# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON SPECIAL PURPOSE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Board of Directors of ILSL Holdings Inc.

## Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Special purpose financial statements of ILSL Holdings Inc. ("the Company") which comprises the Special purpose standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020, the Special purpose standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, including other comprehensive income, Special purpose standalone Cash Flow Statement and the Special purpose standalone Statement of Changes in Equity including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the years ended March 31, 2022, March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020 ('Special Purpose Financial Statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Financial Statements have been prepared, in all material respects in accordance with the Basis of Preparation set out in Note 1 to the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements.

## Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) as specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements 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 audit opinion on the Special Purpose Financial Statements.

## Emphasis of Matters

Basis of Preparation and Restriction on Distribution and Use

We draw attention to Note 1 to the accompanying Special Purpose Financial Statements, which describes the basis of preparation. These financial statements are prepared for the purpose as described in Note 1 to the Special Purpose Financial Statements. As a result, these Special Purpose Financial Statements may not be suitable for another purpose. Our report is intended solely to comply with requirements of SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations on material subsidiaries and for the proposed initial public offering of equity shares of Indegene Limited (Parent Company). This report is not to be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of the aforesaid matter.

## Other Matters

The opening balances as on April 01, 2019 used for preparation of special purpose financial statements by the Management has been extracted from the unaudited management accounts and relied upon by us.

Our opinion on the special purpose Ind AS financial statements is not modified in respect of the above matter.

## Management's Responsibility for the Special Purpose Financial Statements

The Board of Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of Special Purpose Financial Statements in accordance with Basis of Preparation set out in Note 1 to the Special Purpose Financial

MANIAN & RAO Bangalore Chartered Accountants



No. 361, I Floor, 7th Cross,
I Block Jayanagar, Bangalore - 560 011.
Ph: +91 80 26569500
Telefax: +91 80 26569501
Email: contact@manian-rao.com

Statements. The Board of Directors of the Company are also responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records, for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Special Purpose Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Financial Statements**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the special purpose financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the special purpose financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the special purpose financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the special purpose financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the special purpose financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, including the possibility of collusions or improper management override of controls, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements due to fraud or error may occur and not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the SAs.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

For Manian & Rao
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 001983S

Paresh Daga
Partner
Membership Number: 211468
UDIN: 22211468BEOKER1260

MANIAN & RAO
Bangalore
Chartered Accountants

Place of Signature: Bangalore
Date: 30 November 2022

**ILSL Holdings Inc.**
**Special Purpose Standalone Balance sheet**
(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

| Particulars | Notes | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | | |
| **Non-current assets** | | | | |
| Right-of-use assets | 3 | 126,177 | 353,915 | 581,656 |
| Financial assets | | | | |
| (i) Investments | 4 | 38,256,571 | 24,916,401 | 23,816,827 |
| (ii) Other financial assets | 5 | 35,967 | 35,967 | 35,967 |
| **Total non-current assets** | | **38,418,715** | **25,306,283** | **24,434,450** |
| **Current assets** | | | | |
| Financial assets | | | | |
| (i) Cash and cash equivalents | 6 | 59,148,577 | 62,364 | 1,550,645 |
| (ii) Other financial assets | 7 | 830,826 | 3,754,211 | 12,466,524 |
| Other current assets | 8 | 109,590 | 99,284 | 51,930 |
| **Total current assets** | | **60,088,993** | **3,915,859** | **14,069,099** |
| **Total assets** | | **98,507,708** | **29,222,142** | **38,503,549** |
| **EQUITY & LIABILITIES** | | | | |
| **Equity** | | | | |
| Equity share capital | 9 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Instruments entirely equity in nature | 9 | 136 | 136 | 136 |
| Other equity | 10 | (1,512,698) | (298,899) | 3,044,133 |
| **Total equity** | | **(1,512,462)** | **(298,663)** | **3,044,369** |
| **Liabilities** | | | | |
| **Non-current liabilities** | | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 11 | 19,449,148 | 2,415,250 | 3,381,356 |
| (ii) Lease liabilities | 12 | - | 170,438 | 409,943 |
| (iii) Other financial liabilities | 13 | 10,433,574 | 2,745,333 | - |
| **Total non-current liabilities** | | **29,882,722** | **5,331,021** | **3,791,299** |
| **Current liabilities** | | | | |
| Financial liabilities | | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | 14 | 966,102 | 966,102 | 11,858,029 |
| (ii) Lease liabilities | 15 | 203,910 | 275,671 | 257,004 |
| (iii) Trade payables | 16 | | | |
| a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | | - | - | - |
| b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro | | 49,324 | 3,359 | 23,408 |
| (iv) Other financial liabilities | 17 | 68,918,112 | 22,944,652 | 19,529,440 |
| **Total current liabilities** | | **70,137,448** | **24,189,784** | **31,667,881** |
| **Total liabilities** | | **100,020,170** | **29,520,805** | **35,459,180** |
| **Total equity and liabilities** | | **98,507,708** | **29,222,142** | **38,503,549** |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these the Sprecial Purpose Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

**For Manian & Rao**
*Chartered Accountants*
Firm Registration Number: 001983S

Manian & Rao ★ Bangalore ★ Chartered Accountants

**Paresh Daga**
Partner
Membership Number: 211468

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 30 November 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
**ILSL Holdings Inc.**

**Manish Gupta**
Director

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 30 November 2022

rajesh nair (Nov 30, 2022 10:54 EST)

**Dr. Rajesh B Nair**
President

Place: Princeton
Date: 30 November 2022

**ILSL Holdings Inc.**
**Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss**
(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

| Particulars | Notes | For the year ended 31 March 2022 | For the year ended 31 March 2021 | For the year ended 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Income** | | | | |
| Other Income | *18* | 55,082 | 162,753 | 191,245 |
| **Total income** | | **55,082** | **162,753** | **191,245** |
| **Expenses** | | | | |
| Finance costs | *19* | 1,007,966 | 362,940 | 710,879 |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense | *20* | 227,738 | 227,741 | 227,742 |
| Other expenses | *21* | 2,873,988 | 214,295 | 331,408 |
| **Total expenses** | | **4,109,692** | **804,976** | **1,270,029** |
| **Loss before exceptional items and tax** | | **(4,054,610)** | **(642,223)** | **(1,078,784)** |
| **Exceptional items** | *35* | (6,305,800) | - | - |
| **Loss before tax** | | **(10,360,410)** | **(642,223)** | **(1,078,784)** |
| **Tax expense:** | *22* | | | |
| Current tax | | 2,000 | 66,342 | 2,000 |
| Deferred tax | | - | - | - |
| **Total tax expenses** | | 2,000 | 66,342 | 2,000 |
| **Loss for the year** | | **(10,362,410)** | **(708,565)** | **(1,080,784)** |
| **Other comprehensive income for year** | | - | - | - |
| **Total Comprehensive Loss for the year** | | **(10,362,410)** | **(708,565)** | **(1,080,784)** |
| **Earnings per equity share** | | | | |
| [Face value of $ 0.0001] | | | | |
| Basic | *23* | (10.36) | (0.71) | (1.08) |
| Diluted | | (10.36) | (0.71) | (1.08) |

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these the Sprecial Purpose Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

**For Manian & Rao**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 001983S

MANIAN & RAO
Bangalore
Chartered Accountants

**Paresh Daga**
Partner
Membership Number: 211468

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 30 November 2022

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ILSL Holdings Inc.**

**Manish Gupta**
Director

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 30 November 2022

rajesh nair (Nov 30, 2022 10.54 EST)

**Dr. Rajesh B Nair**
President

Place: Princeton
Date: 30 November 2022

**ILSL Holdings Inc.**
**Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity**
(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

**(a) Equity share capital & Instruments entirely in equity**

| Particulars | Common Stock | | Preferred Stock | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of shares | Amount | No. of shares | Amount |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2019** | 1,000,000 | 100 | 1,440,000 | 144 |
| Changes during the year | - | - | (80,000) | (8) |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2020** | 1,000,000 | 100 | 1,360,000 | 136 |
| Changes during the year | - | - | - | - |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2021** | 1,000,000 | 100 | 1,360,000 | 136 |
| Changes during the year | - | - | - | - |
| **Balance as at March 31, 2022** | 1,000,000 | 100 | 1,360,000 | 136 |

**(b) Other equity**

| Particulars | Reserves and surplus | | Total equity |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Securities premium | Retained earnings | |
| **Balance at 1 April 2019** | 14,319,855 | (7,994,930) | 6,324,924.52 |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2020** | | | |
| Profit for the year | - | (1,080,784) | (1,080,784) |
| Repayment of preferred stock * | (751,482) | - | (751,482) |
| **Total comprehensive income** | (751,482) | (1,080,784) | (1,832,266) |
| Preference dividend paid | - | (1,448,526) | (1,448,526) |
| **Balance at 31 March 2020** | 13,568,373 | (10,524,241) | 3,044,132 |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2021** | | | |
| Profit for the year | - | (708,565) | (708,565) |
| **Total comprehensive income** | - | (708,565) | (708,565) |
| Put option towards non-controlling interest | - | (2,634,467) | (2,634,467) |
| **Balance at 31 March 2021** | 13,568,373 | (13,867,272) | (298,899) |
| **Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2022** | | | |
| Profit for the period | - | (10,362,410) | (10,362,410) |
| **Total comprehensive income** | - | (10,362,410) | (10,362,410) |
| Investment in DT Associates Research and Consulting Services Ltd | - | 9,148,610 | 9,148,610 |
| **Balance at 31 March 2022** | 13,568,373 | (15,081,072) | (1,512,699) |

**Nature and purpose of reserves**

**i) Retained earnings**

Retained earnings comprises of undistributed earnings after taxes.

**ii) Securities premium**

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares.

* The subscribed and paid-up share capital of series A preferred stock as on March 31, 2021 is 574,851 (2020: 574,851) with a par value of USD 0.0001. The Company had repaid 75,149 series A preferred stock during the previous year to the Holding Company at a per share of USD 10 and accumulated dividend per share of USD 19.2754. Total repayment aggregated to 2,200,016.

The subscribed and paid-up share capital of series B preferred stock as on March 31, 2021 is 782,000 (2020: 782,000) with a par value of USD 0.0001.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these the Sprecial Purpose Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached.

**For Manian & Rao**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 001983S

Bangalore
Chartered Accountants

**Paresh Daga**
Partner
Membership Number: 211468

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 30 November 2022

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ILSL Holdings Inc.**

**Manish Gupta**
Director

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 30 November 2022

rajesh nair (Nov 30, 2022 10:54 EST)

**Dr. Rajesh B Nair**
President

Place: Princeton
Date: 30 November 2022

**ILSL Holdings Inc.**
**Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Cash Flows**
(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2022 | For the year ended 31 March 2021 | For the year ended 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Cash flow from operating activities** | | | |
| **Loss before tax** | (10,360,410) | (642,223) | (1,078,784) |
| **Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:** | | | |
| Finance costs | 1,007,966 | 362,940 | 675,155 |
| Interest income | (55,082) | (162,753) | (191,245) |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 227,738 | 227,741 | 227,742 |
| **Operating profit before working capital changes** | **(9,179,788)** | **(214,295)** | **(367,132)** |
| Movement in working capital: | | | |
| (Increase)/Decrease in other current assets | (10,306) | (47,354) | 331,827 |
| Decrease in other financial assets | 2,923,385 | 8,712,312 | 10,857,975 |
| Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables | 45,966 | (20,048) | (28,948,654) |
| Increase in other financial liabilities | 53,661,702 | 3,526,077 | 19,493,270 |
| **Cash generated from operations** | **47,440,959** | **11,956,692** | **1,367,286** |
| Net income tax (paid) | (2,000) | (66,342) | 352,162 |
| **Net cash generated from operating activities (A)** | **47,438,959** | **11,890,350** | **1,719,448** |
| **B. Cash flows from investing activities** | | | |
| Purchase of investments | (4,191,560) | (1,099,573) | (11,513,390) |
| Proceeds on sale/maturity of financial assets | - | - | 3,498,860 |
| Interest income | 55,082 | 162,753 | 191,245 |
| **Net cash used in investing activities (B)** | **(4,136,478)** | **(936,820)** | **(7,823,285)** |
| **C. Cash flows from financing activities** | | | |
| Proceeds / (repayment) from long-term borrowings | 17,033,898 | (966,106) | 17,406 |
| Redemption of preferred stock | - | - | (751,490) |
| Proceeds / (repayment) from working capital facilities (net) | - | (10,891,927) | 10,641,852 |
| Payment of lease liability | (242,200) | (220,838) | (142,451) |
| Preference dividend paid | - | - | (1,448,526) |
| Interest and financial charges paid | (1,007,966) | (362,940) | (675,155) |
| **Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities (C)** | **15,783,732** | **(12,441,811)** | **7,641,636** |
| **Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)** | **59,086,213** | **(1,488,281)** | **1,537,799** |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year | 62,364 | 1,550,645 | 12,846 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year** | **59,148,577** | **62,364** | **1,550,645** |
| **Notes:-** | | | |
| 1. Cash and cash equivalents include | | | |
| Balances with bank | | | |
| - Current accounts | 124,202 | 62,364 | 1,550,645 |
| - Money market savings account | 59,024,375 | - | - |
| | **59,148,577** | **62,364** | **1,550,645** |

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS 7 - on Statement of Cash Flows as notified under Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2015.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these the Sprecial Purpose Standalone Financial Statements

As per our report attached of even date

**For Manian & Rao**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 001983S

**Paresh Daga**
Partner
Membership Number: 211468

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 30 November 2022

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of ILSL Holdings Inc.**

**Manish Gupta**
Director

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 30 November 2022

rajesh nair (Nov 30, 2022 10:54 EST)
**Dr. Rajesh B Nair**
President

Place: Princeton
Date: 30 November 2022

**ILSL Holdings Inc.**
**Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Financial Statements**
(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

**Background**

ILSL Holdings, Inc. ("ILSL" or "the Company") is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in New Jersey, USA. The address of its registered office is 150 College Rd W Suite 104 Princeton New Jersey 08540. 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 Company provides solutions that enable global life-science and healthcare organizations address complex challenges, to improve health and business outcomes.

ILSL is a subsidiary of Indegene Limited (formerly Indegene Private Limited) ("Parent Company" or "Indegene India") which is a Company incorporated and domiciled in India.

These special purpose financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of ILSL Holdings Inc. on 30 November 2022.

## 1. Basis of preparation of special purpose financial statements

*(i). Statement of compliance and basis of preparation*
The special purpose financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), and as per the format prescribed under Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act") to the extent applicable. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules,
2016.

*(i). Statement of compliance and basis of preparation*
The special purpose financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), and as per the format prescribed under Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Companies Act") to the extent applicable. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules,
2016.

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

The special purpose financial statements correspond to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements". 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 special purpose financial statements, where applicable.

These special purpose financial statements are presented in US Dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company. All amounts included in the special purpose financial statements are reported in US Dollars except share and per share data and unless otherwise stated.

These special purpose financial statements have been prepared by the Management of the Company for the purpose of complying with requirements of SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations on material subsidiaries and for the proposed initial public offering of equity shares of Indegene India.

These special purpose financial statements have been compiled by the Management from audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at and for the years ended 31 March 2022, 2021 and 2020 prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and its interpretations (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

*(ii). Basis of measurement*
The special purpose 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 special purpose 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 special purpose financial statements is included in the following notes:

i. Income taxes: The major tax jurisdiction for the Company is the United States of America. 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.

ii. Deferred taxes: 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.

iii. Business combinations: In accounting for business combinations, judgment is required in identifying whether an identifiable intangible asset is to be recorded separately from goodwill. Additionally, estimating the acquisition date fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent consideration assumed involves management judgment. These measurements are based on information available at the acquisition date and are based on expectations and assumptions that have been deemed reasonable by management. Changes in these judgments, estimates, and assumptions can materially affect the results of operations.
iv. Leases: Ind AS 116 defines a lease term as the non-cancelable 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.

iv. Leases: Ind AS 116 defines a lease term as the non-cancelable 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.

v. Expected credit losses on financial assets: The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected timing of collection. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the expected credit loss calculation based on the Company's history of collections, customer's creditworthiness, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

vi. Fair value measurement of financial instruments: When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, the fair value is measured using appropriate valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

vii. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment: The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of the assets which is derived based on an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. The estimated useful life is reviewed at least annually.

**2. Significant accounting policies**

**(a) Foreign currency transactions**

*Transactions and balances*
All transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies 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) Property, Plant and equipment**

*Recognition and measurement*
Items of property, 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 property, 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 property, 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 standalone statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

Deposits and advances paid towards the acquisition of property, 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 advance.

*Subsequent costs*
The Company recognises the carrying amount of an item of property, 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 standalone statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income as an expense as incurred. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

*Depreciation*
Depreciation is charged to the standalone statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of items of property, 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. Assets acquired through business combination are depreciated on straight line basis over the remaining useful life of asset estimated by the management on the date of acquisition.

**(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.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates.

Expenditure incurred on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income as and when incurred. Development expenditure is capitalized only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable, and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use the asset. Development activities involve a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products or processes.

The expenditure capitalized includes the cost of materials, staff costs, overhead costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use, and directly attributable borrowing costs (in the same manner as in the case of property, plant and equipment). Other development expenditure is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss and comprehensive income as and when incurred.

Intangible assets are amortized in the standalone 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.

MANIAN & RAO
Bangalore
Chartered Accountants

***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.

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 fro maintenance are expensed as incurred.m option pricing models, as appropriate. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instruments that do not qualify for he maintenance are expensed as incurred.dge 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 maintenance are expensed as incurred. 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.

MANIAN & RAO
Bangalore
Chartered Accountants

***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 standalone 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.

**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.

**(e) *Investments in equity instruments***
The Company accounts for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates either:
(i) at cost, or
(ii) in accordance with Ind AS 109, i.e., Fair valued through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or Fair valued through profit or loss (FVTPL).

**(f) Provisions**

A provision is recognised in the standalone 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.

**(g) Financial and other Income**

Other income comprises interest income on savings account, deposits and gains/ (losses) on disposal of investments. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

**(h) 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.

MANIAN & RAO
Bangalore
Chartered Accountants

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.

**(i). 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.

**(j). Income tax**

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax expense is recognised in the standalone 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 standalone 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 goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

•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.

**(k) Determination of fair values**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company considers the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

For financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

-Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.
-Level 2 inputs are 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), and

MANIAN & RAO Bangalore Chartered Accountants

-Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on unobservable data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

**(l) 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.

**(m) 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.

**(n) 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, property, plant and equipment and investment properties are no longer amortised or depreciated, and any equity- accounted investee is no longer equity accounted.

**(o) Discontinued operation**

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 distribution, 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 or distribution.

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.

**(p) 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.

**(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) Equity**

The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided. Qualifying transaction costs incurred in anticipation of an issuance of equity instruments is deferred on the restated consolidated statement of assets and liabilities until the equity instrument is recognised. Deferred costs are subsequently reclassified as a deduction from equity when the equity instruments are recognised.

**(s) Current versus non-current classification**

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

•Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
•Held primarily for the purpose of trading

MANIAN & RAO
Bangalore
Chartered Accountants

•Expected to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period or
•Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.
A liability is current when:
•It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle or due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period
•It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
•There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified a period of twelve months as its operating cycle.

**(t) Recent accounting developments**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 23 March 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from 01 April 2022, as below:

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 - Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

MANIAN & RAO Bangalore Chartered Accountants

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

**ILSL Holdings Inc.**
**Notes to Special Purpose Standalone Financial Stataments**
(All amounts in USD, unless otherwise stated)

### 3 Right-of-use assets

| | Particulars | Building | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| a | **Gross carrying amount** | | |
| | **Balance as at 31 March 2019** | **809,398** | **809,398** |
| | Additions | - | - |
| | **Balance as at 31 March 2020** | **809,398** | **809,398** |
| | Additions | - | - |
| | **Balance as at 31 March 2021** | **809,398** | **809,398** |
| | Additions | - | - |
| | **Balance as at 31 March 2022** | **809,398** | **809,398** |
| b | **Accumulated depreciation** | | |
| | **Balance as at 31 March 2019** | - | - |
| | For the year | 227,742 | 227,742 |
| | **Balance as at 31 March 2020** | **227,742** | **227,742** |
| | For the year | 227,741 | 227,741 |
| | **Balance as at 31 March 2021** | **455,483** | **455,483** |
| | For the period | 227,738 | 227,738 |
| | **Balance as at 31 March 2022** | **683,221** | **683,221** |
| c | **Net carrying amount** | | |
| | Balance as at 1 April 2019 | 809,398 | 809,398 |
| | Balance as at 31 March 2020 | 581,656 | 581,656 |
| | Balance as at 31 March 2021 | 353,915 | 353,915 |
| | Balance as at 31 March 2022 | 126,177 | 126,177 |

MANIAN & RAO Bangalore Chartered Accountants

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

| | | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | **Investments - Non Current** | | | |
| | **Investments in subsidiaries at cost** | | | |
| | Indegene Inc * [1,000 (31 March 2021: 1,000, 31 March 2020: 1,000) fully paid shares of the common stock of $ 0.01 each] | 26,250,920 | 21,559,360 | 21,559,360 |
| | Indegene Ireland Limited [100 (31 March 2021: 100, 31 March 2020: 100) fully paid shares of the common stock of € 1.00 each] | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| | Indegene Wincere Inc [1,000 (31 March 2021: 1,000, 31 March 2020: 1,000) fully paid shares of the common stock of $ 0.01 each] | - | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| | Medcases LLC [100 (31 March 2021: 100, 31 March 2020: 100) fully paid units of membership interest] | 112,937 | 112,937 | 112,937 |
| | Less: Provision for impairment in value | (112,937) | (112,937) | (112,937) |
| | DT Associates Research and Consulting Services Ltd ** [70 (31 March 2021: 70, 31 March 2020: 46) fully paid shares of the common stock of £ 0.01 each] | 12,005,540 | 2,856,930 | - |
| | Indegene Healthcare LLC [100 (31 March 2021: 100, 31 March 2020: 100) fully paid units of membership interest] | - | - | - |
| | **Investment in Associates at cost** | | | |
| | DT Associates Research and Consulting Services Ltd | - | - | 1,757,356 |
| | | **38,256,571** | **24,916,401** | **23,816,827** |
| | (a) Aggregate amount of quoted investments | - | - | - |
| | (b) Aggregate market value of quoted investments | - | - | - |
| | (c) Aggregate value of unquoted investments | 38,369,508 | 25,029,338 | 23,929,764 |
| | (d) Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments | 112,937 | 112,937 | 112,937 |

* Refer - Note on Related Party Disclosure
** The commitment liability amounting to USD 91,48,610 is recognised as investment by crediting reserves as all the risk and rewards are transferred to ILSL Holdings, Inc.

| 5 | **Others non-current financial assets** | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **(Unsecured, considered good)** | | | |
| | Security deposits | 35,967 | 35,967 | 35,967 |
| | | **35,967** | **35,967** | **35,967** |

| 6 | **Cash and cash equivalents** | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Balances with banks | | | |
| | - Current accounts | 124,202 | 62,364 | 1,550,645 |
| | - Money market savings account | 59,024,375 | - | - |
| | | **59,148,577** | **62,364** | **1,550,645** |

| 7 | **Other current financial assets** | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Other receivables from Related Parties | 830,826 | 3,754,211 | 12,466,524 |
| | | **830,826** | **3,754,211** | **12,466,524** |

| 8 | **Other current assets** | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Prepaid expenses | 109,590 | 99,284 | 51,930 |
| | | **109,590** | **99,284** | **51,930** |

MANIAN & RAO Bangalore Chartered Accountants

## 9 Share capital

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Authorised :** | | | |
| **Equity share capital** | | | |
| 20,00,000 (31 March 2022 : 20,00,000; 31 March 2021 : 20,00,000) Equity Shares of $ 0.0001 each | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| **Preferred stock** | | | |
| 6,50,000 (31 March 2022 : 6,50,000; 31 March 2021 : 6,50,000) Preferred Stock of $ 0.0001 each - Series A | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 8,00,000 (31 March 2022 : 8,00,000; 31 March 2021 : 8,00,000) Preferred Stock of $ 0.0001 each - Series B | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| TOTAL | **345** | **345** | **345** |
| **Issued and subscribed and paid up:** | | | |
| **Equity share capital** | | | |
| 10,00,000 (31 March 2022 : 10,00,000; 31 March 2021 : 10,00,000) Equity Shares of $ 0.0001 each | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| **Preferred stock** | | | |
| 5,70,000 (31 March 2022 : 5,70,000; 31 March 2021 : 5,70,000) Preferred Stock of $ 0.0001 each - Series A | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 7,90,000 (31 March 2022 : 7,90,000; 31 March 2021 : 7,90,000) Preferred Stock of $ 0.0001 each - Series B | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| TOTAL | **236** | **236** | **236** |

**Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year:**

| **Common Stock:** | As at 31 March 2022 No. of shares | As at 31 March 2021 No. of shares | As at 31 March 2020 No. of shares |
|---|---|---|---|
| Outstanding at the beginning of the year | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Equity Shares issued during the year in consideration for cash | - | - | - |
| **Outstanding at the end of the year** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** |

| **Preferred stock (Series A):** | As at 31 March 2022 No. of shares | As at 31 March 2021 No. of shares | As at 31 March 2020 No. of shares |
|---|---|---|---|
| Outstanding at the beginning of the year | 570,000 | 570,000 | 650,000 |
| Less : Preferred Stock bought back during the year | - | - | (80,000) |
| **Outstanding at the end of the year** | **570,000** | **570,000** | **570,000** |

| **Preferred stock (Series B):** | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Outstanding at the beginning of the year | 790,000 | 790,000 | 790,000 |
| Add: Issued during the period | - | - | - |
| **Outstanding at the end of the year** | **790,000** | **790,000** | **790,000** |

MANIAN & RAO Bangalore Chartered Accountants

**Terms / Rights attached to each classes of shares**

**Voting**
The holders of each share of preferred stock shall be entitled to one vote per share and shall vote together with the holders of common stock as a single class on all matters to be voted on by the Company's shareholders.

**Dividends**
Dividends on preference share, classified as equity since obligation to pay dividend is at boards discretion, is at the rate of 8% on the liquidation value from the date of issuance of preferred stock till the liquidation value is paid in full, whether or not they have been declared. Unless agreed by the holders of majority outstanding shares of preferred stock neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries shall declare or pay any dividends on common stock. Dividend on preference shares has not been accrued since the entity can avoid the payment of dividend till liquidation.

**Liquidation**
Upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the holders of preferred stock will only be entitled to be paid before any distribution or payment is made to holders of any other equity securities an amount in cash equal to the aggregate liquidation value (plus all accrued and unpaid dividends thereon) on all such preferred stock outstanding. Liquidation value with respect to Series A preference shares is USD 10 per share plus any and all accumulated and unpaid dividends which are added to the liquidation value. Liquidation value with respect to Series B preference shares is USD 10 per share plus interest rate at 2% per annum from the date of issuance of such series B preference shares plus any and all accumulated and unpaid dividends which are added to the liquidation value.

**Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company is set out below:**

| Shares of the Common Stock of $ 0.0001 each | As at 31 March 2022 | | As at 31 March 2021 | | As at 31 March 2020 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of shares | % | No. of shares | % | No. of shares | % |
| Indegene Limited (Formerly Indegene Private Limited) | 1,000,000 | 100.00% | 1,000,000 | 100.00% | 1,000,000 | 100.00% |

**Shareholding of Promotors:** Nil

10 **Other equity**

| | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Reserves and surplus** | | | |
| A. Retained earnings | (15,081,071) | (13,867,272) | (10,524,240) |
| B. Securities premium | 13,568,373 | 13,568,373 | 13,568,373 |
| | **(1,512,698)** | **(298,899)** | **3,044,133** |

| | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Retained earnings** | | | |
| Opening balance | (13,867,272) | (10,524,240) | (7,994,930) |
| Profit for the period | (10,362,410) | (708,565) | (1,080,784) |
| Cash dividend paid | - | - | (1,448,526) |
| Put option towards non-controlling interest * | - | (2,634,467) | - |
| Investment in DT Associates Research and Consulting Services Ltd (refer note 35) | 9,148,610 | - | - |
| **Closing balance** | **(15,081,071)** | **(13,867,272)** | **(10,524,240)** |
| **B. Securities Premium** | | | |
| As at beginning and end of the period | 13,568,373 | 13,568,373 | 14,319,855 |
| Repayment of preferred stock | - | - | (751,482) |
| **Closing balance** | **13,568,373** | **13,568,373** | **13,568,373** |
| | **(1,512,698)** | **(298,899)** | **3,044,133** |

The amount received in excess of the par value has been classified as share premium.

* The Company has also agreed to purchase the balance shareholding of DT Associates at a consideration which is based on the EBITDA of the investee company as at July 31, 2023 ('Final investment'). The present value of estimated liability based on the expected EBITDA amounting to 2,634,467 is recognised as a financial liability. The said liability is adjusted against equity since being a transaction with equity holder. The financial liability as of March 31, 2021 is 2,745,333 and is inclusive of interest charge of 23,348.

MANIAN & RAO Bangalore Chartered Accountants

**11 Non-current Borrowings**

| | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Secured | | | |
| Term loan | | | |
| - From banks* | 2,415,250 | 3,381,352 | 5,488,264 |
| - From parent company** | 18,000,000 | - | - |
| **Total** | **20,415,250** | **3,381,352** | **5,488,264** |
| Less: Current portion of non-current borrowings | (966,102) | (966,102) | (2,106,908) |
| **Total Non-current Borrowings** | **19,449,148** | **2,415,250** | **3,381,356** |

*Term loan taken from M&T bank for a period of 36 months carrying an interest rate of one-month USD LIBOR + spread payable in monthly equated installments. The LIBOR rate has been hedged at (1.82% to 1.83%) via an Interest Rate swap with M&T bank for interest payments commencing on December 1, 2017. This loan is secured against the Company's assets.

*Term loan taken from M&T bank for a period of 60 months carrying an interest rate of one-month USD LIBOR + spread payable in monthly equated installments commencing on November 2019. This loan is secured against the Company's assets.

**Unsecured loan from parent company carrying an interest rate of SOFR+ 3.75% payable semi-annually starting from the date of disbursement of the first drawdown, compounded quarterly. The tenure of the loan is 5 years.

**12 Non-current Lease liabilities**

| | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lease liabilities | - | 170,438 | 409,943 |
| | **-** | **170,438** | **409,943** |

**13 Other non-current financial liabilities**

| | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Put liability (refer note 35) | | 2,745,333 | |
| Contingent consideration* | 1,284,963 | | |
| Commitment liability (refer note 35) | 9,148,611 | | - |
| | **10,433,574** | **2,745,333** | **-** |

*Represents contingent consideration on acquisition of MME.

**14 Current borrowings**

| | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Current portion of non-current borrwings | 966,102 | 966,102 | 2,106,908 |
| Line of credit from bank*** | - | - | 9,751,121 |
| | **966,102** | **966,102** | **11,858,029** |

*** Line of credit availed from M&T bank is secured against the Company's assets and carries an interest rate of one-month USD LIBOR + Spread.

**15 Current lease liabilities**

| | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lease liabilities | 203,910 | 275,671 | 257,004 |
| | **203,910** | **275,671** | **257,004** |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

MANIAN & RAO
Bangalore
Chartered Accountants

## 16 Trade payables

| | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trade payables | | | |
| Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | - | - | - |
| Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | 49,324 | 3,359 | 23,408 |
| | **49,324** | **3,359** | **23,408** |

### Ageing of Trade payables

| | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 | 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **(i) MSME** | | | |
| Less than 1 year | - | - | - |
| 1-2 years | - | - | - |
| 2-3 years | - | - | - |
| More than 3 years | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - |
| **(ii) Others** | | | |
| Accrued expenses | 25,000 | 3,000 | 22,000 |
| Less than 1 year | 24,324 | 359 | 1,408 |
| 1-2 years | - | - | - |
| 2-3 years | - | - | - |
| More than 3 years | - | - | - |
| | **49,324** | **3,359** | **23,408** |
| **(iii) Disputed dues - MSME** | | | |
| Less than 1 year | - | - | - |
| 1-2 years | - | - | - |
| 2-3 years | - | - | - |
| More than 3 years | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - |
| **(iv) Disputed dues – Others** | | | |
| Less than 1 year | - | - | - |
| 1-2 years | - | - | - |
| 2-3 years | - | - | - |
| More than 3 years | - | - | - |
| | - | - | - |
| | **49,324** | **3,359** | **23,408** |

## 17 Other current financial liabilities

| | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest accrued and due | - | - | 55,636 |
| Mark-to-market forwards contract liabilities | - | - | 2,954 |
| Other payables* | 68,918,112 | 22,944,652 | 19,470,850 |
| | **68,918,112** | **22,944,652** | **19,529,440** |

* Refer - note 26 on Related Party Disclosure

MANIAN & RAO ★ Bangalore ★ Chartered Accountants

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

| **18 Other income** | **For the year ended 31 March 2022** | **For the year ended 31 March 2021** | **For the year ended 31 March 2020** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on deposits with banks | 24,375 | - | - |
| Interest from related parties | 30,707 | 162,753 | 191,245 |
| | **55,082** | **162,753** | **191,245** |

| **19 Finance costs** | **For the year ended 31 March 2022** | **For the year ended 31 March 2021** | **For the year ended 31 March 2020** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on borrowing from bank | 127,828 | 249,846 | 203,467 |
| Interest on borrowing from parent company | 690,461 | - | 425,246 |
| Interest on lease liabilities | 18,866 | 33,208 | 46,442 |
| Other borrowing cost | 98,437 | 23,348 | - |
| Bank Charges | 72,374 | 56,538 | 35,724 |
| | **1,007,966** | **362,940** | **710,879** |

| **20 Depreciation and amortisation expense** | **For the year ended 31 March 2022** | **For the year ended 31 March 2021** | **For the year ended 31 March 2020** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amortisation of right-of-use asset (refer note 3) | 227,738 | 227,741 | 227,742 |
| | **227,738** | **227,741** | **227,742** |

| **21 Other expenses** | **For the year ended 31 March 2022** | **For the year ended 31 March 2021** | **For the year ended 31 March 2020** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rates and taxes | 20,120 | 5,920 | 15,709 |
| Insurance | 4,497 | - | - |
| Repairs and maintenance: | | | |
| Buildings | 34,819 | 15,135 | 256 |
| Legal and professional charges | 83,889 | 105,722 | 185,284 |
| Loss on Exchange Fluctuation (Net) | - | 87,518 | 17,222 |
| Impairment of investment in shares* | - | - | 112,937 |
| Balances written off** | 2,730,663 | - | - |
| | **2,873,988** | **214,295** | **331,408** |

* Investment in Medcases LLC has been impaired during year ended 31 March 2020.

** Balances pertaining to Indegene Healthcare LLC is written off pursuant to dissolution order dated 16 August 2022 passed for the LLC by New Jersey Division of Revenue and Enterprise Services.

MANIAN & RAO Bangalore Chartered Accountants

## 22 Taxes

### (a) Statement of profit or loss

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2022 | For the year ended 31 March 2021 | For the year ended 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Tax expense:** | | | |
| Current tax | 2,000 | 66,342 | 2,000 |
| **Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss** | **2,000** | **66,342** | **2,000** |

### (b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by the Company's domestic tax rate

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2022 | For the year ended 31 March 2021 | For the year ended 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Accounting profit before tax** | **(10,360,410)** | **(642,223)** | **(1,078,784)** |
| **Tax rate** | **25.14%** | **25.14%** | **27.29%** |
| **Tax as per the statutory regulations** | - | - | - |
| **Tax expenses** | | | |
| (i) Current tax | 2,000 | 66,342 | 2,000 |
| | **2,000** | **66,342** | **2,000** |
| **Difference** | **(2,000)** | **(66,342)** | **(2,000)** |
| **Tax reconciliation** | | | |
| **Adjustments:** | | | |
| Nominal tax amount to be paid as per the statutory regulations | 2,000 | 66,342 | 2,000 |
| **Difference** | - | - | - |

As per the statutory regulations, companies can settle tax dues at a Group level. The Company is required to pay a minimum tax of USD 2,000. The Company has losses carried forward, the credit of which, can be availed by other companies in the same group incorporated in US.

MANIAN & RAO Bangalore Chartered Accountants

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

## 23 Earnings Per Share

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2022 | For the year ended 31 March 2021 | For the year ended 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Profits attributable to equity shareholders** | | | |
| Profit for basic earning per share of $ 0.0001 each | | | |
| Profit for the year | (10,362,410) | (708,565) | (1,080,784) |
| Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| **Basic EPS ($)** | **(10.36)** | **(0.71)** | **(1.08)** |
| **Diluted Earnings Per Share** | | | |
| Profit for diluted earning per share of $ 0.0001 each | | | |
| Profit for the year | (10,362,410) | (708,565) | (1,080,784) |
| Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| **Diluted EPS ($)** | **(10.36)** | **(0.71)** | **(1.08)** |

| **Weighted average number of equity shares for basic earnings per share** | For the year ended 31 March 2022 | For the year ended 31 March 2021 | For the year ended 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at the beginning and at the end of the period | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Issued during the period | - | - | - |
| **Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** |

| **Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted earnings per share** | For the year ended 31 March 2022 | For the year ended 31 March 2021 | For the year ended 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at the beginning and at the end of the period | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Issued during the period | - | - | - |
| **Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** | **1,000,000** |

## 24 Contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments :

Nil

## 25 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year | | | |
| Trade payables | | | |
| Capital creditors | - | - | - |
| Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year | | | |
| Trade payables | - | - | - |
| Capital creditors | - | - | - |
| The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 | - | - | - |
| The amount of payment made to micro and small supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year. | - | - | - |
| The amount of interest due and payable for 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 the accounting year. | - | - | - |
| The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006. | - | - | - |

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

MANIAN & RAO
Bangalore
Chartered Accountants

## 26 Related Party Disclosures

### (A) Related parties and the nature of the relationship

**List of subsidiaries, step subsidiaries, fellow subsidiaries and other related parties is provided in the table below:**

| (a) Parent Company | Country of Incorporation | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indegene Limited (Formerly Indegene Private Limited) | India | 100% | 100% | 100% |

| (b) Subsidiaries | Country of Incorporation | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indegene Inc | USA | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Medcases LLC | USA | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Indegene Healthcare LLC **** | USA | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Indegene Wincere Inc* | USA | - | 100% | 100% |
| Indegene Ireland Limited | Ireland | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| DT Associates Research and Consulting Services Ltd ("DT Associates")*** | England and Wales | 60% | 60% | 40% |
| Medical Marketing Economics, LLC (From 27 August 2021 to 31 December 2021)** | USA | - | - | - |

* Merged with Indegene Inc. on 01 July 2021
** Acquired on 27 August 2021 and merged with Indegene Inc on 01 January 2022
*** Associate of ILSL Holdings, Inc w.e.f 27 August 2019 and subsequently converted to subsidiary w.e.f 31 December 2020. Refer note 35 for the details

****The dissolution order dated 16 August 2022 has been passed for the LLC by New Jersey Division of Revenue and Enterprise Services.

| (c) Step subsidiaries | Country of Incorporation | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Services Indegene Aptilon Inc | Canada | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| DT Associates Research and Consulting Inc. (4) | USA | 60% | - | - |

(4) Wholly owned subsidiary of DT Associates w.e.f. 16 July 2021

| (d) Fellow Subsidiaries | Country of Incorporation | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indegene Fareast Pte Ltd. | Singapore | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Indegene Europe LLC | Switzerland | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Indegene Lifesystems Consulting (Shanghai) Co. Ltd. | China | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Exeevo, Inc (formerly Omnipresence Technologies Inc)(3) | USA | - | - | 100% |
| Indegene Japan, LLC(1) | Japan | 100% | 100% | - |
| Indegene Healthcare Mexico S de RL de CV(2) | Mexico | 100% | - | - |

(1)The company has been registered w.e.f 15 June 2020.
(2)The company has been registered w.e.f 02 December 2021.
(3)The percentage of holding has been changed from 75% to 64% during the year ended March 2020. Further, the Company has been demergerd w.e.f. October 01 2C and hence, ceases to be a subsidiary.

| (d) Controlled Trusts | Country of Incorporation |
|---|---|
| Indegene Employee Welfare Trust | India |

| (e) Other related parties | Nature of Relationship |
|---|---|
| OT Services Private Limited, India # | Entity with common shareholders with significant influence |
| Exeevo Inc, USA(Formerly Omnipresence Technologies Inc) # | Subsidiary of entity with common shareholders with significant influence |
| Exeevo Services Inc, Canada (Formerly OmnipresenceTechnologies Services Inc) | Subsidiary of entity with common shareholders with significant influence |

#Demerged w.e.f. October 01, 2020 pursuant to a scheme of arrangement ("Scheme"), for transfer of the demerged business to OT Services Private Limited, India (Parent of Exeevo Inc. and Exeevo Services Inc.) effected at the parent level. These entities ceased to be subsidiaries of Indegene Private Limited effective October 01, 2020.

| (f) Key management personnel ("KMP") | Nature |
|---|---|
| Dr. Rajesh B Nair | President |
| Mr. Manish Gupta | Director |

MANIAN & RAO
Bangalore
Chartered Accountants

**(B) Transactions and Balances outstanding with the above related parties during the year:**

**Nature of Transactions with related parties are as follows:**

| Nature of transactions | For the year ended 31 March 2022 | For the year ended 31 March 2021 | For the year ended 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fund Transfer to Subsidiary | - | 95,000 | 325,100 |
| Fund Received from Subsidiary | 50,150,000 | 6,746,177 | 7,463,511 |
| Expenses paid by subsidiaries on behalf of Indegene | 63,673 | - | - |
| Expenses paid on behalf of subsidiaries | - | 254,207 | 1,880,977 |
| Loan from Parent Company | 18,000,000 | - | - |
| Interest expense on loan from Parent Company | 690,461 | - | - |
| Rent income | - | 12,788 | 28,826 |
| Interest income | 30,707 | 162,753 | 201,695 |
| Impairment of investment in subsidiaries | - | - | 112,937 |
| Balances written off | 2,730,663 | - | - |

**Following are the significant related party transactions during the year ended 31 March, 2022, 31 March, 2021 and 31 March, 2020:**

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2022 | For the year ended 31 March 2021 | For the year ended 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Fund Transfer to Subsidiary** | | | |
| Indegene Healthcare LLC | - | 95,000 | 325,100 |
| **Fund Received from Subsidiary** | | | |
| Indegene Healthcare LLC | 80,000 | - | - |
| Indegene, Inc. | 49,920,000 | 6,496,177 | 7,035,511 |
| Indegene Wincere Inc | 150,000 | 250,000 | 415000 |
| Medcases LLC | - | - | 13,000 |
| **Expenses paid by subsidiaries** | | | |
| Indegene, Inc. | 63,673 | - | - |
| **Expenses paid on behalf of other related parties** | | | |
| Indegene, Inc. | - | 140,666 | 1,879,296 |
| Indegene Limited (Formerly Indegene Private Limited) | - | 112,722 | - |
| **Loan from Parent Company** | | | |
| Indegene Limited (Formerly Indegene Private Limited) | 18,000,000 | - | - |
| **Interest expense on loan from Parent Company** | | | |
| Indegene Limited (Formerly Indegene Private Limited) | 690,461 | - | - |
| **Rent income** | | | |
| Indegene, Inc. | - | 12,788 | 28,826 |
| **Interest income** | | | |
| Indegene Healthcare LLC | - | 29,814 | 55,271 |
| Indegene, Inc. | 30,707 | 122,828 | 122,827 |
| Others | - | 10,111 | 23,597 |
| **Impairment of investment in subsidiaries** | | | |
| Medcases LLC | - | - | 112,937 |
| **Balances written off** | | | |
| Indegene Healthcare LLC | 2,730,663 | - | - |

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

| Nature of transaction | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payables | 68,918,112 | 22,944,652 | 19,470,850 |
| Loan availed | 18,000,000 | - | - |
| Receivables* | 830,826 | 3,754,211 | 12,466,524 |

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

MANIAN & RAO Bangalore Chartered Accountants

## 27 Financial risk management

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The board regularly meets to decide its risk management activities.

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 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 maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:
- credit risk - see note (a) below
- liquidity risk - see note (b) below
- market risk - see note (c) below

### (a) 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 group companies and cash and cash equivalents.

### (b) Liquidity risk

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

The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity and funding. In addition policies and procedures relating to such risks are overseen by the management.

The company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from the operations.

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total current assets (A) | 60,088,993 | 3,915,859 | 14,069,099 |
| Total current liabilities (B) | 70,137,448 | 24,189,784 | 31,667,881 |
| **Working capital (A-B)** | **(10,048,455)** | **(20,273,925)** | **(17,598,782)** |
| **Current Ratio:** | **0.86** | **0.16** | **0.44** |

**Following is the Company's exposure to financial liabilities based on the contractual maturity as at reporting date.**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2022 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Contractual cash flows | | | |
| | Carrying value | Less than 1 year | More than 1 year | Total |
| Borrowings | 20,415,250 | 966,102 | 19,449,148 | 20,415,250 |
| Trade payables | 49,324 | 49,324 | - | 49,324 |
| Lease liabilities | 203,910 | 203,910 | - | 203,910 |
| Other liabilities | 79,351,687 | 68,918,112 | 10,433,574 | 79,351,687 |

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2021 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Contractual cash flows | | | |
| | Carrying value | Less than 1 year | More than 1 year | Total |
| Borrowings | 3,381,352 | 966,102 | 2,415,250 | 3,381,352 |
| Trade payables | 3,359 | 3,359 | - | 3,359 |
| Lease liabilities | 446,109 | 275,671 | 170,438 | 446,109 |
| Other liabilities | 25,689,985 | 22,944,652 | 2,745,333 | 25,689,985 |

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2020 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Contractual cash flows | | | |
| | Carrying value | Less than 1 year | More than 1 year | Total |
| Borrowings | 15,239,385 | 11,858,029 | 3,381,356 | 15,239,385 |
| Trade payables | 23,408 | 23,408 | - | 23,408 |
| Lease liabilities | 666,947 | 257,004 | 409,943 | 666,947 |
| Other liabilities | 19,529,440 | 19,529,440 | - | 19,529,440 |

### (c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes with market prices – such as foreign exchange rates and interest rates, will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

MANIAN & RAO
Bangalore
Chartered Accountants

**(d) Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate. Company transacts business in its functional currency (USD) and in other foreign currencies. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities, where revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency.

**Following is outstanding foreign currency unhedged exposure :**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2022 Equivalent amount in USD | As at 31 March 2021 Equivalent amount in USD | As at 31 March 2020 Equivalent amount in USD |
|---|---|---|---|
| **INR** | | | |
| Receivables | - | 112,734 | 242,112 |
| Borrowings | 18,000,000 | - | - |
| **Net exposure** | **(18,000,000)** | **112,734** | **242,112** |
| **GBP** | | | |
| Other non-current financial liabilities | 9,148,610 | 2,745,333 | - |
| **Net exposure** | **(9,148,610)** | **(2,745,333)** | - |

**Sensitivity analysis**

| Particulars | Impact on profit/equity (1% strengthening) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 | 31 March 2020 |
| INR | (180,000) | 1,127 | 2,421 |
| GBP | (91,486) | (27,453) | - |
| **Total** | **(271,486)** | **(26,326)** | **2,421** |

| Particulars | Impact on profit/equity (1% weakening) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2021 | 31 March 2020 |
| INR | 180,000 | (1,127) | (2,421) |
| GBP | 91,486 | 27,453 | - |
| **Total** | **180,000** | **26,326** | **(2,421)** |

**(2) Interest rate risk:**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates. The Company manages its interest rates by selection appropriate type of borrowings and by negotiation with the bankers.

**The exposure of the borrowings (long term and short term ) to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Variable rate borrowings | 20,415,250 | 3,381,352 | 15,239,385 |
| **Total borrowings** | **20,415,250** | **3,381,352** | **15,239,385** |

**Sensitivity analysis for variable rate borrowings**

| Particulars | Impact on profit before tax /pre- tax equity | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
| Increase by 75 basis points | (153,114) | (25,360) | (114,295) |
| Decrease by 75 basis points | 153,114 | 25,360 | 114,295 |

**28 Capital management**

The Company's capital comprises equity share capital, surplus in the statement of profit and loss and other equity attributable to equity holders.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to :

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital using debt-equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. These ratios are illustrated below:

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total liabilities | 100,020,170 | 29,520,805 | 35,459,180 |
| Less: Cash and cash equivalents and bank balances | 59,148,577 | 62,364 | 1,550,645 |
| **Net debt** | **40,871,594** | **29,458,441** | **33,908,535** |
| **Total equity** | **(1,512,462)** | **(298,663)** | **3,044,369** |
| **Debt-equity ratio** | **(27.02)** | **(98.63)** | **11.14** |

MANIAN & RAO Bangalore Chartered Accountants

**29 Fair value measurements**

**(a) Categories of financial instruments -**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2022 | | | As at 31 March 2021 | | | As at 31 March 2020 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Carrying | FVTPL | Amortised cost | Carrying amount | FVTPL | Amortised cost | Carrying | FVTPL | Amortised cost |
| **Category** | amount | Level 3 | | | Level 3 | | amount | Level 2 | |
| **Financial assets** | | | | | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 59,148,577 | - | 59,148,577 | 62,364 | - | 62,364 | 1,550,645 | - | 1,550,645 |
| Other asset | 109,590 | - | 109,590 | 99,284 | - | 99,284 | 51,930 | - | 51,930 |
| Other financial assets | 866,794 | - | 866,794 | 3,790,178 | - | 3,790,178 | 12,502,491 | - | 12,502,491 |
| **Total financial assets** | **60,124,961** | - | **60,124,961** | **3,951,826** | - | **3,951,826** | **14,105,066** | - | **14,105,066** |
| **Financial liabilities** | | | | | | | | | |
| Borrowings | 20,415,250 | - | 20,415,250 | 3,381,352 | - | 3,381,352 | 15,239,385 | - | 15,239,385 |
| Trade payables | 49,324 | - | 49,324 | 3,359 | - | 3,359 | 23,408 | - | 23,408 |
| Lease Liabilities | 203,910 | - | 203,910 | 446,109 | - | 446,109 | 666,947 | - | 666,947 |
| Other financial liabilities | 79,351,686 | 10,433,574 | 68,918,112 | 25,689,985 | 2,745,333 | 22,944,652 | 19,529,440 | 2,954 | 19,526,486 |
| **Total financial liabilities** | **100,020,170** | **10,433,574** | **89,586,596** | **29,520,805** | **2,745,333** | **26,775,472** | **35,459,180** | **2,954** | **35,456,226** |

Notes:

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 hedged via an Interest Rate swap. 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.

**(b) 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).

There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 during the year ended 31 March 2022, 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020.

The carrying values of financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables and payables, reasonably approximates to fair value and hence separate disclosure of the fair values are not made.

**As at 31 March 2022**

| Particulars | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Liabilities** | | | | |
| Commitment liability and contingent consideration | - | - | 10,433,574 | 10,433,574 |

**As at 31 March 2021**

| Particulars | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Liability** | | | | |
| Put liability option | - | - | 2,745,333 | 2,745,333 |

**As at 31 March 2020**

| Particulars | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Liability** | | | | |
| Derivative instruments | - | 2,954 | - | 2,954 |

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. For commitment liability, contingent consideration and put option liability, valuation model considers the present value of the expected future payments, discounted using a risk-adjusted discount rate. As at 31 March 2022, 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2020, 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.

Details of commitment liability, contingent consideration and put option liability considered under Level 3 classification

| Particular | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance at the beginning of the year | 2,745,333 | - | - |
| Additions[1] | 7,802,921 | 2,634,467 | - |
| Payouts | (213,118) | - | - |
| Cost recognised in the Special Purpose Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss[2] | 98,437 | 110,866 | - |
| **Balance at the end of the year** | **10,433,574** | **2,745,333** | - |

[1]Includes impact of change in carrying value.

[2]Comprises of finance expense and translation adjustment

Manian & Rao
Bangalore
Chartered Accountants

## 30 Leases

**(a) For right-of-use assets schedule - refer note 3.**

**(b) Lease liabilities**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Current | 203,910 | 275,671 | 257,004 |
| Non-current | - | 170,438 | 409,943 |
| **Total** | **203,910** | **446,109** | **666,947** |

**(c) Interest expenses on lease liabilities**

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2022 | For the year ended 31 March 2021 | For the year ended 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Interest on lease liabilities | 18,866 | 33,208 | 46,442 |

**(d) Expenses on short term leases / low value assets- Nil**

**(e) Amounts recognised in the statement of cash flow**

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2022 | For the year ended 31 March 2021 | For the year ended 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| - Principal | 242,200 | 220,838 | 142,451 |
| - Interest | 18,866 | 33,208 | 46,442 |
| Total cash outflow for leases | **261,066** | **254,046** | **188,893** |

**(f) Movement of lease liability**

| Particulars | For the year ended 31 March 2022 | For the year ended 31 March 2021 | For the year ended 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Balance as at beginning of the year** | 446,109 | 666,947 | 809,398 |
| Additions | - | - | - |
| Accretion of interest | 18,866 | 33,208 | 46,442 |
| Payment of lease liabilities | (261,066) | (254,046) | (188,893) |
| **Balance as at end of the year** | **203,909** | **446,109** | **666,947** |

**(f) Maturity analysis – contractual undiscounted cash flows**

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Less than one year | 174,470 | 258,371 | 254,374 |
| More than one year | - | 174,470 | 432,842 |
| **Total undiscounted lease liabilities** | **174,470** | **432,841** | **687,216** |

MANIAN & RAO Bangalore Chartered Accountants

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

## 31 Ratios analysis & it's elements

| Particulars | As at 31 March 2022 | As at 31 March 2021 | As at 31 March 2020 | % change from 31 March 2021 to 31 March 2022 * | % change from 31 March 2020 to 31 March 2021* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current Ratio | 0.86 | 0.16 | 0.44 | 429% | -64% |
| Debt-Equity Ratio | -13.50 | -11.32 | 5.01 | 19% | -326% |
| Debt Service Coverage Ratio | -11.15 | -0.47 | -0.23 | 2264% | 109% |
| Return on Equity Ratio | 685% | 237% | -36% | 189% | -768% |
| Inventory turnover ratio | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Trade Receivables turnover ratio | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Trade payables turnover ratio | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Net capital turnover ratio | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Net profit ratio | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Return on Capital employed | -50% | -14% | -3% | 247% | 369% |
| Return on investment | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |

| Ratios | Numerator | Denominator | As at 31 March 2022 | | As at 31 March 2021 | | As at 31 March 2020 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Numerator | Denominator | Numerator | Denominator | Numerator | Denominator |
| **Current Ratio** | **Current assets** | **Current liabilities** | 60,088,993 | 70,137,448 | 3,915,859 | 24,189,784 | 14,069,099 | 31,667,881 |
| **Debt-Equity Ratio** | **Debt** :- long term borrowings + shortterm borrowings | **Equity** :- Total Equity | 20,415,250 | (1,512,462) | 3,381,352 | (298,663) | 15,239,385 | 3,044,369 |
| **Debt Service Coverage Ratio** | **Earning available for debt services** :- net profit before + non cash expenses tax (Depreciation and Amortisation) + interest expense on borrowings | **Interest + Installment** :- interest expenses on borrowings and current maturities | (9,126,705) | 818,289 | (117,884) | 249,846 | (142,164) | 628,713 |
| **Return on Equity Ratio** | Total Profit / (loss) for the year | Total Equity | (10,362,410) | (1,512,462) | (708,565) | (298,663) | (1,080,784) | 3,044,369 |
| **Return on Capital employed** | Earning before interest & taxes **(EBIT)** :- profit / (loss) before tax + interest expenses on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost | **Capital Employed** :- total equity(parent+ non controlling interest) + borrowings + deferred tax liability | (9,407,525) | 18,902,788 | (442,036) | 3,082,689 | (559,151) | 18,283,754 |

***Reasons for change in excess of 25%**

| Particulars | 31 March 2021 to 31 March 2022 | 31 March 2020 to 31 March 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Current Ratio | Current ratio is increased due to the increase in other payables to related parties and a greater increase in cash and cash equivalents due to money market savings account. | Current ratio is decreased majorly due to decrease in the recievables from related parties leading to decarese in current assets. |
| Debt-Equity Ratio | Debt - equity ratio has increased due to the increase in the non current borrowing and commitment borrowing and the increase in retained earnings. | Debt - equity ratio has decreased due to the increase in commitment liability and the decrease in current borrowings and retained earnings. |
| Debt Service Coverage Ratio | Debt - Service coverage ratio has increased due to decrease in the profit before non cash expenses and the increase in finance cost. | Not Applicable |
| Return on Equity Ratio | Return on equity ratio has increased due to increase in the total loss on account of recognition of exception item and the increase in retained earnings | Return on equity ratio has decreased due to the decrease in the loss for the year and the decrease in the retained earnings |
| Return on Capital Employed | Return on capital employed ratio has decreased due to the increase in the profit before interest and taxes and the increase in the retained earnings | Return on capital employed has increased due to the increase in the profit before interest and tax and the decrease in the retained earnings |

MANIAN & RAO Bangalore Chartered Accountants

**32 Additional Regulatory Information**

**Details of Loans and**

Loans and advances granted to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMPs) and the related parties which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment - Nil

**Wilful Defaulter**

The Company has not been declared as a wilful Defaulter by any Financial Institution or bank as at the date of Balance Sheet.

**Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:**

The Company has borrowed funds from banks and from the parent company for the purpose of working capital requirements and general corporate purpose. The borrowed funds have been transferred to other Companies in the group for their business and corporate requirements.

**Discrepany in utilisation of borrowed funds:**

There is no discrepancy in utilisation of borrwed funds.

**33 Additional Information**

**Undisclosed income**

This disclosure is not applicable to the Company.

**Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency**

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency.

*(This space has been intentionally left blank)*

MANIAN & RAO
Bangalore
Chartered Accountants

**34 Corporate social responsibility**

The company is not covered under section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 and accordingly the corporate social responsibility requirements are not applicable.

**35 Acquisition of DT Associates**

As at December 31, 2020, the company has agreed to purchase further shares of DT Associates at a consideration which is based on the EBITDA of the investee company as at July 31, 2023 ('Final investment'). The present value of estimated liability based on the expected EBITDA amounting to 2,634,467 is recognised as a financial liability. The said liability is adjusted against equity since being a transaction with equity holder. The financial liability as of March 31, 2022 is USD 9,148,610 (2021: USD 2,745,333) and is inclusive of interest charge of 98,437 (2021: 23,348).

Further, the exceptional item recoginsed in the statement of profit and loss represents the impact of change in the carrying value of the put liability towards acquisition of further shares in DT Associates amounting to USD 6,305,800.

The commitment liability amounting to USD 9,148,610 is recognised as investment by crediting reserves as all the risk and rewards are transferred to ILSL Holdings, Inc as on March 31, 2022.

**36 Uncertainties due to COVID-19 global health pandemic**

The Company, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak has taken measures to ensure business continuity with minimal disruption. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Company at the date of approval of these special purpose financial statements, has considered internal and external information while assessing various estimates in relation to its 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 special purpose financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

**37 Previous year's figures**

Previous year figures have been reworked, regrouped, rearranged and reclassified wherever necessary to be comparable with the figures of the current year's classification and disclosure.

---

**For Manian & Rao**
**Chartered Accountants**
**Firm Registration Number: 001983S**

MANIAN & RAO Bangalore Chartered Accountants

**Paresh Daga**
Partner
Membership Number: 211468

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 30 November 2022

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
**ILSL Holdings Inc.**

**Manish Gupta**
Director

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 30 November 2022

rajesh nair (Nov 30, 2022 10:54 EST)

**Dr. Rajesh B Nair**
President

Place: Princeton
Date: 30 November 2022