96**

Reconciliation of present value of the obligation and the fair value of the plan assets:

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-
Present value of the defined benefit obligations at the end of the year	132	96
Liability recognized in balance sheet	**132**	**96**
Current	8	5
Non-current	124	91

Amount recognized in the statement of profit and loss in respect of defined benefit plans:

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
Current service cost	23	18
Net Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	6	5
Total expenses included in employee benefits and finance cost	**29**	**23**

Amount recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income in respect of defined benefit plans:

Particulars	**For the year ended 31 March 2021**	**For the year ended 31 March 2020**
Remeasurement loss /(gains)		
- Actuarial loss /(gain) arising from financial assumptions	3	12
- Actuarial loss /(gain) arising from demographic assumptions	-	(1)
- Actuarial loss /(gain) arising from experience assumptions	10	^
	13	**11**

The principal assumptions used in determining benefit obligation are as shown below :

Particulars	**As at 31 March 2021**	**As at 31 March 2020**
Discount rate (p.a)	6.50%	6.70%
Salary growth rate (p.a)	7.00%	7.00%

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed to show the movement in defined benefit obligation by 1 percentage.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	
	Decrease in %	Increase in %
Discount rate	19	(16)
Salary growth rate	(14)	16

Sensitivity to significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation by one percentage, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant. In practice, this is not probable, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated.

The maturity profile of defined benefit obligation is as follows:

1 year	9
2 to 5 years	33
6 to 10 years	44
More than 10 years	277

25. Income tax

Income tax expense consists of the following:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Current taxes	286	154
Deferred taxes	(14)	(16)
Defined benefit plan actuarial gains/(losses)	2	2
Total income taxes	**274**	**140**

The reconciliation between the provision of income tax and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Profit from continuing operation before tax	1,564	406
Profit from discontinued operations before tax	51	59
Profit before taxes	1,564	406
Enacted income tax rate in India	29.12%	29.12%
Computed expected tax expense	455	118
Effect off:		
Income exempt from tax	(206)	(103)
Others, net	25	125
Total income taxes expenses	**274**	**140**

Movement in deferred tax balance:

For the year ended 31 March 2021	Opening balance	Recognised in P&L	Amount in OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax liabilities	(8)	(1)	-	(9)
Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	145	(6)	-	139
MAT credit entitlement	28	11	2	41
Employee related accruals & Provisions	5	7	-	12
Others	-	-	-	-
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	**170**	**11**	**2**	**183**

For the year ended 31 March 2020	Opening balance	Recognised in P&L	Amount in OCI	Closing balance
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-
Plant & Equipment	(7)	(1)	-	(8)
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-
MAT credit entitlement	137	8	-	145
Employee related accruals & Provisions	21	5	2	28
Others	4	1	-	5
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	**155**	**13**	**2**	**170**

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers the extent to which it is probable that the deferred tax asset will be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable profits during the periods in which those temporary differences and tax loss carry forwards become deductible. The Company considers the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on this, the Company believes that it is probable that the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences. The amount of deferred tax asset considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if the estimates of future taxable income during the carry-forward period are reduced.

26. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, excluding equity shares purchased by the Company and held as treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the results would be anti-dilutive. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Profit for the year	1,334	317
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	1,568,287	1,566,635
Basic earnings per share - continuing and discontinued operations	**850.38**	**202.10**
Basic earnings per share - continuing operations	**823.61**	**171.14**
Basic earnings per share - discontinued operations	**26.77**	**30.96**

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Profit for the year	1,334	317
Less : Net gain on extinguishment of financial liability*	(30)	-
	1,304	**317**
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	1,568,287	1,566,635
OCCPS*	71,528	-
Effect of dilutive equivalent share options	18,305	14,003
Diluted earnings per share - continuing and discontinued operations	**786.28**	**200.31**
Diluted earnings per share - continuing operations	**760.96**	**169.62**
Diluted earnings per share - discontinued operations	**25.32**	**30.69**

* The effect of dilutive equivalent share options & interest cost on financial liability portion of OCCPS which would be anti-dilutive has not been considered for the computation of diluted EPS for the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

27. Related party relationships and transactions

List of subsidiaries and step subsidiaries as at 31 March 2021, are provided in the table below:

List of subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of holding (%)
ILSL Holdings Inc.	USA	100
Indegene Far East Pte Ltd.	Singapore	100
Indegene Europe LLC	Switzerland	100
Indegene Lifesystems Consulting (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.	China	100
Exeevo, Inc *(formerly Omnipresence Technologies Inc)* [(2)]	USA	64
Indegene Japan, GK[(3)]	Japan	100

[(2)]The percentage of holding has been changed from 75% to 64% during December 2020. Refer note 33 for the details.

[(3)]The company has been registered w.e.f 15 June 2020.

Step subsidiaries	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of holding (%)
Subsidiaries of ILSL Holdings Inc		
Indegene Inc	USA	100
Medcases LLC	USA	100
Indegene Healthcare LLC	USA	100
Services Indegene Aptilon Inc	Canada	100
Indegene Wincere Inc	USA	100
Indegene Ireland Limited	Ireland	100
DT Associates Research and Consulting Services Ltd[(1)]	England and Wales	60
Subsidiaries of Exeevo, Inc		
Exeevo Services, Inc *(formerly Omnipresence Technology Services Inc*	Canada	100

The list of controlled trusts are:

Name of the entity	Country of Incorporation
Indegene Employee Welfare Trust	India

Key Managerial Personnel:

Mr.Manish Gupta-Chief Executive Officer and Director

Dr.Sanjay S Parikh- Director

The transactions entered into with related parties during the year ended 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020, are set out below:

Description of transactions	31 March 2021	31 March 2020
Remuneration to Key managerial personnel	48	36

Transactions with the above related parties during the year:

Nature of transactions	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Revenue from operations	3,396	2,299
Expenses paid on behalf of subsidiaries	34	25
Expenses of consultancy	19	5
Expenses paid by subsidiaries on behalf of the Company	8	-
Advance from subsidiaries	-	17
Investment in subsidiary	153	1,208
Repayment of loan from subsidiaries	5	453
Repayment of Investment from subsidiaries	-	35
Interest expense for the year	1	38
Interest income during the year	3	133
Dividend received	-	103

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Balances receivable/payable from / to related parties are as follows:

Nature of transaction	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020
Trade receivables	1,337	324
Loan receivables	37	43
Receivables*	38	38
Payables	27	95

* Includes the balances being in the nature of interest accrued towards loans given to subsidiaries of the company, reimb, where applicable and inter-corporate deposits with subsidiary.

The Following are the significant related party transactions during the year ended 31 March, 2021 and 2020:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Revenue from operations		
Indegene Fareast Pte Ltd., Singapore	4	10
Indegene, Inc.	3,058	1,955
Indegene Healthcare LLC	19	78
Exeevo Inc., (formerly known as Omnipresence Technologies Inc.,)	277	229
Indegene Lifesystems Consulting (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., China	21	17
Others	16	10
Expenses paid by subsidiaries on behalf of Indegene		
ILSL Holdings, Inc., USA	8	-
Advance from subsidiaries		
ILSL Holdings, Inc., USA	-	17
Expenses of consultancy		
Indegene Europe LLC, Switzerland	16	5
Indegene Fareast Pte Ltd., Singapore	3	-
Expenses paid on behalf of subsidiaries		
Indegene, Inc.	23	19
DT Consulting	1	2
Indegene Lifesystems Consulting (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., China	2	3
Indegene Wincere, Inc.	-	^
Indegene Japan LLC	7	-
Investment in subsidiary		
Indegene Lifesystems Consulting (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., China	59	24
Exeevo Inc., (formerly known as Omnipresence Technologies Inc.,)	-	1,184
Indegene Japan LLC	94	-
Repayment of loan and Interest by subsidiaries		
ILSL Holdings, Inc., USA	^	369
Exeevo Inc., (formerly known as Omnipresence Technologies Inc.,)	-	81
Indegene Lifesystems Consulting (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., China	5	2
Repayment of Investment by subsidiaries		
ILSL Holdings, Inc., USA	-	35
Interest charged for the year		
ILSL Holdings, Inc., USA	-	30
Exeevo Inc., (formerly known as Omnipresence Technologies Inc.,)	-	6
Indegene Lifesystems Consulting (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., China	1	1
Interest income during the year		
ILSL Holdings, Inc., USA	-	110
Exeevo Inc., (formerly known as Omnipresence Technologies Inc.,)	-	23
Indegene Lifesystems Consulting (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., China	3	-

* The remuneration does not include gratuity, employee stock compensation costs, leave encashment as the same cannot be specifically identified.

28. Commitments and Contingencies

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	As at 31 March 2020	As at 01 April 2019
Bank guarantee issued by the bank in favour of government department	^	^	^
Income tax matters	5	5	3
	5	5	3

Additionally, the company believes that other disputes, lawsuits and claims, including commercial matters, which arise from time to time in the ordinary course of business will not have any material adverse effect on its standalone financial statements in any given financial year.

Income tax matters

The company has received tax demand orders for various assessment years the company has filed appeals against such orders at various levels of income tax jurisdiction. The final order against the appeals made are yet be received.

The management is of the view that these will not have any material adverse effect on the company's financial position or results of operations.

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Indegene Private Limited

29.Demerger of commercial software business (held for distribution)

The Board at its meeting held on October 29, 2020 approved the scheme of arrangement amongst the Company and OT Services India Private Limited (" Resulting Company") for Demerger of Company's Commercial Software Business('Demerged Business') to the Resulting Company and the Appointed date for the Demerger is October 1, 2020. The Resulting Company will issue either its equity or redeemable preference shares in consideration of the Demerger to each shareholder of the Company on a proportionate basis. Consequently, pursuant to the requirements of Ind AS 105 – Non Current Assets held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, the Company classified the assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2021 pertaining to the Commercial Software Business as Assets / Liabilities held for distribution and measured the same at lower of cost and fair value (fair value less costs to sell).

The Financial results Commercial Software Business was presented as discontinued operations in the year ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

The financial performance and cash flows for Commercial Software Business is as follows

	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
(a) Analysis of profit from discontinued operation:		
Income		
Revenue from operations	260	234
Other income	-	6
Total income	**260**	**240**
EXPENSES		
Employee benefits expense	193	155
Finance costs	-	^
Depreciation and amortisation	1	^
Other expenses	15	26
Total expenses	**209**	**181**
Profit before tax	**51**	**59**
Tax expense	(9)	(10)
Profit after tax	**42**	**49**

(b) Net Cash flow of discontinued operation:	**As at 31 March 2021**
Net cash from operating activities	92
Net cash used in investing activities	(56)
Net cash from/ (used in) financing activities	-
	36

The financial performance and cash flows for Commercial Software Business is as follows

c) Effect of disposal on the financial position of the Company (carrying values)	**As at 31 March 2021**
Non-current assets	
Plant and equipment	8
Investments	1,812
Other financial assets	2
Other non-current assets	^
	1,822
Current assets	
Trade receivables	46
Cash and bank balances	36
	82
Total Asset (A)	**1,904**
LIABILITIES	
Non-current liabilities	
Financial liabilities	
Other financial liabilities	4
	4
Current liabilities	
Trade payables	13
Other financial liabilities	-
Short-term provisions	16
Other current liabilities	1
	30
Total Liabilities (B)	**34**
Net Assets (A-B)	**1,870**

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Indegene Private Limited

Indegene Private Limited and its subsidiaries
Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements (continued)
(All amounts in ₹ millions, except share data and where otherwise stated)

30. Dues to "Micro Small and Medium Enterprises"

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Official Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprise as at 31 March 2021, 31 March 2020 and 01 April 2019 has been made in the financial statements based on information received and available with the Company. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act, 2006").

Particulars	31 March 2021	31 March 2020	01 April 2019
The amounts remaining unpaid to micro and small suppliers as at the end of the accounting year			
– Principal	17	2	1
– Interest	-	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-	-
The amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	6	4
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purposes of disallowance as a deductibles expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-	-

31. Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR')

a. Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year ₹ 12 (2020: ₹ 7)

b. Total amount spent, during the year on purpose other than construction/ acquisition of any asset, in cash ₹ 12 (2020: ₹ 8)

32. Segment information

The Company publishes this standalone financial statement along with the consolidated financial statements. In accordance with Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, the Company has disclosed the segment information in the consolidated financial statements.

33. Subsequent events

The Company on Jan 29, 2021 entered into Share Subscription Agreement ('SSA') with CA Dawn Investments, BPC Genesis Fund I SPV, Ltd and BPC Genesis Fund I-A SPV, Ltd (collectively referred as 'Investors') in respect of raising funds. Also, the investors, the Company and certain share-holders have entered into Share Purchase Agreements ('SPA') for purchase of Equity Shares of the Company by the Investor from certain shareholders in the manner and proportion specified under the Share Purchase Agreements, which is intended to occur contemporaneously with SSA. The condition precedent to the SSA was completed on April 15, 2021 upon which the Company issued additional equity shares to investors for a consideration of USD 35 million.

34. Exceptional items

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2021	For the year ended 31 March 2020
Gain on extinguishment of financial liability (refer note 13)	366	-
Interest expense on convertible preference shares (refer note 13)	(336)	(437)
	30	**(437)**

35. Uncertainties due to COVID-19 global health pandemic

The company, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak has taken measures to protect the health of its employees and ensure business continuity with minimal disruption. The company has considered internal and external information while assessing various estimates in relation to its standalone financial statement captions. The impact of COVID-19 remains uncertain and may be different from what we have estimated as of the date of approval of these standalone financial statements and the company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

As per our report of even date attached
for **B S R & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 116231W/W-100024

Ashish Chadha
Partner
Membership number: 500160
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Indegene Private Limited

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer and Director
DIN: 00219273
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

Dr. Sanjay Parikh
Director
DIN: 00219278
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

Suhas Prabhu
Senior Vice President - Finance
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021

Srishti Kaushik
Company Secretary
Place: Bengaluru
Date: 13 December 2021